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RUGGER



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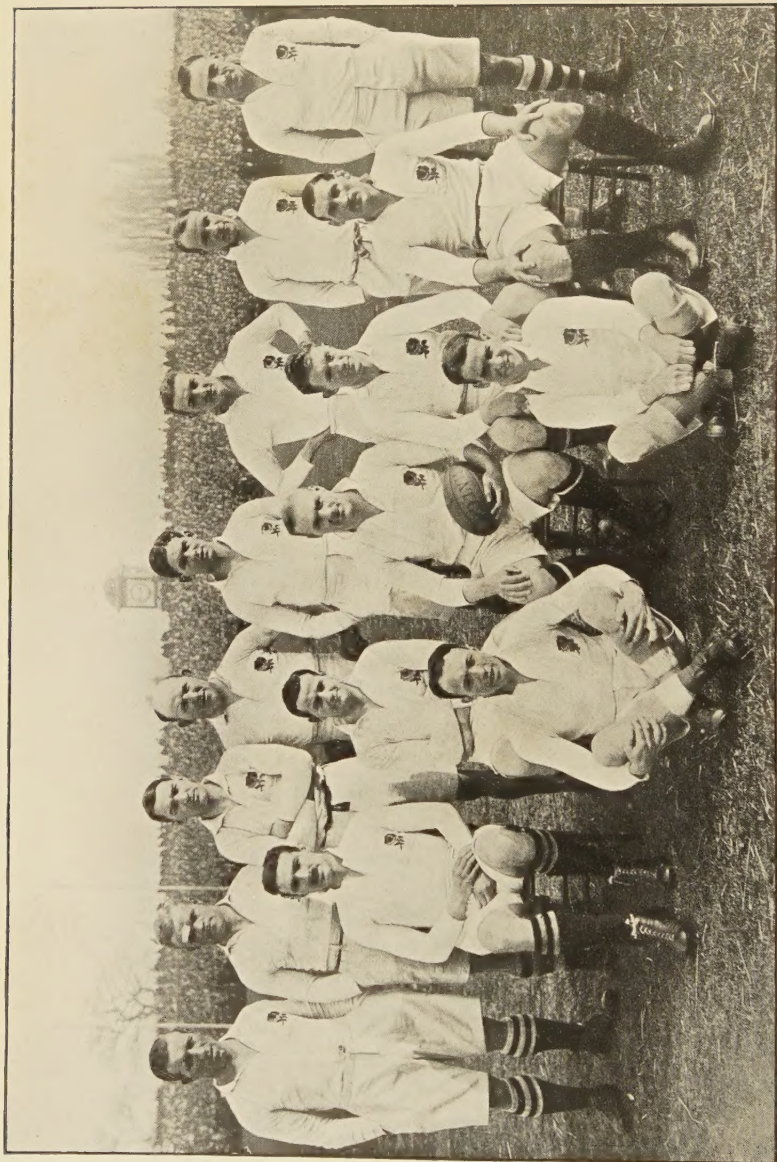


Photo: Central News.

Standing: W. G. Luddington B. S. Chantrell

Sitting: R. Cove-Smith

Seated on Ground:

G. S. Conway

E. Myers

A. Robson

R. Edwards

W. W. Wakefield

England XV, 1923-1924

H. P. Jacob

A. T. Voyce

A. T. Young

H. C. Catchside

A. F. Blakiston

H. M. Locke

I. J. Corbett

z. Wales, won 17 pts. to 9 pts.

z. Ireland, won 14 pts. to 3 pts.

z. France, won 19 pts. to 7 pts.

z. Scotland, won 19 pts. to nil

RUGGER

BY

W. W. WAKEFIELD

(S&D BERGH, LEICESTER, HARLEQUINS, BARBARIANS, MIDDLESEX, ROYAL AIR FORCE,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, AND
MIDDLESEX REPRESENTATIVE ON RUGBY UNION COMMITTEE)

AND

H. P. MARSHALL

(HAILEYBURY OXFORD UNIVERSITY, SURREY AND HARLEQUINS)

WITH FOREWORDS BY

JAMES BAXTER

AND

VICE-ADMIRAL P. M. R. ROYDS, C.B., C.M.G.

ROYAL NAVY

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO. LTD.,

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1927

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RUGGER

Made in Great Britain

FOREWORD

If the brevity of this foreword to "Rugger" demands any apology, nay, rather should I say explanation, then I would answer, "Good wine needs no bush."

The joint authors require no introduction to the Rugby world. The name of W. W. Wakefield is known and will remain known wherever the game is played as one of the greatest forwards England has ever produced, whilst H. P. Marshall, the old Oxford Blue and Harlequin, though he has not, as a player, been so prominent in the public eye, has always been considered by *those who know* as a very earnest and sound judge of the true principles of the game.

The game and everything pertaining to the game has been dealt with in a very thorough and masterly manner, with diagrams of and alternative suggestions to various movements which should be of the highest educative value to those whose desire is proficiency.

Wakefield's story of his own football career will be a most fascinating chapter to the younger player. It proves once more that the only true road by which success can be achieved is by an infinite capacity for taking pains.

Rugby football, with its countless players and adherents, is but ill-equipped so far as its literary side is concerned. This work goes far to remedy this, and should prove a great asset to the well-being of the game we all love so well.

JAMES BAXTER.

FOREWORD

"RUGGER," to the old Rugby football player, is symbolic of everything good, and all present and future players should play it with this feeling and in this spirit, so maintaining its high traditions and good tone that have been handed down to them.

Like all other writings on sport, this book—"Rugger"—is certain, like them, to raise criticisms from other enthusiasts; for, consisting as it does of opinions of rather an individual nature, there will be many theories not generally concurred in or contradictory to those of other great exponents of the game.

Into such argument I don't propose here to be drawn, except to say :—

(1) Let our teams be formed of fifteen *footballers*, not fifteen specialists—one for each individual position. This may be too idealistic to look for, but anyway is the object to work for, as far as it is possible. There is too much heard nowadays of a man only being able to perform in one position—even a right centre three-quarter not being able to play left centre.

(2) The game is worthy of players taking part in it so fitting themselves as to be able to go "all out" for full time—saving no breath for talking and argument that often occurs to far too great an extent.

(3) Any attempt to increase the speed of Rugby football is against the interest of the game in general; for most players, especially those leading an office or business life, the game is fast enough already, and possibly too fast for the average schoolboy.

It is sufficient for me, and should be for others, that this work—"Rugger"—is compiled by writers

FOREWORD

fully qualified by experience and prowess to have opinions of their own ; is written in their great enthusiasm for the good of the game, and in expressing their opinions they are inviting thought and discussion all for the furtherance of this good.

“ Waker’s ” football reminiscences will bring back pleasant memories to old players who took part in any of the matches referred to, while the whole book, with its numerous excellent illustrations, is so full of material for instructive thought that it should be most beneficial to players of the future.

PERCY ROYDS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER

PAGE

FOREWORDS :

JAMES BAXTER	v
Vice-Admiral P. M. R. Royds, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Navy	vi

PART I.—RUGGER REMINISCENCES

I. EARLY DAYS AND SCHOOL RUGGER	3
II. FLYING AND FOOTBALL; AN UNBEATEN RECORD BROKEN; INTER-SERVICES LEAGUE MATCHES WITH AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA; ROYAL AIR FORCE REORGANISATION	11
III. TRIAL BY ORDEAL; FIRST INTERNATIONAL AND 'Varsity EXPERIENCES	23
IV. CAMBRIDGE REORGANISATION AND THE 'Varsity MATCH OF 1922	36
V. THE SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIP AND FIRST R.A.F. VICTORY; INTERNATIONAL MATCHES	44
VI. CAMBRIDGE TOUR IN FRANCE; LEICESTER AND TOM CRUMBIE; THE CENTENARY AND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES	49
VII. THE 1924-25 ALL BLACKS TOUR AND COUNTY RUGGER . .	60
VIII. RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES; IRISH HOSPITALITY; LOSING THE TWICKENHAM RECORD AND ENGLAND'S FIRST DEFEAT BY FRANCE	72
IX. PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES I HAVE MET	82
X. THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME	105

PART II.—THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF RUGBY FOOTBALL

I. EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES . .	111
II. WHAT EVERY PLAYER MUST BE ABLE TO DO :—	
(1) Quickness off the mark	126
(2) Running	127
(3) Picking up on the run	130
(4) Passing	130
(5) Fielding the ball	139
(6) Kicking	140
(7) Dribbling	149
(8) Falling on the ball	151
(9) Tackling	152
(10) Handing-off	157

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
III. FORWARDS: THEIR DUTIES IN THE TIGHT AND IN THE LOOSE :—	
Forwards	159
Scrum formations: how to pack, form down, push and hook, shove straight, wheel, heel and line-out	160
IV. THE PLAYERS BEHIND THE SCRUM AND THEIR DUTIES IN ATTACK AND DEFENCE :—	
(a) Scrum-half	203
(b) Stand-off half	212
(c) Centre three-quarters	226
(d) Wing three-quarters	233
(e) Full-back	242
V. SET POSITIONS IN ATTACK AND DEFENCE :—	
(a) Kick-off	252
(b) Drop-out	258
(c) Making and using a Mark	263
(d) Penalty kick	265
VI. THE NEW ZEALAND AND DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FORMATIONS	268
VII. CAPTAINCY AND REFEREEING	274
VIII. THE MODERN GAME AND FUTURE TENDENCIES; A SUGGESTED NEW RULE AND ARGUMENTS AGAINST SUBSTITUTION	284
IX. COMMENTS ON THE LAWS OF THE GAME	293
X. RUGBY FOOTBALL GOVERNMENT: THE NEED FOR AN IMPERIAL BOARD	299
XI. PLAYING AND COACHING AT SCHOOLS	306
XII. BRIEF HISTORIES OF THE LEADING CLUBS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND WALES	319

PART III.—RECORDS

I. VITAL FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF RUGBY FOOTBALL	373
The Bye-Laws and Laws of Rugby Football	380
Records	415
List of International Players	422
INDEX	

LIST OF PLATES

ENGLAND XV., 1923-1924	<i>Frontispiece</i>
<i>From a photograph by "Central News"</i>	
W. W. WAKEFIELD'S SEDBERGH SCHOOL 1st XV., 1916 .	8
<i>From a photograph by R. Greenbank</i>	
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RUGBY XV., 1922	38
<i>From a photograph by Stearn & Sons, Cambridge</i>	
ROYAL AIR FORCE : WINNERS INTER-SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1922-1923	46
<i>From a photograph by Cheal, Son & Co., Lewisham</i>	

*The Illustrations in the text are from Drawings by F. G. Moorsom, and
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PART I
RUGGER REMINISCENCES
BY
W. W. WAKEFIELD

CHAPTER I

EARLY DAYS AND SCHOOL RUGGER

AUTOBIOGRAPHY is a form of writing so open to abuse that I am rather unwilling to indulge in it myself. Actually I am doing so only because many of my friends have repeatedly pointed out that my football experiences might interest a great number of Rugger followers, and at last, feeling very apologetic, I have put down a few of the impressions which remain since my first footballing days. I realise, however, that the value of my memories lies not in my personal share in them, but rather in the period of Rugby football which they cover, and taking this as my excuse, I have tried to make them as historically accurate and full an account of the years during and after the War as possible. Incidentally, they form a slight thanks-offering in return for the happiness which the game has given me.

It so happens that I have always been brought up in a Rugger tradition, for my father was a player himself, and would probably have got a Blue at Cambridge had he not been crocked. My uncle, also, A. W. Wakefield, had been captain of Sedbergh, and in the team for three years, and he certainly induced an atmosphere of hardiness, for not only is he a great climber, but he was at one time a record walker and a boxing Blue, while more recently he was a member of the Everest Expedition. I have a photograph in which he can be seen about to dive off an iceberg in Labrador, which shows the Spartan standard I was expected to follow!

My father tells me that when I was a few months old, before I was able to walk, he used to hold me up so

RUGGER

that I could dribble a football round the nursery floor, a feat of which I was extremely proud ; but although I was always very keen to learn Rugger, I did not actually see it played until I was ten years old. I remember that first game most clearly. We were, at the time, living at Cark-in-Cartmel, in North Lancashire, when during a bicycle ride I came over the top of a hill, and suddenly in a field below me saw the Kendal team in action. The vivid impression which that sight made on me I can remember to this day, but though I watched very little Rugger I filled in my time and kept fit during the holidays with plenty of shooting, riding, climbing and bicycling all over the Lake District hills.

At my preparatory school we played a considerable amount of Soccer, and I am quite sure that the ball control which we thus learnt was later on very useful to those of us who took up Rugby football. At that time this school only played Association, but just before I left Rugger was introduced, and I had my first game while I was there, when I was about twelve years old.

Very soon after that my Public School days began at Sedbergh, and I am afraid I must confess that I thoroughly disliked my first few games there. Somehow I felt the hard knocks, I didn't understand the game, and I hated not being able to do myself justice through ignorance. It may have been that, because of my unusually big build, I was made to play with boys older and more experienced than myself, but whatever the reason it was just as well that the family tradition came to my rescue and made me feel that it would be a terrible thing to return home after my first term without having made some sort of show at Rugger. The first step I took to improve matters was to study the rules, which used to be posted on the notice-board in my House, and before the end of the month I knew them by heart. Attached to the rules were notes on the theory of the game, and I concentrated particularly on

EARLY DAYS

various methods of wheeling and scrummaging. Perhaps there was more in this attention to theory than meets the eye, for at Sedbergh in my day a boy who heeled the ball in his own half was liable to be beaten, a fate which I was always anxious to avoid! However that may be, my knowledge of the rules soon proved useful, and when I became accustomed to the size of my opponents I began really to enjoy the game. I was not always a forward, for during my schooldays I tried every other position on the field from full-back to half, in order to gain experience, and I was made to pack in every row in the scrum.

During my first term I played for the School Colts, a team which was chosen from boys under sixteen years of age, and which was taken very seriously as the material from which the School XV would later be built. Once a week there were Colts' matches against the various Houses, and this, I think, was an excellent system, as it taught the players the value of real team work.

It was in those early days that I found how useful my past efforts at Soccer were, and I noticed particularly that the boys who had never before played that game did not control a Rugger ball nearly as well as those of us who had played Soccer at our preparatory schools. I was greatly encouraged in the difficult art of dribbling by D. M. Marshall, my House tutor, who was the finest dribbler I have ever seen, and G. H. Todd, the master who used to coach the school Rugger, often organised competitions to see who could take the ball furthest without allowing it to go outside two parallel lines five yards apart, provided also that it was never out of control. All through my school career I practised hard between those parallel lines, as well as in and out of flags, and I have never regretted the time spent in that way. We were occasionally coached also by old Sedberghians, such as those great Scottish forwards, J. M. B. Scott and F. H. Turner, and I can still remember the talks they gave us.

RUGGER

Another useful form of practice at Sedbergh was a game called Yard Soccer. This was a simple game played in a stone yard thirty to forty yards square, entirely enclosed by a wall, on the opposite sides of which were painted small goals. We used to play six or seven a side, and great variety was brought into the game by clever use of the wall. This may sound trivial, but actually it taught quick thinking and instinctive action, two invaluable qualities on the Rugger field.

At the end of my first term I was lucky enough to get on to Big Side, and at the beginning of my second Rugger term, before I was fifteen, I played for the First XV. Curiously enough, there is only one incident which I remember clearly in my first match for the school, which was against Windermere, and that was when it was my duty to tackle a forward who weighed at least seventeen stone, all of which came down on my head! However, that was merely an incidental inconvenience, and I was beginning to take an intelligent interest in the game. I learnt a great deal at House scrum practices, which were taken when possible by First XV colours. In the meanwhile I managed to win a few events in the Junior Sports and played cricket for the Second XI.

Then came the winter term, in which I was given my First XV cap, and was made captain of the Colts. I distinctly remember that in 1913 we had a useful side, and I think perhaps an extract from one of my letters home, concerning a school match against the Liverpool Club, in that year, may be interesting.

“Twenty-six points to twenty-one points is the result of the Liverpool match in their favour, though we were leading up to the last two or three minutes. They had F. H. Turner, captain of Scotland, R. A. Lloyd, the captain of Ireland, Poulton Palmer, the English captain and centre three-quarter, and Cunningham, the International's younger brother, on the wing. They had four county players and several other well-

EARLY DAYS

known players, including Rimmer, who was head of his House, and got his colours last year. If it had not been for Turner's wonderful kicking, we would have won. Nearly all their tries were right out by the touch line, and Turner never failed to convert. La Touche did two wonderful drop goals for us and excelled himself in his play. Their forwards did not shove us or have much advantage in getting the ball or in the loose. Our forwards were awfully good in the loose, bustling Liverpool like blazes. Lloyd's kicking was wonderful. From right down by their twenty-five, he would pick it up and from the touch line screw-kick it down so that it fell into touch just by our twenty-five. They got their last try absolutely on time. Poulton, when he got the ball, was wonderful, but he hardly ever got it or kept it long, because everybody downed him immediately. I was put down to play, only I did not because I had caught a slight chill, and I touch-judged. It was rather a nerve-racking game when Lloyd and Turner shouted: 'Whose touch?' and I wasn't certain . . ."

I can still see Dicky Lloyd's amazing kicking, and I remember with unpleasant distinctness being told off by Turner when I did not keep touch properly! Poulton did not have much chance to shine, because before the game started the School XV were told to look at the colour of his stockings, and it was then drummed into them that they had to glue their eyes on those stockings and never let them go five yards, so that the whole of our defence was really concentrated on one man. La Touche, who was captain of Sedbergh that year, promised to be a really great stand-off half, but unfortunately he had a foot shot away during the War.

That winter I gained some insight into the question of training. Before playing the Loretto match, I was determined to get into particularly good condition. Accordingly, on the Wednesday before the game I went for a long run round Black Force, which was about twelve or fifteen miles over very hilly country, and as a result I was absolutely stale when the match came on the Saturday. I remember trying to make a despairing tackle and being cursed by G. H. Todd on

RUGGER

the touch-line for not going low. As a matter of fact, I simply had not the energy in me to bring off that tackle, and I have never forgotten since that day how much better it is to be under- rather than over-trained. However, as a compensation I managed to flop over the line for my first try in a school match, a feat which gave me the greatest satisfaction. During the game, when Loretto scored against us, La Touche told us that we could not play football and over-eat as well. I know how indignant I was at the accusation, having trained so hard for that match.

The point of this story, to my mind, lies in the danger of a general accusation by a captain which may easily cause some of his players to be discouraged, and put off their game, and I have always tried to remember this lesson when captaining a side myself. I hope to touch on this matter of training later, but I must say here and now that I am quite certain that at many schools boys are over-trained in attempts to keep fit.

At Sedbergh, for example, we had House runs every Thursday, and I know that this form of exercise did me more harm than good. It made me slow; it made me dislike turning out at all; and it took that extra bit of dash out of my play on Saturday. When I was captain I took very good care to abolish House runs for the XV, substituting instead short sprints which would increase their speed and be equally good for their wind.

Before I go any further I should like to pay a tribute to G. H. Todd, the football master, who lodged firmly in my head the undoubted truth that a forward's job is always to be on the ball. I owe a great deal to him, for he always insisted that a player must go all out every moment of the game, and he had the greatest contempt for slacking in any form, a contempt which infected every one who came in contact with him. Such an influence means a great deal at school, and I know that his attitude to the game has always been most helpful to me.



Photo: R. Greenbank.

W. W. WAKEFIELD'S SEIDBERGH SCHOOL 1st XV. 1916

EARLY DAYS

While on the subject of going all out, an incident occurred during a school match which made a lasting impression on me. I was running in defence for the corner flag, going, as I thought, as hard as I could, when suddenly some one gave me a push in the small of the back. This sent me stumbling forward, and forced me to go at full speed and to realise that I could go faster than I had been going, with the result that I just caught an opponent before he got over the line. This apparently trivial incident has been of great value to me since in games, and indeed in everything, for always I find myself recalling that push, and wondering if I am really going all out, and instead of allowing some one else to push me in the back, I know I must push myself into doing my best and going my hardest. I have often felt this to be a good example of the value of games as a training for life, for every boy who plays cricket or Rugger must assimilate many such lessons as this.

Todd was a Cambridge running Blue, and he therefore encouraged me in my athletics. In 1915 and 1916 I was able to win the open one hundred yards, open quarter mile, open hurdles, open long jump and kicking the football, while I was second in putting the weight and throwing the cricket ball. I also managed to get my First XI colours and to become head of the school and captain of football. Here I may mention that while I was at Sedbergh my House won the Rugger Cup on three occasions. In the holidays before the War I played Rugger for Windermere, and very amusing it was. R. H. O'Brien, who captained Richmond a year or two back, used also to play, and I can picture him now, standing in mid-field handing off all and sundry, an accomplishment which greatly amused him in that type of game.

In the holidays during the early days of the War I had plenty of Public Schools football against Service teams, O.T.C.'s and the Inns of Court, and it is

RUGGER

interesting to remember that these Public School holiday games were really the sole connecting links between Rugger before and after the War, for the Public Schools were the only permanent Rugby-playing institutions left. It is sad to think of the many really promising players of my own age who took part in those games who, had they not been killed in the War, would certainly have come to the fore in big Rugby. Such an one was B. H. M. Jones, of Birkenhead School, an unusually fine right wing, very fast and remarkably strong, who would probably have filled C. N. Lowe's place on his retirement. Another was T. A. Herdman, of Sedbergh, a powerfully-built forward of the genuine Scotch type, whom Scotland would have found most useful in some of their recent packs. Then there was G. W. Franklin, of Dulwich, a really dangerous wing three-quarter of the greatest promise, and T. S. Ross, of Fettes, a forward who would without doubt have played for Scotland. Of the few who survived from those games I need only mention R. Cove-Smith and A. M. David, of Oxford, to show what post-War football has suffered in the loss of such players as those I have previously mentioned.

CHAPTER II

FLYING AND FOOTBALL; AN UNBEATEN RECORD BROKEN; INTER-SERVICES LEAGUE MATCHES WITH AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA; ROYAL AIR FORCE REORGANISATION

AT the end of 1916 I joined up with the R.N.A.S., and was sent for training to the dépôt at the Crystal Palace, where I had one or two games, soon playing in my first really big match. This was for a United Services XV against Major Stanley's hitherto unbeaten A.S.C. Grove Park team. The Services side was collected by Dr. Russell Cargill, who now works so energetically and with such enthusiasm for Middlesex, and included such fine players as W. A. Millar, of South Africa; R. Dibble and A. G. Bull, of England; C. Seeling, of New Zealand; and R. E. Gordon, of Scotland. In addition to these internationals, there were several well-known club players.

Some time before this match I went down with measles, and was sent off with many others to the Isolation Hospital at Deptford. However, I managed to get fit during convalescence by procuring a Rugger ball and a set of hurdles and using both very energetically, so that when I came away I was ready to start Rugger again.

The game against Major Stanley's team was played at Blackheath, and it was won by the Services forwards, who managed entirely to subdue the A.S.C. pack. I shall never forget R. E. Gordon's wonderful cut through, when he beat the whole defence and scored a brilliant individual try. One thing in particular I learnt from

RUGGER

this match, and that was that the better the football the more at home I felt. I suppose this is true of all games, but with Rugger it is specially noticeable, for there is a stimulation and an enthusiasm about a big match which is peculiarly infectious.

A period of overseas service then followed, and my next chance of a game was at Cranwell in the winter of 1917-18, where we ran a useful side, though we had to be content with quality rather than quantity. So scarce were the players that on one occasion when a forward crashed and hurt himself we were quite unable to find a substitute to take his place. However, as an indication of quality, we had with us George Thom, who afterwards played for Scotland ; G. Donald, Oxford and Scotland ; N. T. Thorniloe, the Leicester hooker ; E. Wrentmore, of the 1912 South Africans ; and last, but not least, C. Brisley, who was afterwards killed, of Cambridge and the Corinthians. Brisley played full-back, and he used to take most alarming flying kicks at the ball as it dropped towards him, though he never failed to find touch with these volleys. Very often our opponents, seeing his methods, would purposely play to him, but this strategy always ended in their discomfiture. His success with this unorthodox kicking was really remarkable, and I have never seen anything like it.

I was doing flying instruction at Cranwell at that time, and on one occasion I had a wonderful view of a hunt from the air. The fox, hounds and field lay strung out over the country, and it was amusing to see people taking tosses over hedges and walls below me. While I watched, I saw where the hounds lost the scent and also the direction the quarry was taking, so that I was able to land and put the huntsman on the track, much to his surprise.

During the summer of 1918 I left Cranwell and was transferred to the fleet, eventually being posted to H.M.S. *Vindictive* up at Scapa. Quite a lot of Rugger

FLYING AND FOOTBALL

was played when the Fleet was in, and I often went ashore to run about on the so-called football ground, which was really an expanse of heather and bog. Getting exercise was no easy matter in those days, for very often it was impossible to go ashore for days on end, and I then had to rely upon Muller's exercises in the dog-watches, and what running I could get on the landing-on deck aft. Edgar Grace, son of the great W. G., was the "Owner," and he gave us every opportunity for keeping as fit as possible.

After the Armistice was signed, in February 1919, while still with the Fleet I received a message from the Air Ministry ordering me to report in London to join the Air Force Rugger side which was being formed for the Inter-Services League. The original plan for this League, which was played in the spring of 1919, was for the three British Services and the various Dominion Service teams to compete, though as it happened the Navy withdrew, as they were unable to put out a really representative side, and the Army became the Mother Country, the remaining teams being the R.A.F., New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and Australia. We played on the League principle of all play all, and eventually the New Zealand side won, after a tie with the Mother Country.

The Air Force authorities apparently thought that they would collect a better team for this League by sending the nucleus of the side to France to play the chief Service centres established there, in order to discover any good players in France and Belgium who might have been overlooked.

I am not likely to forget my first experience of a Rugger tour. That winter was terribly hard, and in our travels from depôt to depôt we had to sleep on bare boards in bitterly cold huts. From the point of view of Service emergencies the conditions were understandable, but naturally they were not likely to help our football. As it happened, the ground was frozen and Rugger was

RUGGER

out of the question, so that the only result of this somewhat rash expedition was that influenza raged among the available players and destroyed our prospects of getting together a reasonable team in time for our first match, which was against New Zealand. We did not, in fact, get into our stride till the end of March, when most of the Inter-League matches had been decided, and this was really rather a depressing start to my R.A.F. football.

I remember when we were down at Uxbridge the authorities wanted to give us a practice game before we played the New Zealanders; accordingly they made the tentative Air Force team play against some twenty-five volunteers, most of whom knew nothing about the game whatever, and the result can be imagined. We were pushing against twelve forwards, and it was quite impossible to attempt to play Rugger under such conditions. The whole thing was, of course, ridiculous, and I cannot imagine how anybody with any playing experience could possibly have conceived such a method of training.

Our first Inter-Services League games, as I have said, were spoilt by influenza, and we were badly beaten by the New Zealanders at Swansea on my first visit to that ground. That game showed me the value of physical toughness and of keen following and backing up. A week later I played my first match at Twickenham, against the South Africans, when, with a still depleted team, we were beaten 12—0. I remember being greatly impressed by the size of the South African forwards, and the difficulty of getting the ball in the line-out after school and war-time Service football. Then came our game against the Mother Country at Twickenham, and the one incident which I vividly recall from that match was the extraordinary speed with which Barry Cumberlege whipped the ball off my feet when I had gone away in a long dribble, for I was not used to meeting full-backs of his class. Towards

FLYING AND FOOTBALL

the end of the month, when the effects of influenza wore off and we were able to put a full side into the field, we settled down into a good combination, and we managed to beat Australia at Gloucester, though they were in the running for the championship. Our victory prevented their tying with the Mother Country and New Zealand for first place, and showed what we might have done had it not been for that unfortunate tour in France. After that we beat Canada at Leicester, and then completed the season by defeating Gloucester, Leicester and Neath on tour, though we just lost to Llanelly and Swansea. It was on that tour that my wife-to-be first saw me play, and thought I was killed when I was temporarily laid out in front of the stand at Swansea !

This Inter-Services League was a splendid opportunity during the transition period, while men were waiting to be demobilised or to be returned to their Dominions, to get Rugger started and also to see something of the best players from overseas, and actually it was almost the only organised Rugby football played in the spring of 1919, though a few clubs, such as Leicester, Gloucester and the big Welsh organisations, managed to collect sufficient of their old sides to play the various Service and Dominion teams during March and April. I mention the tournament here because it was unique in Rugby history for footballers representing so many parts of the Empire to play against one another, and it is interesting to note that in this series of games Northern Union players were made eligible by a special dispensation.

There was during that particular period just after the Armistice very little actual Service work to be done, so that I had been able to give a considerable amount of time to studying the theory of Rugger, and in these Inter-Service League matches, which really gave me my first taste of representative football, I had a chance to put my theories into practice and I learnt a great deal.

RUGGER

Here it may be worth while recalling the outstanding members of that R.A.F. team, some of whom were very helpful to me.

There was, for example, G. B. Crole, of Oxford and Scotland, with whom I did a great deal of running about. The chief feature of his play was his use of the short kick ahead, when he put the ball just over his opponent and ran round him to catch it full pitch or first bounce, a method of attack which needs a great deal of practice to be successful. I tried this in various ways with Crole, and we also worked hard at cross-kicking, so that during our time together I learnt a considerable amount about wing three-quarter play. W. Seddon, a Northern Union full-back who played for Wigan, taught me the secret of spin-kicking. He was a very fine kick himself, and won more than one match for us with his long-range dropped goals. H. W. Taylor, the South African cricket captain, was also a member of our team, and a most useful centre or stand-off half he was, his taking of passes being especially good. We had several other South Africans, such as T. P. Finlay, who afterwards did well in South African football, and G. M. Wrentmore, who had been with me at Cranwell and captained our Inter-Service League side, while I led the forwards, taking over the captaincy when he was unable to play. George Thom had also come on from Cranwell, and I remember in the line-out during the 1920 Scotch match, when I jumped for the ball he dug his fingers into my ribs, knowing me to be ticklish, and secured the ball while I was doubled up. When I straightened myself, there was Thom looking at me and roaring with laughter! We had two other Scotch Internationals, A. W. Symington, who also played for Cambridge, and R. S. Simpson, who captained the Glasgow Academicals after the War. Simpson showed me the value of a forward going down on a ball and stopping rushes before they get going, an art at which he was particularly adept.

FLYING AND FOOTBALL

After the football season finished I returned to the Fleet, and while up at Rosyth I heard of an amusing and true bit of minor smuggling. Naval tobacco, as is well known, is cheap and wonderfully good, but it is very definitely not allowed to be taken ashore. Two air-craftsmen knew both of the excellence of the tobacco and of the difficulty of getting it to their civilian friends, but they determined to make the attempt. Accordingly when after landing one day they reached the dock policeman at the gates, one of them went up to him and said with a very obvious wink, "Will you be on duty to-morrow, Robert? I'm bringing a parcel ashore." The policeman made no reply, but the next day he stopped the two mechanics as they tried to pass him, and took the parcel which had been mentioned. He had a severe conception of duty, and no amount of winking could stop him from examining the contents of that parcel, which to his surprise turned out to be merely a wad of cotton-wool. It was then that the air-craftsman got his shot home, "You're too late, Robert," he said, "I took my 'baccy through yesterday!"

During that summer I won a number of events at various open sports meetings, and was chosen to represent the Air Force in the great Services meeting at Stamford Bridge in the autumn. We were posted again to Uxbridge for this purpose, but unfortunately I spiked myself while practising hurdling and so was unable to compete. Subsequently I remained at Uxbridge, and it was about that time, in the season 1919-20, that I was made secretary and captain of the R.A.F. Rugger, with all the organising on my hands. I had a list of intermittent fixtures to fulfil throughout the season, and between £200 and £300 with which to carry on.

In those early days there was no team and no organisation, and as soon as we heard of a good player he would be demobilised, so that it was extraordinarily hard to put a representative side into the field; as it happened there were only three of us left from the R.A.F. team of

RUGGER

thirty players who had taken part in the Inter-Services League. However, somehow we managed to fulfil all our fixtures, and although we lost both our important matches with the Army and the Navy we were able to put up a good show in the Inter-Services Tournament. Our best game in the 1919-20 season was against Swansea, for we drew 10-10, and a wonderful match that was, when G. H. H. Maxwell, the Scottish forward, seemed to play all Swansea by himself.

That season was not a particularly successful one, and something obviously had to be done in order to put R.A.F. football on a firm foundation. Secretaries were appointed at various units, a cap was designed, an imposing list of patrons was secured, a book of rules was drawn up and a cup competition was instituted.

By a stroke of luck I heard just then that all the cups which had been played for during the War were being collected at Inland Area Headquarters as the various units were demobilised and disbanded, and I rushed over and managed to seize the best of them, which now, with the addition of a top upon which a man with a football stands, is played for every year by the various units. This Inter-unit Competition has done a great deal for Air Force Rugby, for whereas at one time there was very little interest taken in the game, now it is more important and more enthusiastically followed than any other in the Service.

My life at that time was hardly worth living. I had to play the parts of secretary, team selector and captain all at once, which meant that I lived on the telephone, trying to collect players from all over the country. A committee had to be formed, and a system of representation throughout the Service was drawn up. I must here say that at all times I received great help and encouragement from the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Hugh M. Trenchard, and also from Air-Marshal Sir John Salmond, who was in command of the Inland Area at that period.

FLYING AND FOOTBALL

When I was made secretary there were many serious discussions of policy, and I was extremely anxious to allow the best players in the Air Force to turn out for first-class teams, so that they might return to their units and spread the knowledge they thus gained. I believed that only in this way could the general standard of play be improved, but my views met with considerable opposition. However, the Chief of Staff gave me a free hand and told me to go right ahead, and I think that results have since proved that this was the right policy. I am convinced that it was the direct result of the best players obtaining this first-class experience with civilian clubs that made the Air Force Service champions in 1922-23, when they beat the Navy 3—0 and the Army 13—5. Shortly after those victories, in the autumn of 1923, I left the Service, and I understand that this policy has recently been reversed.

At present the best and most promising of the younger players in the Air Force are expected to play with their units entirely. The result is apparent, for all representative matches are being lost, simply because the younger players are not getting the first-class experience they must have if they are to improve. I cannot see if this policy is pursued how the Air Force can expect to have any chance against the other Services in the future.

It must be remembered that the R.A.F. is not situated like the Navy, with all its members concentrated at such places as Portsmouth, Devonport and Greenwich. The various units are spread all over the country, and no unit team which only plays inferior Rugby can ever hope to become first class, for I think it is not sufficiently realised what a great difference there is between first- and second-class football, both in speed and skill. The theory of the game in the two classes is in practice entirely different, and when a representative R.A.F. side, whose members have been playing second-class Rugby throughout the season, meets an Army or Navy

RUGGER

team which is recruited from the best clubs in the country, it has no chance whatever of holding its own. It will be noticed that the Army encourage their young players to join and play for the leading civilian clubs.

It may be argued that the best reply to this criticism is to form first-class clubs within the Service itself by grouping the various units either in the Midlands or the South of England, and thus producing teams from these centres to play first-class civilian clubs. This, however, is not practicable, for the simple reason that the expenses of running such a side are heavy, and an aerodrome situated out in the country could not produce the gate which would be possible at such centres as Portsmouth or Devonport. Again, if a ground is taken at a larger town in the neighbourhood, there would not be sufficient local interest to make R.A.F. games there a paying proposition. As an instance I may mention the difficulties and set-backs which the organisers of the Aldershot Services have encountered, though their matches are played in a district where local enthusiasm might well be expected.

I am very definitely of the opinion that it is essential for one or two of the best players in each unit team to play regularly with first-class club sides throughout the season, in order that they can teach their units during the week all that they have learnt in the Saturday game; only in this way will Air Force Rugby again come to the fore. It may be interesting in this connection to mention some of the players in the team which won the Services Championship who played for leading clubs. C. D. Adams, J. S. Chick, S. P. Simpson and myself belonged to the Harlequins; R. H. C. Usher, J. C. Russell and O. C. Bryson played for Leicester; T. Rose played for Richmond; and C. N. Lowe was a member of Blackheath, and I am quite certain that with the exception of Lowe none of these players would have done so well without first-class civilian club experience.

FLYING AND FOOTBALL

But to return to the 1919-20 season, when post-War Rugger really got under way. In that winter I began playing for the Harlequins, a club which at that time was entirely without organisation, for Adrian Stoop, who had run it before the War, was still serving abroad and had with him all the necessary papers and information. He was not due back until December, and there were no other members of the pre-War committee available. However, Major E. Campbell Clark, W. P. Ward and H. Hughes-Onslow realised that unless the Harlequins started the season at the beginning it would be extremely difficult to get into the fixture lists of other clubs afterwards. Accordingly in the spring of 1919 they began collecting players, for they had an entirely new playing membership to build up. They searched the schools for likely talent, and whenever they found a player of any promise they immediately made him a member. Thus they approached me in 1919 after one of the Service League matches, and had they been ten minutes later I should now be playing for Blackheath, for hardly had W. P. Ward roped me in to the Harlequins when the Blackheath secretary asked me to join his club.

At the beginning of the 1919-20 season J. G. G. Birkett very sportingly turned out in the centre, and he, H. B. T. Wakelam and N. B. Hudson were the only old members of the club who could form a playing nucleus. As it happened, about the only new member elected on his school reputation who proved to be any use to the side was R. H. Hamilton-Wickes, and the only way in which a reasonable team was collected was through personal recommendations. A. L. Gracie, for example, was reported to be playing wonderful football on the Rhine, where he was stationed at the time. He was at once written to and made a member; he arrived in London on a Wednesday, wrote on Thursday asking for a game, and on Saturday he played the first of his many matches for the club. I managed to bring along

RUGGER

several players from the R.A.F., and in that way the club organisation was gradually built up.

A great deal of credit must go to those members whose foresight and enthusiasm for their club enabled them after much hard work to give it a really good start, and I have told the story because almost every other club in the country must have had the same difficulties of reorganisation to overcome.

CHAPTER III

TRIAL BY ORDEAL ; FIRST INTERNATIONAL AND 'VARSITY EXPERIENCES

THIS season of 1919-20 showed me that it was ridiculous to try to run an Air Force side all through the year, for to turn out a representative team meant collecting men from all over the country, a proceeding which the expense and time involved in travelling rendered impracticable. A short while ago the Army tried to run their team throughout the season, but had to abandon the idea for the reasons I have just given. Accordingly I managed the fixtures so that in future the matches should be arranged just after Christmas, when the team could play together regularly for a few weeks before the Services Championship, and players would be entirely free to play club football for the rest of the winter, a scheme which the Army, and to a certain extent the Navy, have since followed.

There was a strenuous time ahead of me before Christmas 1919, sandwiching R.A.F. and Harlequin matches, and during this period I was asked to play for Major Stanley's team against Oxford. It so happens that I have never been happy in playing on the Oxford ground at Iffley Road. I don't know why it is, but somehow I feel I cannot get my breath ; I am depressed, and I never enjoy my games there. It is curious how different grounds suit different people, and I know that I have very definite likes and dislikes in this matter. Richmond Athletic ground, in spite of it being one of the best bits of turf in the country, I also dislike playing upon intensely. It does not matter for whom I am

RUGGER

playing or who my opponents are, I never seem able to play well there. I generally collect annoying minor injuries, and always there seems to be a miserably cold wind blowing. On the other hand I always have liked the Cardiff and Leicester grounds—even before I regularly played at Leicester—and of course, always, I have a very warm corner for Twickenham.

I had no real reason to enjoy myself at Oxford on that particular occasion, for before the game I was told that I did too much winging and that I must shove harder in the scrum. Accordingly I took care to pack behind H. C. Harrison, who was leading the side, and to keep my head stuck in the scrum like an ostrich, though I am afraid the Selection Committee were not particularly impressed. This was a pity, because I had specially wanted to do well in this Trial Match, and had gone so far as taking the risk of playing in it, though I was to be married on the following day. I may say that I was encouraged to turn out by my wife-to-be, although she had been warned by her friends that she would probably have a husband on crutches with his beauty marred by a couple of black eyes. Incidentally, she was furious at not being allowed to come up to Oxford to watch the match, and she made desperate but unavailing efforts to avoid the vigilance of her parents. But though she was not always able to watch Rugger in those days, since we have been married she has only missed two Internationals in which I have played, while I do not think she has been away from any home club match and has not missed more than a dozen away fixtures during eight years.

Two days after my wedding I played for Lancashire against Yorkshire, and before that match J. Baxter, who was then and still is chairman of the Selection Committee, told me to play my own game and not to bother about other people, which I did with far better results. On the following Wednesday I came down south and

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

played for the Services against Richmond, thus having three matches within a week of being married.

Shortly afterwards I crocked my knee at Blackheath, and it is a curious thing that the only two occasions on which I have been kept out of the game by injuries resulted from accidents at the Rectory field, for in 1927 I again hurt my knee at Blackheath and so was unable to take part in two International matches. As a result of my first mishap I missed a Trial Match and F. Mellish was given my place, which was fortunate for England, as he turned out to be a really great forward. I was luckily able to play in the next Trial, and was given my first cap against Wales.

My impressions of that game are disjointed, but one thing I shall never forget was the curious bird-like cry which J. Wetter, the Welsh half, continually uttered all over the field. I remember also my great annoyance at having my jersey held and torn when I was dribbling. A similar thing happened to me a year later when playing for the R.A.F. against Llanelly. On that occasion I swung my fist round behind my back as I ran to make the fellow who was holding me let go. I certainly hit something very hard, but imagine my disgust when I looked round and discovered that I had caught S. P. Simpson, one of our own forwards, a crack by mistake, and had completely knocked him out!

It was in this International that Jerry Shea, the Welsh centre, scored 16 points on his own, and a very great match it was for him. The English side was all



W. W. WAKEFIELD.

RUGGER

at sixes and sevens, for the players were strangers to one another and the selectors could not be expected to be certain of their material. So much difficulty did they have in picking the team that W. M. Lowry, the Birkenhead Park wing, was photographed with the side a few minutes before the start, but was then told that he would not be playing as the ground was too wet, and H. L. V. Day took his place.

The Irish match that year was in Dublin and Ireland was most unsettled, so much so that I wondered if we would come back alive or whether we would be shot on the ground. W. J. A. Davies and C. A. Kershaw played their first International game together at half, and they had a great deal to do with England's victory. Dicky Lloyd was playing his last match for Ireland, and he scored eleven points, being responsible for every successful movement by reason of his long passes. However, he could not last the pace, and after a very gallant effort was carried off before the end, injured and quite played out. I was fortunate enough to open England's score, being in a position to take a scoring pass, and so register my first try in International football. But though I felt all through the game that we could beat them easily, we only just managed to win, and this was largely through the efforts of A. H. MacIlwaine, the Army forward. He was magnificent, and I shall never forget the game he played, especially in the line-out. Time and time again he got the ball and made ground with it, and the enthusiasm and ginger he put into his work had a great effect on the side. We all followed him, and it was a fine lesson in the inspiration which comes from a really keen example.

We were very lucky to beat the Frenchmen at Twickenham by two goals, one of them a penalty, to one try, for if on several occasions our opponents had kept their heads when they had our line open before them they must have beaten us soundly.

I remember that we were rather anxious about the

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

Scotch match then, for they had beaten both Ireland and Wales, and it looked very much as if the Twickenham record would be broken. However, Davies and Kershaw played remarkably well together, though I nearly gave the game away myself by missing a pass from Hammett when all I had to do was to run a few yards to score under the posts. This was at a critical moment in the match when a try would have meant a great deal to us, and I cannot understand to this day how I missed that perfectly good pass. Generally it is possible to tell why a pass is dropped, but I can see at this moment that ball coming straight into my hands, and yet I missed it completely, the ball going clean through my arms and rebounding off my body, so that a great opportunity was missed. However, it is no good repining, and I suppose it is little uncertainties like this that add the zest to Rugger, though it was very comforting to me to feel as we left the ground that my bad mistake had not cost us the match.

I managed that summer to do a considerable amount of running and won about a dozen open events, for I was very anxious that the R.A.F. Dépôt, Uxbridge, should win the King's Cup. We managed to do this, and I was lucky enough to win the quarter mile in the R.A.F. sports, and to be placed in the 100 yards. I subsequently found that the practice I had undergone in getting off the mark and in sprinting was of very great value to my football, but I also discovered when the Rugger season started that I was over-trained, and I resolved never again to run seriously during the summer months. I also entered for the A.A.A. Championships at Stamford Bridge, but in my quarter-mile heat was B. G. D. Rudd, who afterwards did so well in the Olympic Games. The only thing for me to do was to get off the mark as quickly as possible and make sure of the inner berth on the bend, and for 200 yards I made the running, which was probably just what Rudd wanted! Needless to say, he won, and in a time

RUGGER

which was a second faster than any other heat that afternoon.

In the winter of 1920-21 I played a good deal of Harlequin and R.A.F. football, being captain of my club side and also very much occupied in getting the R.A.F. together. That season saw us victorious over the Army for the first time. We won by an unexpectedly large margin, and as this was the first occasion on which an R.A.F. team had beaten either the Navy or the Army in a representative game, we were naturally very pleased that it was the Rugger side who were the first to achieve this distinction. This victory can be fairly said to have set Air Force Rugby on its feet.

That same season the R.A.F. Dépôt where I was still stationed won the R.A.F. Rugger Cup which had been instituted the previous year.

I thoroughly enjoyed my International football in that season, for we had a series of victories and the pack was really tough and solid. I was in the second row then, with Reg. Edwards of Newport, and there was always plenty to push against, though we were not too particular about fixed places in the two front rows. It is interesting to note that the average age of that pack was over thirty, and yet it was as fine a scrum as England has had since the War. As a matter of fact, the backs were not much younger, and they were all consistently good.

I remember that every one fully expected that we should be beaten by Wales in the first match of the year, but somehow the English team got going from the first whistle, and won easily. It was very satisfying to feel that at last the side had got together, and this victory started us off in the right direction. We followed it up by beating Ireland, although Davies was crocked in the first ten minutes. His injury was serious enough to send him off the field, and I had to go out on the wing, a change of position which gave me a valuable insight into International three-quarter play.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

Then came the Scotch match, and my first visit to Inverleith. I think this season marked the decline of Scotland's forward supremacy over England. Before this particular match, so my Scotch friends tell me, Scotsmen had always regarded English forwards as soft and inferior creatures. This time, however, the English pack was definitely the better of the two; moreover, we used our feet as relentlessly as our opponents. After the game one of the Scotch forwards, ruefully rubbing his shin, complained to me that we had used the boot too much, but I told him that Scotland had set the example in the past, as I had learnt to my sorrow when playing against Scotch schools, and that now they were getting their own back they must not turn and grouse. Neither side were using unfair tactics, for by unfairness at Rugger I mean all those petty underhand tricks which are calculated to escape the notice of the referee. We both simply concentrated on good hard footwork, and any one who fell on the ball and did not immediately play it naturally paid the penalty. I think it is important to note this disappearance of England's sense of forward inferiority. It was in this match against Scotland that L. G. Brown scored an outrageously offside try, and looked the most ashamed man in the north country as he quite pardonably did so.

The Frenchmen gave us a lot of trouble in Paris that year, and I always think of that game as one of the hardest I have ever had. We actually beat them by two goals to two penalty goals, but I must say I was relieved when the final whistle went.

In October 1921 I went up to Cambridge on a special Service course. R. Cove-Smith was then captain, and he included me in the side to meet Oxford. We ought to have won that match, for we had a magnificent pack, reputed to be the best in the country, and we had a useful record behind us. However, when the great game came, instead of keeping the ball forward and smashing up the lighter Oxford scrum, we repeatedly heeled to backs

RUGGER

who had been disorganised by injuries and who never really found their form all through the match, with the result that we were deservedly beaten by a goal and two tries to a goal. Oxford were a good team, with two International forwards in J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop and H. L. Price, I. J. Pitman on the wing, who was the first Etonian to get a Rugger Blue at Oxford, and Hector Forsayth, who was one of the finest full-backs Scotland have ever had. Moreover, Ewen Campbell, who captained the side, had so much material at his disposal that he could not find room in the centre for G. P. S. Macpherson, who played for Scotland that same year.

I shall never forget A. M. David's try against us, when he suddenly broke away in the middle of the field and cut through our defence like a knife through butter to score under the posts. It was before that match when we were staying at the Cavendish at Eastbourne and Oxford were at the Grand Hotel that on our last evening we collected as many old clothes as we could and proceeded to dress up the large and imposing statue just outside the Grand, hoping that the whole Oxford team would be arrested for the outrage. We succeeded in draping the stone figure fairly successfully, when suddenly there was a shrieking of whistles, and the place seemed alive with policemen. We leapt down and left our handiwork to look after itself, running as fast as we could round the Wish Tower, the panting policemen in hot pursuit. However, we were considerably faster than they were and before we went to bed we had time to dress up another statue opposite the bandstand as a memento of our stay.

Although most of the successful English team of 1921 as well as several very promising young 'Varsity players were available that season, we had a rude shock down at Cardiff, when Wales beat us by six tries and two goals to two tries. The Cardiff ground has a reputation for muddiness, but on that day it excelled itself. It was simply a squelching morass, and football

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

was really impossible. It was most difficult to stand up at all, a difficulty which the Welshmen overcame by having phenomenally long studs in their boots, longer studs indeed than I have ever seen, and I imagine they had considerably outgrown the regulation size. We were beaten by the extremely clever cross-dribbling of the Welsh pack, for on such a day footwork of that kind is most formidable, and I am very certain that it should be used more in modern football. To-day we do not dribble nearly enough, which is a pity from every point of view.

I have recently been reading some early accounts of matches in which I played, and I find mention of dribbles in almost every line, whereas any account that I read now describes solely runs and passing movements. This has forced me to consider my own style of play, and I realise now that I have altered my methods entirely during the past seven or eight years. I used to use my feet very much more in such phases of the game as starting a dribbling attack from a line-out and wheeling a scrummage. It is true that I have not the same facilities for practising ball control as I once had, but the fact remains that my present style does not make nearly so much demand upon good footwork, which I think is a great pity, and it is a point which I hope to touch on later.

There were many changes in the English team after the Welsh fiasco, L. G. Brown, E. Hammett and B. S. Cumberlege retiring from International football. Personally, I think it was a great mistake that Cumberlege was dropped, for he had much football left in him, and he did better than any one else would have done in most adverse circumstances. I saw him some ten days after the match and the whole of one side of his body was still black and blue. He was a fine full-back, and it has taken England a long time to find any one who can hope to take his place successfully. The wholesale changes made after this match and the premature

RUGGER

dropping of fine players unsettled the English side very much.

The Irish match was in Dublin, and I led the English pack for the first time. I thoroughly enjoyed the game, and we won because our opponents kept such an anxious watch on W. J. A. Davies at stand-off half that they forgot Kershaw at scrum-half, who continually broke through with great success. Somehow, in that game, I was allowed to break away and run three-quarters the length of the field, when I might have scored, but I thought that in order to make certain of a try I would pass out. I did pass, and the pass was dropped, which was pretty disappointing for a tired forward who had run so far with such little result, but it raises the most difficult question in Rugger, and that is, what to do when faced with the full-back within a few yards of the line. If you hold on to the ball and try to get over yourself, but are tackled, you are blamed for being selfish, whereas if you pass out and the pass is dropped you are cursed for not keeping the ball and going for the line. Twice against France I have either passed or tried to kick ahead over the full-back, both times without success, and I feel that perhaps if on both occasions I had cracked on all speed and gone for the line I would have scored. On the other hand, other people have scored on several occasions by my passing out in similar positions, so that the problem of deciding what to do in that fraction of a second when going at full tilt and confronted by the clutching hands of the full-back has given me a good deal of thought.

The French match at Twickenham was an unsatisfactory affair, and started badly because H. L. V. Day's bag containing all his kit was taken by mistake by a stranger at the hotel, so that he had no boots of his own to play in. He borrowed a pair from I. J. Pitman, and most fortunately they seemed to inspire him, for England only just staved off defeat by reason of three very fine goals which he kicked from the touch-line. The French

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

forwards that day were magnificent, and I am afraid the English pack was rather lethargic and not going really well together. Several times the Frenchmen stormed down to our line and had it open and at their mercy, when through over-excitement they kicked too hard or flung the ball wildly forward.

There were two moments in that match which I remember most clearly. One was a magnificent tackle of the French full-back by R. F. H. Duncan, who suddenly shot forward and flung himself like a torpedo from three yards' range at the Frenchman's ankles, sweeping his legs away from under him and bringing him down on his face with a crash. That was a dramatic moment; but W. J. A. Davies, by following up a kick at full speed, did much to save the game for England. Usually by reason of their position the forwards reach the ball first after a set kick, and Tom Voyce and I were going up on this occasion when Dave streaked past us like the wind, his shoulders crashing into a Frenchman as he caught the ball. Voyce and I were able to help him; there was a scrum, and shortly afterwards from the position thus gained England scored and equalised. That following up and his inspiring play and leadership just at that time undoubtedly stirred the side to great efforts, and I shall always remember feeling that if he could produce such dash and fire so late in the game the rest of us must try to play up to his example. At the end of the game we felt we had had a very lucky escape from defeat, and I have never known a Twickenham crowd to be so silent as we left the field.

It was not a good augury for the game against Scotland at Twickenham, especially as we had heard tremendous stories of the fire-eating Scotch forwards. However, we came into our own again, and fairly beat up the much-boomed pack by steadily wearing them down, and bustling them in the tight and line-out. The first half was hard and gruelling, but gradually we got on top, and in the end had them where we wanted them.

RUGGER

I shall always remember Eddie Myers' great cut through, in which he went from forty yards out clean as a whistle through the opposition with that curious leaning run of his, to score in the corner and give us the lead. That was the first time G. P. S. Macpherson played against England, and he was brilliant in attack until he got within a few yards of our line, when nothing would go right for him. Our victory was definitely clinched by W. J. A. Davies scoring a really great try in the last minute, and it was most satisfactory to win after being told so often and so gloomily that we were bound to be routed.

During the spring of 1922, though I was up at Cambridge, I was still captain of the R.A.F. and we were looking forward to a good season. As it turned out, in our earlier matches against such sides as Leicester, Guy's Hospital, Cambridge, the Harlequins and Blackheath we did very well, but we were narrowly beaten by the Navy in the last Rugby match ever played at Queen's Club, and unexpectedly badly beaten by the Army. In the Navy match I got over the line with a wet and greasy ball and had it knocked out of my hands before I could put it down: a very annoying incident which made all the difference to the result. The Army match was a lesson in the worth of real forward superiority, for we were beating them up in the scrum and had a lead, when I came out into the three-quarter line, since we were the better forward, but were weak behind. As a result, we lost our ascendancy forward and with it the possession of the ball, and H. L. V. Day's strong running turned the tide against us. It was unfortunate that on that day the 'Varsity hundred yards was run off, as I had reached the final heat with H. M. Abrahams, G. M. Butler and K. R. J. Saxon, and with the Army match taking place I could not compete.

During this period I was not able to play much for the Harlequins, but I remember one particular match

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

in which I turned out for them against Blackheath, when we managed to win against very formidable opposition. Blackheath had collected such players as W. F. Gaisford, C. N. Lowe, E. D. G. Hammett, A. M. David, E. F. Van der Riet, the Oxford wing, H. Coverdale and A. T. Young at half, and L. G. Brown, A. F. Blakiston, C. H. Evans, B. W. Scholefield and A. W. L. Rowe among the forwards. There were six internationals in that little bunch, as well as some Trial caps, but by controlling the ball in the scrum we more than held our own, even though we were a forward short in the second half. As we only had our normal club side, it was very satisfactory to get home against such an array of talent.

My Cambridge college, Pembroke, had at that time in its XV eight Blues and seven other people who had played for the 'Varsity, and it is worth noting that A. P. F. Chapman, the cricketer, was captain, and that while he was up at Cambridge he was tried a number of times for his Blue. He had remarkably safe hands, and his kicking was prodigious ; I have seen him pick up a Rugger ball with one hand, and hand off an opponent by poking it in his face. That year Cove-Smith instituted an Inter-College League, of which we were head, scoring 286 points against 31.

CHAPTER IV

CAMBRIDGE REORGANISATION AND THE 'VARSITY MATCH OF 1922

IN January 1922, I was made captain of Cambridge, with D. J. MacMyn secretary and R. H. Hamilton-Wickes assistant treasurer or third member of committee. It seemed to me that although Cove-Smith in the previous year had carried on the good work of reorganising post-War Cambridge Rugby, there was still a great deal to be done, and the first thing we decided upon was to play in all University matches during the Lent term only those who would be in residence for the next 'Varsity match. We also began a systematic combing of the college sides, so that by watching them all in action we knew the form of every Senior in residence and were enabled in the following winter to concentrate on the Freshmen. A great deal of ground-work was accomplished in that Lent term.

In the following October we started in earnest to collect and coach the 'Varsity team, and we were fortunate in having in addition to John Daniell such famous players as Dicky Lloyd, Tommy Vile, Barry Cumberlege and C. G. Wright of Tonbridge to put our fellows through their paces at various times. I must not forget also Engineer-Captain S. P. Start, who was one of the senior officers in charge of a Naval Course at Cambridge just then. He played for England against Scotland in 1907, and I was very glad to have him with me, for his refereeing, advice in selection and assistance in coaching were most helpful. When these players were instructing, we took good care that not

CAMBRIDGE REORGANISATION

only the actual XV but about fifty of the most promising players at the 'Varsity should be present at scrum practices, so that the principles and hints might percolate throughout the colleges.

I drove the 'Varsity side as hard as I could in the first part of the season ; whereas in the previous two years we had had all our scrum practices in the last fortnight or three weeks, both Cove-Smith and Conway agreed with me, from experience gained during their own period of captaincy, that if players are going to learn anything they must learn it a considerable time before the 'Varsity match, and in the last ten days we had only one practice. The players were, in fact, during that time not allowed to change at all, except to go down a couple of times to Fenners for short sprinting, and actually several of them said that they were frightened they would be unfit. I felt certain, however, that after the strenuous programme in the earlier part of the season they could not possibly be under-trained, and on the day of the match they all proved to be in first-rate condition. In my opinion, there is a great temptation to over-train at the 'Varsity, and the most difficult task a captain has to tackle is to prevent his side going not so much physically as mentally stale.

It had been customary for probable members of the team to assemble and go for a training run together before breakfast. This practice I entirely cut out, for I consider it to be the most stupid form of training ever invented, except for those few mortals who make a daily habit of it. If a man who is in the running for his Blue knows that he has to get up an hour or half an hour earlier on cold winter mornings, his normal routine of life is upset, and his sleep is affected by the need for being punctual on parade. It is far more important for players to be in bed really early at night, and I used to insist that the fellows should be between the sheets by ten o'clock at the latest. I think, of course, that smoking and alcohol should be cut out as much as

RUGGER

possible in training, but for a man who is accustomed to smoking, an occasional pipe or cigarette cannot be harmful, and may help his nerves. In this, as in all things, wise moderation is the only course to follow. It seemed to me, also, that with the number of matches we played, the majority of players did not want hard exercise at scrum practices, and therefore we concentrated on practising combined movements and tactics rather than running up and down aimlessly, as is so often the custom. All the necessary exercise was obtained in this manner.

Immediately before every game we used to have not only the team, but all those on the fringe of the team, talking over tactics, so that should there be any changes in subsequent matches the new players would know exactly what had been discussed beforehand. We also tried to get fellows together as much as possible, and we often met in my rooms or elsewhere for a chat and a game of cards. These meetings were essential, as we had a large number of Freshmen who seemed likely to get into the side.

In this matter of getting players to know each other, I should like to pay great tribute to the work of H. G. Comber. He has done an enormous amount of good for Cambridge athletics in general by the way in which he collects men in his rooms in the evening and makes them feel at home, and many passers-by must have heard floating from his windows the strains of such tunes as "Old Uncle Tom Cobby and All." He is largely responsible for the very harmonious manner in which the presidents and captains of the various games and sports work together. I know that, personally, he helped me greatly with advice in many of my difficulties, and I am certain that he has done the same for others in similar positions.

Through our spade-work we knew the capabilities of the Seniors, and so made a close study of the Freshmen in their Trial matches, eliminating those who were

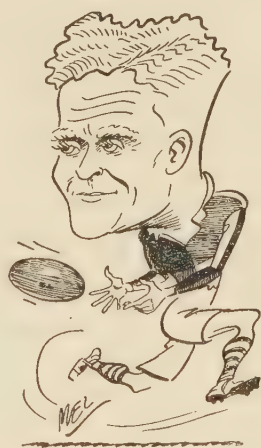


Photo: Stearn & Sons, Cambridge.

D. M. Maxwell	R. K. Melliish	W. E. Tucker	D. P. Evans
J. B. White	D. C. Cumming	R. H. Hamilton-Wickes	T. E. Morel
W. W. Wakefield	R. H. Hamilton-Wickes	T. E. S. Francis	
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RUGBY XV. 1922			

CAMBRIDGE REORGANISATION

no use rather than concentrating on those who were good, as with a great number of Freshmen on view it is impossible to single out the best players. The residue were sorted out in an additional trial later on in the same term, when we knew more Freshmen by sight, and when college captains were able to send in the names of any players overlooked or kept out of the earlier trials. College captains were also instructed to let me know if they found any promising Freshmen, so that one of the committee could watch the first match in which these Freshmen would be playing. In this way D. C. Cumming, who subsequently played for England, was found in a college game. Any discoveries of this sort were given a chance in the 'Varsity "A" side against Public Schools, and in this way when playing for a team their true value was assessed.



R. H. HAMILTON-WICKES.

As we were inaugurating so many reforms, we instituted a number of record books to ensure continuity of ideas and methods. There was a fixture book, in which reasons for dates of fixtures and any remarks about alterations or possible additions were entered, and this book has proved very useful to subsequent secretaries. We started also a complete book of records of every match, with the names of the teams and comments by the captain or secretary, particularly noticing the 'Varsity match, for the guidance of future officers. We brought out a handbook of 'Varsity Rugger which took a lot of time and trouble, and I must say here that Cambridge football owes a great deal to Hamilton-Wickes and MacMyn for the energetic and capable way in which they got all these activities going.

RUGGER

One more change in my time was the shifting of the Inter-College competition from the Michaelmas to the Lent term. This competition had been started in the previous year on the League system by Cove-Smith, but as it was played before Christmas it interfered with the building up of the 'Varsity team, for 'Varsity players naturally wanted to play for their college, and often got crocked or went stale with too much football. Consequently the League system was abolished and a knock-out instituted in place of it. Held as it was during the Lent term Blues could represent their colleges without fear of the consequences of staleness or injury. I am sure that this competition has improved college football, and it has certainly produced some very fine games. Pembroke in the spring of 1923 had another very powerful team, which included seven Blues, while all the other members of the side had played for the 'Varsity that season. It is not surprising, therefore, that they won the competition, scoring 150 or more points, and had only a dropped goal registered against them in their four matches.

I noticed during my term of office at Cambridge the harm which is done by excessive Press write-ups of schoolboy football. T. E. S. Francis, for example, came up from Tonbridge with a great reputation as a stand-off half, but in his first few matches for the 'Varsity he played against halves of International class like W. J. A. Davies, and very soon realised how much he had to learn. In his case no harm was done, for he was big enough to learn his lesson, but some boys might very easily be led to believe by the accounts which appear in the papers of their prowess while at school that they know everything, and so become unwilling to adapt themselves to different conditions.

I was extremely sorry to be forced to drop H. B. Style, the previous year's scrum-half, for he was playing better than when he was first given his Blue, but A. T. Young, who was good enough to be tried for England that year

CAMBRIDGE REORGANISATION

and who had had previous experience with Blackheath, had been at Tonbridge with Francis, and the two combined so well that it was impossible to break up their partnership.

As a matter of fact, few people realise how hard up we were for good players that year, and it was only by considerable manipulation that we were enabled to beat Oxford by what was then a record margin. D. P. Thres was crocked against Newport in our last fixture before the 'Varsity match, and thus lost a Blue which he had already been given for the second year in succession. I remember after that game that every one told me how foolish it was to play such tough opponents just before meeting Oxford, but I still definitely think that it is better to find out the unsound members of a team by making the last match the hardest of the term, rather than making the test the great game itself. D. C. D. Ryder was also crocked against Newport, but it so happened that A. S. Cohen and D. P. Evans, whom we put into the side, played the games of their lives, though if any one else had fallen out I really do not know what we should have done. During the term we brought F. Gardiner from full-back to centre three-quarter, changed R. K. Melhuish from forward to full-back, and Hamilton-Wickes was moved from the centre to what proved to be his best position on the wing.

It was in this match that we introduced numbering of players for the first time, by agreement with J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, the Oxford captain. There was considerable opposition to this, on the ground that it tended towards professionalism and that it encouraged men to play to the gallery. Personally, I think that if a man has a tendency to be selfishly spectacular, he will be so whether he wears a number or not, and I think most people are like myself, and don't care in the least whether five spectators or fifty thousand are watching a game.

The 'Varsity match is particularly the occasion for

RUGGER

having players numbered, as so many old 'Varsity men come up from all parts of the country to watch, who are naturally anxious to distinguish the players about whom they have read and compare them with those of their own generation. My view is that numbering does no harm to the game, and gives much pleasure to old players, many of whom specially asked me to have numbering introduced, since this would enable them to enjoy the game the better.

The 'Varsity match itself I thoroughly enjoyed, though I remember very few actual incidents in it beyond the fact that our forwards got going splendidly, and that we were most happily conscious of the cohesion and combined effort which carried us to victory. If I may so describe it, it was a game of aggressive defence, for with several Freshmen in our side we were meeting a team of brilliant and experienced individuals. If we were to win, we had to rattle Oxford without being rattled ourselves, and accordingly we started with our backs lying right up, while T. E. Morel and W. E. Tucker, our back-row forwards, made a point of breaking quickly, so that the Oxford outsiders might be downed in possession of the ball. We were at first content to let Oxford have the ball, so that we might get into their halves and three-quarters good and hard, whereas if we got the ball we wheeled so that the Oxford backs had the unpleasant task of coming in to stop our rushes. If we heeled, Francis at stand-off half was to kick into touch immediately, partly because our backs, lying up as they were, were out of position for attack, and partly to give those of our team new to big football a chance to settle down.

After ten minutes we started attacking, particularly by heeling from loose scrums, and we were fortunate in being able to carry out these tactics to a successful conclusion. This scheme is worth mentioning, for it shows how useful a definite plan of attack can be. As the game progressed we became more and more certain of ourselves

CAMBRIDGE REORGANISATION

and the ultimate result, and although Oxford, especially their forwards, fought to the last, we always had matters well in hand. As far as results go this was my best season, for after the 'Varsity match I was fortunate enough to captain the R.A.F. early the next year, when they beat both the Army and the Navy, to become Inter-Service champions.

CHAPTER 8

The Green Chaperone and the R.C. Tennis International Match

UNLIKE the previous years with the R.C. there we started our program early in the spring of 1915, long before acceptance by London, Guy's, Cambridge and Blackheath. It was in that year that I said one of my worst experiences of playing football in a game in December. The ground was very wet and muddy, but there was a strong cold drying wind blowing and the pitch had been rolled over and a superior and deceptive surface is almost possible to play. Just after starting, however, a short severe frost set in and now we were played with a small crowd and our usual centre forward, John Brown, had been injured. Though we ran about as best as we could, our back line failed and we allowed ourselves, the forwards in particular, suffering, for they had to fall more often than the wings, who at that point kept out of the action. Somehow we differed through the game, though the players were inexperienced, and afterwards a cold rain, but though it snowed, was finally too hot for us to get into. It was twenty minutes before I could have even stood water, and then my feet were still chafing the ground. The game was far worse than another midnight I had at Farnham for the Blackheath in 1917, when J. C. Haddock, our full-back, took a free kick ten yards in front of the opposition who were looking for him, because he had mistaken them for members of his own team. I suffered no ill effects from the December affair, and now after what we played then, after a good kick with mud,

SERVICES AND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

but it was warm mud and the wind was not cold, so that clouds of steam rose from the scrum when it packed down.

I never remember watching the clock so earnestly as I did at Twickenham against the Navy, for the R.A.F. only won by a try, scored by S. P. Simpson, to nothing, and we had W. J. A. Davies and C. A. Kershaw against us. It was a misty, damp afternoon, and having secured our lead in the first half we concentrated on kicking into touch, and bunching down in the line-outs to make the game as close as possible. Towards the end Davies, who was not helped by his centres, tried to pull the match out of the fire by himself, and when he had the ball we were desperately anxious. The minutes seemed to creep by, and I thought the final whistle would never blow. Always there was the menace of Davies, but somehow our defence managed to hold out to the end to enable us to secure the first victory any Service side had had over the Navy since the War. To win this match meant a great deal to us, for we had put so much work into collecting and pulling together our side that it would have been heart-breaking if our three-point lead had been wiped out at the last moment. S. P. Simpson played a great game that afternoon, for he seemed glued to the ball, and in addition to securing that invaluable try, his following up and his line-out work were immense.

We beat the Army more easily, for we were definitely better forward, and by keeping up the pressure we were able to win by thirteen points to five, this being one of



W. J. A. DAVIES.

RUGGER

the first matches played on the Aldershot Command ground at Aldershot.

In that 1922-23 season England proved that she was still a power to be reckoned with by winning all her International matches. The game with Wales at Twickenham was remarkable for the way in which we scored our points. We won by one dropped goal and one try to a try, and a grim game it was. We started sensationally, for I kicked off against a high wind and the ball went straight up in front of us, to be caught by H. L. Price, who followed up hard. He tried a drop at goal, but the ball hit the right-hand goal-post and bounced back into his arms, so that before the startled Welsh defence could move he had cut clean through and was over the line to score within ten seconds of the kick-off. I think that must be unique in International Rugby. Our other score was equally exceptional, for suddenly Corbett, who was hemmed in by Welshmen in mid-field, passed between his legs to Smallwood on the wing, and Smallwood, evidently startled, immediately dropped a very fine goal from near the touch-line. He afterwards told me that only twice in his life has he dropped goals, once for Cambridge and once for England, winning the game with the kick on both occasions.

The Irish match was played at Leicester, and I very nearly had to cry off, though this fact has never been mentioned before. In playing for the R.A.F. against Cambridge just previously, I tore a tendon in my heel, with the result that the whole action of my foot became very stiff. However, I went up to Leicester a day early, had my heel strapped up and ran about on the ground. Although I could not get full movement, I found that I could go nearly at top speed, and I decided, possibly wrongly, that I would take a chance. As it happened, Ireland were very weak and we had an easy match, for which I was thankful.

Before the Scotch match at Inverleith I was incon-

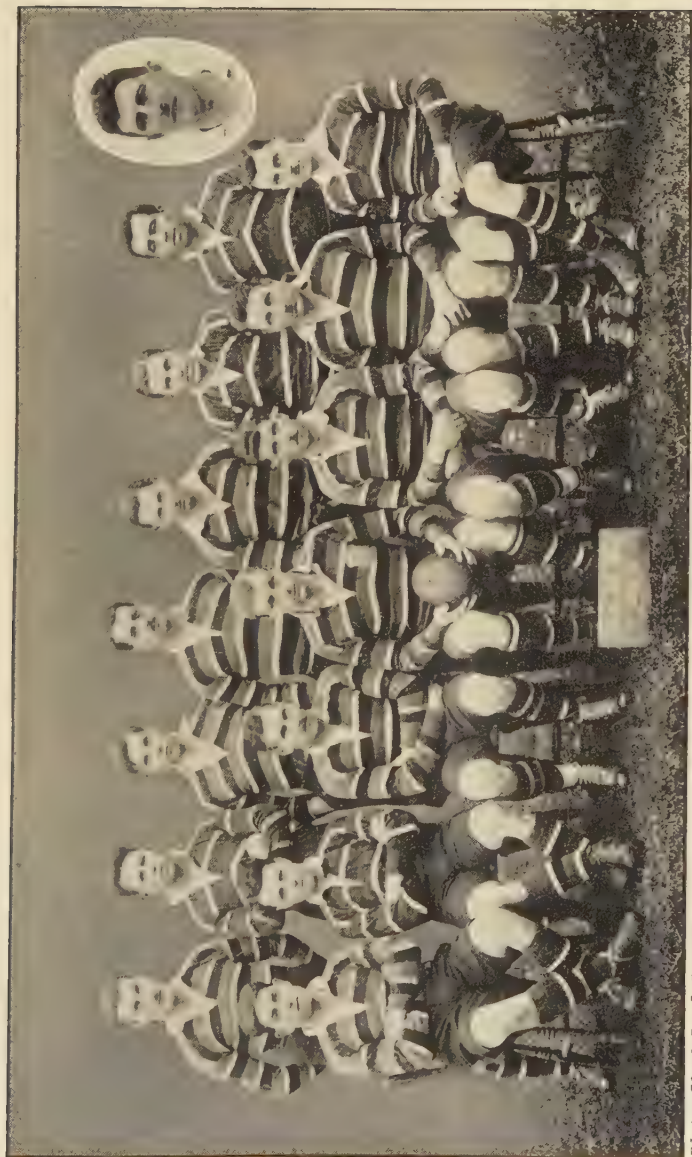


Photo: Cheal, Son & Co., Lewisham.

Standing: F. J. C. B. Riddle L. A. Snaith
Sitting: L. A. Runham A. Collins S. L. J. C. Russell

Winners, Inter-Service Championship, 1922-23.

[Inset: F. L. C. N. Lowe]

P. O. E. B. Coxeter F. L. O. C. Dawson F. O. C. D. Adam F. S. Smith
 F. L. W. Wakefield F. L. R. H. C. Usher F. L. S. P. Simpson F. L. H. G. White
 Royal Air Force, 5 pts. Royal Navy, nil. Royal Air Force 13 pts. Army, 5 pts.

SERVICES AND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

venieniced by another minor injury, for playing against the Army for the R.A.F. I burst a small vein in my leg, and was doubtful if I should be able to turn out. However, I managed with the aid of skilful bandaging to last through the game well enough, though I am quite sure that it was about the hardest game I have ever played. Never have I been so sore, stiff, bruised and tired all over as I was next morning, which is, I suppose, a tribute to the intense work put in by the Scotch forwards.

We won that match through the foresight of Engineer-Commander E. W. Roberts, the Navy selector, who was then on the English Selection Committee, and Engineer-Commander S. F. Cooper, the present Rugby Union Secretary, who was at that time stationed at Devonport, and helped Luddington and Gardner in practising place-kicking together at Devonport for a week before the match, Luddington kicking and Gardner placing the ball for him. It so happened that just towards the end Tom Voyce scored a wonderful try, and everything depended upon the kick from the touch-line. As a result of the practice, Luddington made no mistake and the match was won, and the importance of combination between placer and kicker was never more clearly demonstrated.

There was one tense moment in that game when A. L. Gracie, the Scottish centre, broke clean away a few moments before the end. I can see him now, running with that long stride of his down the centre of the field, his head thrown back and the ball held at arm's length, looking as if he must certainly score the winning try. However, he was faced with the full-back problem which I have previously mentioned, and he decided that the best policy was to pass out to Eric Liddell, who had a clear run in. To my great relief the pass was missed and the dangerous moment was over, though I was very thankful when the final whistle went. After that game we gave a silver salver, signed

RUGGER

by the whole team, to W. J. A. Davies, who was being married before the French match.

Once more we had a tough game with France in Paris, for they scored a penalty goal a few minutes after the start. Soon, however, we were awarded a kick, and, as the French full-back fumbled the ball, the value of fast following up was illustrated, for I was able to gather it and score. Then Kershaw broke away from a line-out, passed to me, and I went over under the posts for a try which would have given us the lead. It was not till the kick was about to be taken that we discovered that our touch-judge, James Baxter, had his flag still up in the air where Kershaw had just stepped over the line in beginning his run, so that we had to return for another line-out near the half-way line with no score to our credit from the try after all. I remember what a bitter disappointment that was, as just then we desperately needed a try to give us the lead, and I could not help wondering at the time what would have happened if the Frenchmen had scored and had been recalled in a similar way. I hardly like to think what the crowd would have done about it! That game was ended by a beautiful dropped goal by W. J. A. Davies. I still believe he definitely worked for this, knowing it was just on time. I felt he was going to do it when we had a scrum under the posts and a quick heel. He took plenty of time, put in a perfect kick, and thus worthily ended his wonderful International career, for after this season both he and Kershaw definitely retired from big football. He was a very great player and a most inspiring captain, and he has certainly had a deep and lasting influence on the game.

CHAPTER VI

CAMBRIDGE TOUR IN FRANCE; LEICESTER AND TOM CRUMBIE; THE CENTENARY AND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

AT the end of this season we inaugurated the first 'Varsity tour to France. I am afraid the permanent University authorities did not look with favour upon the idea, so that we had to make the tour pay entirely from the guarantee which we secured in France, though as the franc just then was fluctuating we were not sure if we should come out on the right side. We arranged our matches against Lyons, a combination of Oyonnauux and St. Claude, and Grenoble, and went over after Easter just before going back to Cambridge for the Easter term. This tour has since been continued by Cambridge, and in the year after Oxford followed suit.

We won our first match against Lyons, though before we started the game we had to pick stones and glass off the field. There we were splendidly entertained, for apart from interesting visits to various factories and the local aerodrome, we were invited to dinner by the students of the Université de Lyons. They gave us sweet champagne and curious cakes, and they made fulsome speeches and sang songs. Fortunately, Hamilton-Wickes was a passably expert French linguist, so that he replied with great success. After a time the speech-making began to pall on us, and we left the hall, followed by about two hundred of our hosts, singing loudly the songs which had become favourites of ours on the tour.

RUGGER

We led the way towards the town, proceeding by means of short sprints and climbs up lamp-posts, and somehow we reached the bridge which crosses the river. This river, as you probably know, divides Lyons into two, and we wanted to get back to the centre of the city ; however, we found that the bridge was held by a squad of gendarmes, who would not let us pass, and told us so with many gesticulations and much twirling of luxuriant moustaches. We asked why, and were told that no man is allowed to sing in the streets of Lyons. Accordingly we decided upon a policy of passive resistance, and sat down, the whole two hundred of us, in the middle of the road, smoking and playing cards. This caused the gendarmes considerable uneasiness, as the traffic was held up and the populace were becoming impatient. Reinforcements were rushed up by car and bicycle from the local gendarmerie, but they could produce no law which forbade resting in the roadway.

Eventually they decided that arbitration was the only means of ending this somewhat absurd situation, and they told us that if we would leave the middle of the road we could sing to our hearts' content. As we were tired of sitting still and also of singing, we agreed to pass on our way, but for variety we instituted a mock funeral, and marched in single file and silently towards our objective. The inhabitants were thoroughly mystified by this strange bare-headed procession in dinner jackets, and as we passed through the streets we implored all the passers-by to remove their hats, which they did with every mark of respect.

When we arrived outside a café in the centre of Lyons we decided that we no longer felt funereal, and our leader, knowing the ground, dashed through the café and out into a street on the other side. We followed, but the gendarmes, with their bicycles and cars, were not able to do so, and we made good our escape. We then thought that a little dancing would not come amiss, and accordingly visited the best dancing club in the city,

A FRENCH TOUR AND A BUSY SEASON

only to find that our friends the gendarmes had forestalled us, and were lined up outside to forbid our entrance. The English members of the party, being possibly more accustomed to dealing with police, crept quietly away and hired taxis, in which they drove up to the club as if they were private patrons, and were at once admitted. The Frenchmen, seeing the success of our ruse, followed our example, but by that time the gendarmes had realised what was happening, and were once more forming an impenetrable cordon round the door. That evening was an unqualified success.

From Lyons the team had a wonderful run in a char-a-banc, but I followed with some friends in a small and very light French car. I have never been so terrified in my life, for the road was rough, it poured with rain, the surface was greasy and we skidded and swayed round corners at an enormous pace. Somehow we managed to reach Oyonnoux, where we found the town had taken a complete holiday in our honour. Flags hung from every window and all business was at a standstill, so that I was particularly sorry that the day turned out to be miserably wet. We had an extremely cold and unpleasant game, and at half-time, while we were shivering and bemoaning our fate, our opponents brought three or four fresh players on to the field, who, being warm and dry, had no difficulty in piercing our somewhat sodden defence, though we had already piled up enough points to win.

When we got back to the hotel we found that baths were an unheard-of luxury, so that we were forced to wash the thick mud off in small basins of tepid water, with disastrous results to our tempers and the hotel carpets.

At Grenoble we were also greeted by a most enthusiastic crowd, and though we were told that we should be beaten by the Séléction des Alpes, we managed to get home fairly easily. It was on the next visit that when the forwards decided to use their feet particularly

RUGGER

relentlessly the leader cried, "Doucement, doucement!" or "Gently, gently!" which corresponded by arrangement with "Feet, feet!" with the result that he was extremely popular, but the rest of the pack were regarded as brutal and ignorant savages.

At Lyons on the return journey David MacMyn and one or two others left the train to get some refreshments, and they went over in their shirt sleeves to a bar some three platforms away. While they were inside they saw the train moving out of the station. As they had left behind in the carriage their coats containing all their money and tickets, they were naturally alarmed, and I shall never forget the magnificent spectacle presented by MacMyn as he rushed wildly over lines, points and platforms, shouting powerfully, "My God, what shall I do? What shall I do?" and eventually getting entangled with a line of signal wires and falling flat on his face, while the train quietly backed into another platform.

Before the next season started I had a novel experience in the way of training. C. H. Prowse, a former Cambridge golf captain, was at that time doing pig-breeding on a large scale, and he invited me for a week-end to his farm. He had thirty or forty young half-grown pigs, who had to be caught and ringed. I was detailed to help in rounding them up, and I soon found that they were extremely difficult to get hold of, as they were very fast, and ran with a curious jinking movement. The only way to make sure of them was by a real Rugger tackle, taking care not to break their legs and also to see that they did not cut you with their sharp hoofs. I had become quite an adept by the end of the afternoon, and for anybody not quick off the mark in flying tackles I certainly recommend pig-catching.

I had by now come down from Cambridge and resigned my commission in the Air Force, but as this season of 1923-24 found me working in the North and Midlands I could not spare time to travel down to play

A FRENCH TOUR AND A BUSY SEASON

with the Harlequins, and I therefore joined Leicester, who made me captain for the year. We had an interesting series of matches, and we were particularly pleased to take away Newport's unbeaten record.

Newport, in those days, were an extraordinary side. In that game against us they held a lead for some time, and during that period they made play so close and tight that it seemed impossible for us to do anything. At last we managed to get the ball away from the back row of the scrum, and, with a man over, Lawrie was able to score in the right-hand corner, thus showing the value of nipping the ball straight across the line without any pause when a forward has started the movement. This try gave us the lead, and immediately, under Jack Wetter's direction, Newport changed their tactics, so that the whole game was entirely altered. They threw the ball about everywhere; they made attack after attack, and did everything in their power to score, though they could not quite pull it off. But the way in which they managed to dictate the style of play was a revelation to me, for I had never seen a side so completely alter a game to suit its own requirements.

While I am talking of Leicester I cannot omit a reference to the wonderful work done for Rugger in that part of the world by Tom Crumbie. He was exceedingly kind to me when I came as a stranger to Leicester, and he dispenses his genial hospitality to every one connected with the game. He looks after the members of the team as if they were his children; nothing is too much trouble for him, and he keeps an open house to all players who wish to take advantage of his friendliness. As an example of his thought for others, when I was at Leicester a referee arrived from the West country after midnight about Christmas time. Tom Crumbie was on the station to meet him, and to comfort him with the news that he had arranged to put him up at his own house. He always met visiting referees in this way, and I think the work he has done

RUGGER

in general cannot be sufficiently appreciated. The club tours are just about the most perfectly arranged and organised of any I know, and I thoroughly enjoyed our trip that year down to Bristol, Plymouth and Bath.

Here I must bring my daughter Joan into the story, for it was up at Leicester that she saw her first Rugger match, before she was three years old. For a long time she did not recognise me, but suddenly my scrum-cap was torn off, and at once she said, " 'There's Daddy ! " Not long after that R. H. C. Usher got a nasty crack on the nose, which bled considerably, whereupon Joan remarked quite calmly, " Poor man—but I 'spect he'll be all right soon." At the end of the game, though she has a very healthy appetite, she refused to leave the stand, protesting that she wanted to see more football. Tea was no temptation to her, a most surprising thing, and when at last she was persuaded to leave, she announced her firm intention of returning very early next morning ! She has since been several times to Twickenham to watch Harlequin matches, and once she considerably puzzled those round her by asking without any warning, " Mummy, when is the ball dead ? " She certainly promises to become a real Rugger enthusiast !

It was in the winter of 1923 that the great Centenary match was played on Rugby Close between teams selected from England and Wales against Scotland and Ireland. For that game Davies and Kershaw came out of retirement, and this was their last big match together, but I shall always very much regret that C. N. Lowe, who had also retired, was not chosen to play, for it was an honour most certainly due to him.

It was a wonderful match, particularly in the last half, when Scotland and Ireland woke up and crashed into us with violent energy. Tom Voyce was in great form and thoroughly enjoyed himself, and I was really surprised at the keenness with which both teams played ; but though the teams took the match in the right spirit,

A FRENCH TOUR AND A BUSY SEASON

the Rugby boys who were watching showed very little enthusiasm, and were disappointingly apathetic. They seemed blasé to me, and I remember feeling that it was a pity that so unique a game should have taken place before such unappreciative spectators.

As far as International football went, that season was a great one for England. We won all our matches, though the critics prophesied defeat in most of them, and so consistent was the team that only seventeen players were called upon, the only two changes being necessitated through injuries. It was in that year that I took over the captaincy on Davies' retirement.

As usual, the first match of the season was against Wales. The game was played at Swansea, where, as the result of definite tactics, we managed to win for the first time since 1895. Naturally, with so many of the old and tried players, including Davies, Kershaw and Lowe, no longer in the side, there was considerable speculation about the new team of unknown quantity. I believe the Welshmen were puzzled and rather put out of their stride before the match started by the action of the English selectors, who first of all chose nine forwards, and finally brought Cove-Smith into the side, who was not one of the original selections. Weather conditions and an unexpected plan of campaign were the deciding factors in this last-minute decision.

The Welshmen knew that we had good and fast outsides, whereas they were weak behind the scrum, and quite naturally they expected us to heel the ball straight away and as often as possible. Instead of that



R. COVE-SMITH.

RUGGER

we kept it tight and wheeled and dribbled it for the first quarter of an hour. This policy gave our new players behind the scrum, such as A. T. Young, H. P. Jacob, H. C. Catcheside and B. C. Chantrill, time to settle down and get the feel of the game. Suddenly we started heeling, Corbett found an opening and went through with a great burst, thus getting our attack well keyed up for action. Immediately after that we scored one of the best tries I have ever seen. Jacob miskicked on our goal-line, but followed up, retrieved the ball by our right-corner flag, and passed to Tom Voyce and myself, whence it travelled back along the three-quarter line via Locke and others to Jacob again, who had now returned to his position on the left wing and so was able to score after the movement had travelled almost the length of the field.

Before the game started T. Jones, who was captaining the Welsh side, had arranged with me that we should have no nonsense about the loose head. In a short while I found that the Welshmen were slipping up the extra man in the front row, and our forwards wanted to counteract this move by doing the same thing. This I refused to do, and insisted that we should continue to pack 3-2-3 and push harder than ever, for if our opponents had made us play their game we should never have got the ball. As it was, we were strong enough to force them to accept our tactics, with the result that we had them beaten for possession.

After half-time there was a certain amount of roughhousing, and at one period we only had four forwards in action, for Luddington was kicked on the head, Conway in the stomach, Voyce in the ribs and Edwards had a leg damaged. During this time Wales scored two tries, and it seemed as if they would beat us. However, the ferocity which had crept into the game abated, our men recovered, and we scored again. In the last ten minutes we deliberately played for safety, kicking into touch whenever possible. That was a most im-

A FRENCH TOUR AND A BUSY SEASON

portant match, and L. J. Corbett, who found many gaps in the Welsh defence, played one of his finest games for England. Wales, in my opinion, lost through poor disposition of their defence, their centres being too far forward or too far apart, and not keeping in proper alignment on the stand-off half. I would like to pay a tribute to the extremely sporting crowd, who, though naturally disappointed at seeing Wales beaten, gave the English side a wonderful ovation.

Before the Irish match at Belfast, there was considerable discussion as to who should play, for H. M. Locke was on the injured list. Eventually it was decided to try Jacob in the centre and Hamilton-Wickes on the left wing, where he did very well, though it was not his usual position. This game opened the North of Ireland ground, and my most vivid impression is that of Catchside's try in the last minute, when he fielded a ball and ran the whole length of the ground to score, though he was very closely pursued and gradually overhauled by Stephenson, who collared him as he fell over the line. After that effort Catchside was violently ill, but it was a capital try and I know how relieved we were to have the result placed beyond doubt.

We returned to England that same night, and it was very difficult to get everybody aboard the boat. We pushed some of the players into a cab, only to find that they got out of the other door and wandered off again. Even when the gangways had been pulled in Catchside was still ashore, and he had to be hauled aboard as the boat was moving off.

Scotland really thought that they were going to beat us at Twickenham at last, for they had a powerful and well-combined side, which in any other year might have won. However, our backs supported us very well and our forwards at that time fitted in with one another excellently, so that we were able to wear down their pack to win by a record margin of nineteen points, though I must say that everything went right with

RUGGER

us and no mistakes were made with our kicks at goal.

Eddie Myers repeated his marvellous cut through of the previous Scotch match at Twickenham, suddenly breaking away from near the half-way line and running absolutely straight to score a brilliant try. He also dropped a perfect goal, and had a great deal to do with our victory. I was fortunate enough to be up to take a cross-kick from Corbett and get over; this I mention because we so rarely seem to get cross-kicks nowadays. We were very keen on them in the English team then and at Cambridge, where they were most successful, and I am sure that they should be more consistently introduced into present-day football.

There was nothing particularly memorable about the French match at Twickenham, for we always had it well in hand, though the Frenchmen, weakened by the loss of their best players, put up a very stout resistance. It was in that game that there was a sudden upheaval in the scrum and Reg. Edwards emerged and let fly at an opposing forward, not without reason, for when the referee went over to find out what it was all about, Edwards simply pointed to his cheek, where the Frenchman's teeth marks were plainly visible, and the game proceeded. As a matter of fact, I had been guilty of justifiable cannibalism myself, for the only time in my career, during the Irish match that year. It happened in a line-out, when, after I had got the ball, two Irishmen tackled me amidships and J. D. Clinch crooked his arm in a stranglehold round my neck. I could not let go of the ball, which was held by my opponents, and I was gradually going black in the face, so that there was only one course of action. This I took by biting Clinch hard in the forearm till he loosed his hold and I was able to breathe again, while he grinned at me cheerfully!

Considering the famous players who had dropped out of the side, I think 1923-24 must be regarded as a most

A FRENCH TOUR AND A BUSY SEASON

satisfactory season, and, save in 1921, I cannot remember ever playing in a better pack. I know that the Welshmen next year said that we had been like a brick wall to push against, and we ourselves always felt comfortable and solid in the scrum.

CHAPTER VII

THE 1924-25 ALL BLACKS TOUR AND COUNTY RUGGER

NEXT year, 1924-25, was notable for the tour of the victorious New Zealanders, and I remember going down to see them when they first arrived, to talk over the differences in our rules. I watched their game against Devon, and I must say that even so early in their tour I could not think of many teams who would beat them. It was obvious that they only wanted practice to train into a wonderful side, for they were already as good as an average International team. I was impressed by their pace, their keen backing up, their great physique and their knowledge of the game, and they started several unorthodox movements which in later matches always resulted in a score.

I did not see them again until I played against them for London at Twickenham, and the one thing I learnt from that game was that they did not know how to wheel, nor did they appreciate the value of wheeling in attack. We scored our first try by starting a wheel on their line, and then suddenly flicking the ball out to our stand-off half. As one of their backs had come in to check our wheel, we had a man over and a simple try resulted. This method of attack is one which is very seldom practised, but well worth remembering.

I remember little outstanding about that particular game, save that our movements always seemed to break down, whereas theirs were generally successful and most unexpected in their inception. I shall always be sorry that during the first half of that season I was con-

THE ALL BLACKS AND COUNTY FOOTBALL

sistently off colour, for just then I was working very hard for examinations, and I was considerably run down and troubled with influenza. As a matter of fact, I had an attack of influenza at Christmas time, just before England played New Zealand, and seriously thought of crying off. Fortunately, I had time to get in three or four days' running about, which put me right.

The feeling of the English selectors before that final match was that if the right side were picked we stood a good chance of beating our visitors. As it happened we had one trial less than usual, and Eddie Myers, who had been crocked and had not had time to get thoroughly fit for the final trial, was not able to do himself justice in it, though his experience would have been invaluable against the All Blacks. Then, again, it was certainly a mistake to play Blakiston in the front row instead of in his normal place as back-row forward.

It was, nevertheless, a remarkable game, and I had determined before it started that the New Zealanders should not assert a moral superiority over us. I think it is not generally understood how many of their matches were won by the assertion of this moral supremacy, and as an instance I may mention an incident in the match between the All Blacks and Hampshire. One of the Hampshire forwards had the ball when he was tackled hard by Irvine. Immediately Irvine, who was the aggressor, turned round and said, "What the devil are you doing? Can't you leave go of me?" The Hampshire forward apologised. "All right," said Irvine; "be more careful next time." After the game Irvine mentioned the incident and said, "That forward's no good. Fancy apologising for being tackled!"

This story shows the definite policy which the New Zealanders adopted of establishing wherever possible a mental superiority over their opponents, and there is no doubt that it could be very valuable in practice. As I knew this, I made sure that before the English team went on to the field they had definitely made up their

RUGGER

minds not to be so treated. Moreover, we felt that we had everything to gain and nothing to lose, whereas our opponents had their great unbeaten record at stake. The result was a very hectic ten minutes at the beginning of the game, when we were pitting our mentalities against theirs. After five minutes had passed, Tom Voyce, who had not previously played against them, rolled up his sleeves and said, "Come on, chaps. It's getting good fun now. I didn't know they went as hard as this!" and he went into the thick of it with a crash.

Here, I suppose, I must say something about that most unfortunate occurrence when one of the New Zealand team was sent off the field by A. E. Freethy, who refereed the match. First and foremost there is no getting away from the fact that Freethy had warned both sides three times, and it so happened that a New Zealander was the next offender and thus had to pay the inevitable penalty. It might just as well have been an Englishman, though as I did not see the actual incident I can say nothing of the rights or wrongs of the case.

In New Zealand, I am told that it is sometimes the practice, when a man is sent off, for the captain of the opposing side to ask the referee to allow him to return to the field. I did not do this, for most decidedly such a custom is unheard-of in this country, and if a similar situation arose again I would certainly not intervene nor feel justified in so doing. Such action clearly undermines the authority of the referee, and it is a captain's business to support a referee's decision at all costs, whether he agrees with that decision or not. If this is not done, a referee's authority is gone, and it is one of the basic rules of Rugby that a referee's decision is unalterable.

From that point the game sobered down, but it is difficult to speak of the respective merits of the two sides when the All Blacks were a man short and the effect of this unfortunate incident was affecting the

THE ALL BLACKS AND COUNTY FOOTBALL

play of both teams. Despite this trouble there were some fine movements, and I shall never forget the beautiful combination between H. J. Kittermaster and R. H. Hamilton-Wickes, which resulted in a try by the former for England, nor the extraordinary dash of Steel, the New Zealand wing, when he went down the touch-line, brushing off would-be tacklers like flies. Another similar try was Maurice Brownlie's, who was one of the greatest forwards I have ever played against. The ball had fallen loose between Gibbs and Cove-Smith, when Brownlie came through very fast and snapped it up. I had slightly over-run it, and as I turned I was directly behind him and could see him going straight down the touch-line, though it seemed impossible for him to score. Somehow he went on, giving me the impression of a moving tree-trunk, so solid did he appear to be, and so little effect did various attempted tackles have upon him. He crashed through without swerving to right or to left, and went over the line for one of the most surprising tries I have ever seen.



M. BROWNIE.

England started the game at a rare pace, and very soon V. G. Davies broke through in the centre, and was almost over. Then came a dash by Hamilton-Wickes, another by Gibbs, and eventually, relying on my experience in the London match, we wheeled the scrum and went through for Cove-Smith to follow up and score. From then on the New Zealanders played with great fire and determination, and actually were leading by seventeen points to three twenty minutes after half-time. The game then swung round in our favour;

RUGGER

several times Gibbs kicked ahead, when the slightest luck in the bounce would have meant a certain try, and then Corbett dropped a penalty goal. Soon after that came Kittermaster's beautiful effort, which ended the scoring and left England beaten by seventeen points to eleven. It was a great game, and the All Blacks undoubtedly won on their merits.

Although I had opportunities of studying their tactics at close quarters, I must confess that I could learn little from them. My impression was that in this country we had plenty of players as clever and as well-built as our visitors, but we lacked the final thrust which made them a great team. They were great because they pushed every opportunity to its furthest limit, and because, as the result of playing so much together, they had developed the instinct of combining in the most efficient way at the right moment. They were remarkably adaptable, for they won their matches in all sorts of playing conditions and against greatly varying types of players, but above all they produced a stronger kind of game than ours. I noticed that same spirit of grim determination in the Dominion sides which took part in the Inter-Services League at the end of the War, and I think there is no doubt that they take their Rugger more earnestly than we do in this country. They never relax for a moment, nor do they allow a winning lead to cause any diminution of effort.

A feature of their game which cannot be overlooked was their wonderful backing up, so that no player ever broke away unattended, and no movement ever started which could not be carried on by man after man, with the result that their attacks were prolonged and concentrated, unlike the single-handed thrust which so often characterises English tactics.

A great deal has been said about their seven forwards and eight backs formation, but I do not think that they won their games because of that formation, which I hope to discuss later, but simply because of the earnest

THE ALL BLACKS AND COUNTY FOOTBALL.

spirit in which they played, their intensive backing up, the care they took to keep in perfect training, and their unrivalled combination. In my opinion they would have won all their matches with whatever formation they chose to put into the field.

Their tour was undoubtedly a really great achievement, and they had with them some outstanding players. As I have said, I thought Maurice Brownlie a magnificent forward in every phase of the game, and next to him came Jock Richardson, a fine player and a charming personality, for whom I have the most sincere admiration. The directing intelligence of the three-quarter line seemed to me to be M. F. Nicholls, and his capacity for swaying the direction of attack and for discovering the weak points in the opposition's defence was amazing. He was a brilliant performer himself, and he undoubtedly had a great influence on the play of his side.

A. E. Cook, also, was a fine attacking three-quarter with great speed off the mark, and J. Steel and K. S. Svenson were both unusually powerful runners on the wing. There is one member of the team, however, who deserves special mention in any record of the tour, and he is G. Nepia, the full-back. Nepia took part in every match, and though I only saw him in action three times, he seemed to me the best full-back I have watched or played against since the War. Dan. Drysdale, of Scotland, is a very good second, but Nepia's exceptional physique gives him the first place. His perfect catching of the ball, his kicking and his amazing power of breaking up a forward rush by whipping the ball off the ground and charging backwards into and through



G. NEPIA.

RUGGER

the oncoming forwards marked him out as the player of a generation. And while I am dealing with personalities I should like to say that I think the All Blacks owe a great deal of the success of their tour to S. S. Dean, their manager, who looked after them most efficiently. Only those who have been on tour know what good management means to a travelling side.

It was in this season of 1924-25 that I first started playing serious County Rugger. I had previously been too busy with R.A.F. and Cambridge football to take part in County games, but I was now able to accept Dr. Russell Cargill's invitation to play for Middlesex, for which county I was qualified by residence. This season I was made captain and had a very good team to look after. The pack was excellent, including R. Cove-Smith, R. R. F. MacLennan, who later played for England, R. J. Hillard, who was capped that season, and R. H. Bettington, G. McDonald and A. W. L. Rowe, the Oxford Blues, while outside the scrum we had D. N. Rocyn-Jones at full-back, who afterwards played for Wales, R. H. Hamilton-Wickes, C. C. Bishop, R. G. Hopkins and C. H. L. Wynne.

Gloucester eventually beat us by two goals to three tries, and I think if we had pulled that game off we might have won the Championship. Since then I have represented Middlesex on the Rugby Union, thus continuing my service on the committee which I began as the first R.A.F. representative in 1921.

I am very glad to have been a member while still playing, for in that way I got a real insight into the reasons for the progress of Rugger. Naturally, I have often differed from the opinions of other members, but the one great fact I have learnt about the Rugby Union is that in all its deliberations it is guided solely by the essential principle that whatever may happen, Rugby football is primarily and above all other considerations a game for players.

In these days when the tendency is to make every

THE ALL BLACKS AND COUNTY FOOTBALL

game a popular spectacle and a financial success, such principles must be held by those in authority if the spirit of the game is to be safeguarded. The viewpoint of the spectator never, I am glad to say, enters the heads of the Rugby Union Committee, and the only alterations in rules with which they are concerned are those which are calculated to help the players. Any deviation from this policy will mean the end of Rugby football as we know it.

The subject of County football brings up the question of playing County matches in the Metropolitan area on Saturdays instead of in mid-week, as is at present the custom. From the County point of view the present arrangement is most unsatisfactory, for many players are unable to get away from business in the middle of the week and County matches are relegated to a relatively unimportant position. I know that many members of the big clubs in London will say that this is as it should be, but there are other points of view to consider, and we must remember that Rugger is being played by a greatly increasing number of men for whom County football is the only chance of appearing in representative or first-class games. It is easy to understand that for a member of Blackheath or the Harlequins who has possibly a Blue or a Services cap, the prospect of also gaining a County cap is not particularly exciting, for he gets with his club all the good football he wants, and sees no reason why he should sacrifice a Saturday afternoon, when he might be enjoying a pleasant club game, to a game with a side of comparative strangers in which he is not specially interested.

I say "not specially interested" because Metropolitan County football cannot be expected to produce the keen rivalry which is found between counties in the North and West. If a man were born and lived and worked in Devon, he naturally takes a genuine pride in the welfare of his County team, as an Englishman is proud of his country; whereas had he been born

RUGGER

and had he lived in Brixton or Mayfair or Wapping all his life, his County instinct would not be nearly so highly developed and would be submerged in a more general London pride.

It may be argued that Surrey and Middlesex find plenty of support at cricket, but that is simply because they have definite playing headquarters at Lord's and the Oval, whereas the County Rugger teams have no headquarters of their own, and consequently interest is not centralised in the same way. This may appear a small point, but actually it is important, for it largely explains the apathy with which County football is regarded in some London circles. The Harlequins, for example, draw their players from various parts of the country, and as a club cannot be said to care about County Rugger. Such big clubs, however, must realise that they are very much in the minority, while a team like Harrow, being formed by men living in Middlesex, are naturally really interested in their own County activities.

There are a great number of such local clubs all over the Metropolitan area, each of which turns out several teams every Saturday, who would really welcome a chance for their members to be chosen for serious County football. They have their chance now, but many of those members cannot play on Wednesday and would be only too glad to play on Saturday. Let us suppose, therefore, that the big London clubs definitely arranged to put aside certain Saturdays for County games, when all the Counties would play their rounds. The big clubs would then arrange weak fixtures on those days, thus being prepared for their best players to represent their Counties. I know the difficulty of rearranging fixture lists, but this could be done, and it is interesting to consider what the result might be.

It may be argued that if all the big clubs in London, such as Richmond, the Scottish and Blackheath, had

THE ALL BLACKS AND COUNTY FOOTBALL

their players turning out for Counties, there would be no room in County sides for the less experienced members of smaller clubs. Frankly, I do not think there would be many vacancies, but with thorough County Trial matches the really promising unknown players could be marked down, and it would surely be possible for at least half a dozen of them to get their chance with the County side at various times, possibly in minor matches, during the season.

The point is that the opportunity and the incentive would be there, and if in the past London County Rugger has led such players as D. Rocyn-Jones, R. R. F. MacLennan and K. J. Stark to International caps; there is no reason why many more should not be able to follow their example. To the members of smaller clubs, County Rugger is the equivalent of the University and Service Rugger of more fortunate players, and if it can be placed within the reach of more people by being played on Saturdays, such a change would be for the good of the game.

Now, suppose that such a scheme were in operation, two advantages are at once apparent. The first is that the matches would really help the Selection Committee in their search for England players, and it is worth noting that since the Selection Committee have taken to watching even Wednesday games, far more representative sides have turned out. The next advantage is that those players from smaller clubs who made good would improve their game greatly by coming up against first-class opposition and would be able to take the lessons back to their own club sides, so that the whole standard of play in the London area might be improved. Again, on County match days, when a side like Blackheath would be greatly weakened, they might well give a fixture to a club which would otherwise not have come in the fixture list, with obviously good results, both in spreading knowledge of the game and in bringing Rugger players together. Added to this, the "A "

RUGGER

team members of big clubs would have more chances of proving their worth.

Of course the big clubs will say that their programmes are already interfered with sufficiently by Trial matches, Internationals, Service Championships and so on, but if Birkenhead Park can fit in Saturday County matches and still enjoy their club football, there is no reason why the London clubs should not do the same.

This discussion raises a further point, and that is the danger of emphasis being laid too much upon the prowess of the individual. As I have just pointed out, it has been easier to raise teams for County matches since the selectors have seriously been watching them, and it cannot be denied that in the London area, where at present County feeling alone is not strong enough to make players wish to play for their County, there is a natural tendency to regard the matches simply as stepping-stones to higher honours.

It seems to me that Rugger is reaching a crucial point in its history, where it is in danger of becoming solely an organised spectacle, and thus ceasing to be a recreation and a game, and I do not like to see anything which tends towards the selfishly individual or spectacular side. First and foremost Rugger is a team game, and though as in all games we must play to win, for that is the reason behind all our tactics and theory, the game must never be subordinated to the result. I feel that care must be taken not to over-emphasise the importance of results, especially in International matches, lest they should become gladiatorial contests rather than friendly trials of strength between two countries.

That is why I feel that it is risky to attach too much importance to such an event as the County Championship, where there is a tendency for the result to be more important than the game. If a man is anxious to play in a County match not because he loves his County or simply wants a good game of Rugger, but because he can see the glory of a County cap, or even of an International cap, before

THE ALL BLACKS AND COUNTY FOOTBALL

him, something is wrong, and that is why the effect of the selectors' visits to London County matches seems to me rather ominous. It is clear enough, in my opinion, that if we only support County matches on Saturday with one eye on the Selection Committee, we are making a great mistake, as this growing tendency to individual glorification and the emphasis on the value of results at all costs must not be allowed to develop.

CHAPTER VIII

RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES; IRISH HOSPITALITY; LOSING THE TWICKENHAM RECORD AND ENGLAND'S FIRST DEFEAT BY FRANCE

IN that same year of 1924-25 I am afraid the Welsh match was rather an anti-climax after our test against the New Zealanders. This game, if I may so put it, brought the loose head evil to a head, for the Welshmen by continually slipping up the extra man in the front row entirely spoilt the game, in my opinion. It was after this exhibition that the Rugby Union brought in the excellent rule which allowed only three up in the front row, and gave the non-offending team the right of putting the ball into either side of the scrummage.

We just managed to beat Wales, but we could only draw with Ireland, after a very gruelling match. The ball was wet and the conditions emphasised the fact that the invaluable art of wheeling a scrummage was largely forgotten. The Irish forwards played excellently that day and troubled us by their keen following up, so that we were really only saved by the superior speed and ability of our backs. In that match one of the Irish tries was scored from a scrum close to the touch-line near our line, when Blakiston (on about the only occasion in his life) was rather slow at getting at the scrum-half on the blind side, and the incident serves to show the value of the wing remaining on the touch-line opposite to his man. Smallwood, seeing that Blakiston was slow in coming away from the scrum, naturally came in to tackle the scrum-half instead of keeping out on H. W.

RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Stephenson, the Irish wing. Blakiston would, I am certain, have got his man, although he started after him late, but had he not done so, I would have got him, as I was in the middle of the back row and had broken behind him. As it happened, the Irish scrum-half was able to pass out for Stephenson to score a soft try, and I could only collar him just as he was going over. J. D. Clinch, the Irish forward, saved his side that day by crashing Cove-Smith over just as he was about to score. At one point in the game he and Tom Voyce were scrapping pretty vigorously for the ball, when the referee, Tommy Vile, called them over to him and told them to calm down. Rather to his surprise they both burst out laughing, for they were really great friends, and were thoroughly enjoying themselves; this shows that although players can give and take hard knocks, there is a wonderful spirit about Rugger which is sometimes misunderstood by spectators. Here, I think, is an appropriate moment to record Clinch's speech after a match which he had played for a scratch side raised by A. T. Young. He appeared as a centre three-quarter that day with Ian Smith outside him, and he never gave his fast wing a pass. At the dinner he was thanked by his opponents for winning the match for them in this way, and in reply he said that Ian Smith might be known in Scotland as the "Flying Scotsman," but in Ireland he himself was called the "Irish Mail," and that was slightly faster than the Irish female!

Our match against Scotland opened the new Murray-field ground, and we were beaten by three goals to two goals and one try, Waddell putting Scotland in front after they had lost the lead by his usual drop goal. I think very few people realise that E. J. Massey, England's scrum-half, played most of that game with a broken collar-bone, when he could only pass the ball out with one hand. At one period in the second half both Eddie Myers and Harold Locke were concussed for several minutes, and we only had six forwards in the

RUGGER

pack. This was an exceedingly hard game, and I felt the effects of it for some days afterwards.

I must mention the fact that A. E. Freethy, the referee, actually ought never to have taken charge of that match, for he was a very sick man, and a referee has to be as fit as a player. I think there should always be someone on the spot agreeable to both teams detailed as a reserve referee in case of emergency, and such a man would have been very useful on that particular day. And talking of referees, I wonder if the spectators in the stand, when they question decisions on the field, realise that a referee is unavoidably prevented from seeing certain incidents because the players run between him and the ball, whereas the man sitting above ground-level can look down on every phase of the game. I always make a point during a game, if I do not understand, or if I disagree with the decision of the referee, of asking him to remember that decision so that we may have a talk about it in the dressing-room afterwards, and in that way we have often cleared up difficult points.

Against France in Paris we just managed to pull through, though Considine crocked himself badly, and Voyce, who took his place on the wing, also hurt himself. But Considine, though he was practically helpless, stayed on the field and saved a French victory by somehow making a tackle when without him France appeared certain to score, which clearly proves the value of having even an injured player on the field on the off-chance of his being able to do something. Smallwood was useful in just the same way exactly two years before against France.

When Voyce was hurt I had to slip Blakiston out, so that we had only six effective forwards, but before I could get him on the wing to replace Voyce, the Frenchmen had scored, and I believe that if they had continued to heave the ball out faster they must have won. With Blakiston on the wing and Voyce more or less a passenger, I had a trying time attempting to bottle

RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Du Manoir, their stand-off half, and when the whistle went with the Frenchmen only two points behind us, I have never been so thankful in my life.

The following year, as I was still in London, I again played for the Harlequins, and I think I scored more tries in that year of first-class football than I had ever scored before. In all games I managed to get over about thirty times, and the fact is worth noting to illustrate the curious way in which luck runs in patches. This season everything went right for me; the ball would bounce into my hands, and I was given passes at the right moment and place, whereas with the luck running the other way I should just have missed the bounce and, although favourably placed, had my passes at the wrong time or not at all. It was in this season during a club game at Twickenham that I came upon two opposing forwards putting the boot, as I thought, rather unnecessarily hard into one of our players. I went up and gently remonstrated, when one of them turned and in a most surprised voice said, "Good Lord, Wakers, we thought it was you we were kicking, or we shouldn't have been doing it!"—a most diplomatic remark!

When the Welsh match came along in 1926 I was delighted to find telegrams from all my old friends waiting for me on the ground at Cardiff, particularly one from C. N. Lowe, whose record number of English caps I was then breaking. I have always appreciated the telegrams people have sent me, and it was good, for example, to get cheering words from "exiles" at Suez



C. N. LOWE.

RUGGER

and Alexandria before the All Blacks match. H. C. Catcheside has a habit of sending me amusing wires, and I remember him urging me in Scotland to "remember Flodden," while C. A. Kershaw sent me a telegram at Cardiff, doubtless thinking of our mud-fight there four years before, which said, "Good luck to you all. Mind you wear your goloshes."

We managed to draw this match after a terrifically hard game, and the one fact that remains in my mind is that again both packs clearly demonstrated that they had forgotten how to wheel, and both sides broke up what wheels there were by the other side with ease. I think the reason why wheeling is becoming a lost art is that it is not properly taught in the schools. I know when I was at Sedbergh it was encouraged, and, in fact, insisted upon most severely.

The Irish match resulted in a victory for the Irishmen for the first time since 1911, and I must say they thoroughly deserved to win. They had tried so hard and played so well for such a long time under terrible disadvantages that it was a fine thing for Rugger that they should get home at last. I cannot understand why so many people seemed disappointed, and I know that this is one of the few games which, after it was finished, I was not disappointed at losing, as the Irish team were obviously so delighted.

On the Friday before the match I was having a bath after our run-about, and when I turned on the tap, instead of water, a cloud of steam poured out and scalded my leg badly, taking the skin right off, and I thought I might not be able to play. However, when the place was bandaged up there seemed to be no harm done, and I carried on without much inconvenience. The Irish pack that day was magnificent; it seemed remarkably solid, and J. D. Clinch, who was always at his best against England, played a particularly fine game. When Ireland scored their final try in the last minute, no one bothered about the kick at goal, for the

RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

crowd broke on the field in wild enthusiasm to chair their victorious team to the dressing-room.

I should like to say that Ireland have always shown the English team wonderful hospitality whenever we have visited them, a hospitality which has always been greatly appreciated. During the hospitality that year Ernie Crawford, the Irish full-back, took my wife and myself in his car, which had no lights, from the dinner afterwards to a dance, and I have very vivid recollections of that drive. There was a narrow gap between a tram-car and the pavement through which Crawford determined to pass. He stepped on the accelerator and we went swaying and crashing from the side of the tram to the pavement, but as there was not really room, we buckled the wing of our car and removed a considerable amount of paint from the tram, causing the driver to look round wrathfully. But as soon as he saw Ernie, he said, "Och, it's you, Mr. Crawford. Come along then, come along," and laughed, allowing us to pass on our way in triumph, knocking off more paint as we went.

When the Frenchmen came to Twickenham they suffered from their usual defections of players, and we managed to beat them quite comfortably, for our pack, with the inclusion of R. Webb to strengthen the front row, was far more satisfactory than it had been against Ireland. The outstanding features of that match were the strong running of A. Jaureguy for France and Sir T. G. Devitt's splendid tackling on the wing for England.

After this good display we hardly expected to lose our Twickenham ground record to Scotland, but lose it we did, for Scotland beat us fair and square by nineteen points to six. This game was a vindication of the value of clever and accurate kicking ahead, for the Scots never really broke through our defence. They realised at once that T. E. Holliday, the English full-back, was nervous, so they played on him, and they utilised, by diagonal kicking, Ian Smith's great speed on the wing.

RUGGER

It was in this game that H. L. V. Day was brought into the English side to play on the wing at the last moment, and the selectors have suffered much criticism on this account. Actually they could do nothing else, for J. C. Gibbs had been ill and had not had enough practice to be up to International form, and there was no other fast left wing available. The selectors knew that Day was a player of great experience, and, moreover, that he was a magnificent place kick, and it seemed that if he would not be dangerous in attack, at least he would not let the side down.

I had to try and find some reply to the Scottish policy of kicking, and in the second half, as our backs did not seem to be making much impression on the Scotch defence, except A. T. Young, who was brilliant, we put in many successful wheels and forward rushes. Although we lost the match and the record, I think even Scotsmen will admit that the honours of the day went to our forwards, of whom Voyce and Tucker particularly excelled themselves. Voyce seemed to be everywhere, and he made one despairing effort at a dropped goal from near the half-way line which very nearly came off, while Tucker's hooking, his work in the loose and the line-out and his tremendous tackling stamped him as a great forward. I make no apologies for suffering defeat, and I can only say that in the scrum the game was great fun and thoroughly enjoyable.

In the following year, 1926-27, we had a visit from the Maoris, another New Zealand team. They were not such great players as the All Blacks, but individually they were very pleasant to meet, and I greatly admired the spirit in which they played the game. Although they were not so consistent as their famous predecessors, they produced very good and at times brilliant football.

My only game against them was for the Harlequins, when we were the first side in this country to beat them, and I realised then that unless a pack consisting of only seven forwards is composed of outstanding individuals,

RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

it cannot hope to hold its own against a really competent scrum containing eight players.

I turned out regularly for the Harlequins that winter, but just after Christmas, playing for them against Blackheath, I wrenched my knee, an injury which kept me out of the first two International matches of the year, and this was the first time that I had been prevented by injury or any other cause from playing for England since I got my first cap in 1920. As a result I had to watch the Welsh and Irish matches from the stand, thus being a spectator at International football for the first time, though I would much rather have been playing. However, I managed to get fit for the Scotch match at Murrayfield, and a curious affair it was, for it seemed that we had the game in hand until J. C. Dykes ran completely through our defence to score a brilliant try for Scotland.

We were beaten easily enough, and the cause was the weakness of our outsides, for behind the scrum we were entirely out-generalled by a faster and more brilliant Scotch three-quarter line. During the second half H. C. Catcheside, the English right wing, tore a muscle as he was running for the ball and had to leave the field.

With him off, we had to bring Hanley out of the scrum, but nevertheless we managed to gain a very definite ascendancy over the Scottish pack, and at one period I really hoped that we should pull the match out of the fire, though we did not manage to do so.

After this poor display I was afraid that we might be beaten by France in Paris, and, in fact, France registered her first victory over us on that occasion. I do not propose to make any excuses whatever for our defeat; the French forwards were magnificent, for they were of the right powerful, stocky build, and they were very fast. Moreover, the Frenchmen had apparently studied A. T. Young's scrum-half play very carefully, and they realised that he always likes back-row forwards to rush at him, so that he can side-step and evade them. This time the two French wingers broke up whenever Young

RUGGER

had the ball, and waited for him, one on each side of the scrum, with the result that he never had a chance to slip by them, and so, when he realised that his attacking was frustrated, was forced to be late with his passes. This made it difficult for him, for he had been told to break through as much as possible. But whatever may be the reason for our defeat that day, it is not to be deplored, for it has done England no harm, especially if we learn our lessons from the defeat, and Rugby in France has by it been greatly encouraged.

At the end of this season I went, as I had done in previous years, on the Harlequin tour in Wales, when we were just beaten after splendid games by both Swansea and Cardiff. We had most enjoyable football and there appeared to me definite signs that Welsh Rugger is now on the up-grade, for in particular the game played by Swansea was better than it had been in previous seasons. Clear-cut plans of attack were apparent, and the Swansea play was dominated by the wish to penetrate our defence and to go straight for the line and score, rather than to kick for touch, punt ahead or run across, all of which have been such features of Welsh club tactics since the War. Both at Cardiff and Swansea the three-quarters were anxious not to lose possession and control of the ball, and the kick ahead was successfully exploited in place of random punting ahead. There was altogether more thought in the Welsh game, which surely augurs well for the future of Rugger in Wales.

It was on this tour that Adrian Stoop had what for him was an unusual experience. On Easter Sunday we were presented with Easter eggs, and using one of them as a ball, Stoop was showing a small boy how to fall. W. F. Browne, the Irish forward, who was having breakfast at the time, called out, "Go on, Tommy, kick him hard. It's the only chance any one's ever had of catching him lying on the ball!"

When we came back from Wales we were lucky enough to win the seven-a-side tournament for the

RECENT INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

second year in succession. As one of the prime movers in starting this tournament in 1926, I should like to give the reasons which prompted the Middlesex Committee, and Dr. Russell Cargill in particular, to organise it. We felt that this tournament, for which many clubs could enter, would be an excellent wind-up to the year, for it would give an opportunity for most of the Rugby footballers in the Metropolitan area to meet and compare notes on the season. Moreover, it gives the smaller clubs a chance to come up against their bigger rivals, and to study at really close quarters the methods of International players. It also brings out, by reason of the special formation, individual qualities in players which in orthodox Rugger they might never themselves have known they possessed. I think we can safely say that the tournament has been successful, and that by it a great deal of good work for Rugger has been accomplished.

CHAPTER IX

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES I HAVE MET

I FEEL I cannot conclude without mentioning some of the outstanding personalities I have met during my footballing days, and it is strange, as I think of them, how vividly each one stands out in my mind by reason of some particular phase of play or character. Tom Voyce, for example, I always see with the ball in a line-out, struggling to make a few yards with four or five opponents round his neck and knees. It may be that he is wasting his energies and not really furthering the attack, but he is thoroughly enjoying himself, and the very fact of this fighting spirit of his puts the heart into the forwards with him.

And how invaluable he was near our line, when every inch of ground had to be fought for grimly, and he would go smashing his way to safety yard by yard! I see him also chasing down the field for a cross-kick, with his head well forward and his arms going like flails, moving much faster with that loping stride of his than he would appear to be. We used to hunt in twos and threes on those occasions, and if we could not get the ball, at least we knew that in our efforts we should put one or two of our opponents on their backs!

Three tries of his in particular I remember; two against Scotland and one against Wales at Twickenham two years ago, when I passed to him some thirty yards from the line, hoping that he would heave the ball out at once. But Tom was going to score himself if the whole Welsh team tried to stop him, and score he did, just beating a Welshman who was coming across to tackle

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

him before he fell safely over the line. He was always best in adversity, and there is no forward I would rather have with me in a tight corner than Tom Voyce, with his grin, his sleeves rolled up, his tireless energy and his love of the game for the hard knocks he could give and take. We must have had some fifty big matches together, and always I have known that where he was most needed, there I should find him.

And if Voyce was the happy warrior, the buccaneer of my period, W. J. A. Davies was the artist and philosopher. Three pictures he left with me, and in one of them the game has been going against us, and our forwards have been so hard pressed that we are almost done, when suddenly



A. T. VOYCE.

Dave swings a long kick into touch fifty yards in the enemy's country, so that we may trot down for a merciful rest. Often when he has done that I have been thankful to be on his side, for somehow he seemed always to know instinctively when his forwards must have relief. Some backs have to be told when their pack is tiring, but Dave could see for himself, and just at the right moment he would bring off those two or three restful kicks which we so badly needed.

Then again, after he has monotonously passed to his centres until the opposition expect no more from him, I see him suddenly lengthen his stride and cut straight

RUGGER

through, swerving always from left to right, leaning backwards, his knees well up, poised in every movement for a sudden change of scheme or direction. To the uninitiated spectator it looked so easy, this breakaway of his, but the gap through which he went he had worked and waited for most cunningly. And finally there is his dropping of goals, that little run, that balanced pause, and then the ball curving over between the posts to pull another game out of the fire.

He was a great player and a great leader, and, like Tom Voyce, he was at his best when things went none too well. It was then that his philosophy appeared, for defeat never worried him, and the result was the last of his cares. He would come round when a try had been scored against us, quietly encouraging, pointing out our weaknesses, urging us to greater effort. He knew well enough when to blame bad play of any sort, but as an instinctive leader he knew also when to praise. To me he is the best representative of the real spirit of Rugger, and I shall always remember, when the R.A.F. beat the Navy for the first time, how he came to congratulate me the very moment the game was over, and I know many players to-day who can recall some way in which Dave has helped them, for always he found time to say the kindly word.

With Davies inevitably C. A. Kershaw springs into the memory, a scrum-half who takes an equal share in the success of that famous partnership. Those long passes of his I remember, of which I would see the final yard or two as my head came up from the scrum, and his most effective cut through, which I first understood in the Scotch match of 1920, when, as a back-row forward, I was up with him expecting a pass every moment, and had to stay with him and watch him round the full-back to score.

Above all, the way he used to stop rushes is memorable, for his great strength enabled him to go down on the ball and get up again immediately, so that while he

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

could never be accused of not playing the ball, he always kept the other side occupied just long enough for his own forwards to come round. There was a period in a Scotch match at Twickenham when for what seemed like minutes he played the whole Scotch side by himself, falling on the ball and getting up with it till we were able to clear it away from the danger zone. Since he studied the game so thoroughly, his helpful advice to the scrum at opportune moments was most valuable.

With him among the most interesting personalities and the finest players I have met in English football outside the scrum I must bracket C. N. Lowe, E. Myers and A. M. Smallwood. Lowe, in particular, I can see clearly now, coming right across from his wing at great speed to tackle an opponent on the other side of the field. Time and again he saved certain tries in this way, and he was a living proof of the fact that size has nothing to do with the art of tackling, for Lowe was small and light, and yet the bigger his opponent, the harder and the sooner he came down when Lowe got him.



C. A. KERSHAW.

Again, I see him in a tight corner, hemmed in by the defence; suddenly he shoots forward and slips right along the touch-line to score when scoring seemed impossible. Amazing footwork and quick alteration of balance enabled him to do this, and often I have known him, with only a few inches between him and the touch-line, to slither past two or three defenders like a ghost. He was an exceptionally fine wing because of his speed, his initiative, but above all because of his determination, and it was this determination which largely made him

RUGGER

so formidable both in attack and defence. One phase of his play worth noting was his clever use of the cross-kick, for he would never miss a chance of carrying on an attacking movement just because he himself was likely to be checked. He always knew the right moment for that kick, and when he could do nothing else, over the ball would come beautifully placed to make a try probable after the attack had apparently been held.

A. M. Smallwood was in a sense like him, for he, too, was always experimenting and attempting new methods of attack. Certainly he was one of the most enterprising, as well as one of the cleverest post-War backs. It was he who started the wings throwing in from touch instead of the scrum-half, with a view to getting a swift return pass from a short throw-in, and thus having a clear run along the line before the defence was in position. He also had a useful habit of bluffing the opposition, and I shall never forget once when he had raced back apparently to touch down, but picked up the ball instead and quietly walked right up to the opposition players who were following up, instead of trying to dodge them. When he nearly reached them he handed out the ball as if he were giving it to them, and so taken aback were they that he was able suddenly to slip round them and go all out to start an attack. Of course it was risky, but it came off, for Smallwood could always size up the possibilities of the situation accurately. He was very good also at luring the opposition into thinking that he was about to pass, while he continued to make ground. He did this not by a definite dummy, like Corbett's, but by shaping as if to get rid of the ball while he was running, so that he would go a long way before he gave a return pass to his centre; while sometimes he never gave it, but scored himself instead.

He always insisted that his centre should let him have the ball early to give him plenty of time and room in which to manœuvre, and he had the invaluable knack of keeping in touch with his centre, so that real com-

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

binasion between the two was possible. He also was a very close student of the game, as all great players must be and have been, and as he has developed and understood wing three-quarter tactics, so Eddie Myers has thought out the problems of stand-off half and centre play.

Like Lowe, the great feature of Myers' game was his grim determination, and I know when in a Trial match I once tried to tackle him, I found him one of the hardest men to stop I have ever come up against. On that occasion I only half had him as he fell over the line and scored, and I always think of him with his teeth set, resolved to go through at all costs. It would be a good thing if more young players modelled themselves on him, for straight running is not seen as often as it ought to be.

Myers was never half-hearted about anything he did, for apart from that hard thrust down the middle of the field, he always took his passes at full speed, and he always put all he knew into a tackle. He never waited for an opponent, but went bang at him, and as he seemed to think and move just a little ahead of other people on the Rugger field, he always caught his man before he could side-step or swerve away.

Another centre who has stood out in post-War sides has been L. J. Corbett, and my memory of him will always be of an immaculate figure with unruffled hair, selling the dummy when there is no one outside him to take the pass. This dummy-selling is typical of his play, for he is always on the alert to outwit the other



L. J. CORBETT.

RUGGER

side by some entirely unexpected method of attack. His pass between his legs against Wales in 1923 I have already mentioned, and another startling pass of his was in his first International match against France in 1921, when he slung the ball to Smallwood behind his back, and the surprised expression on Smallwood's face was worth watching. His covering in defence, too, has often saved England in tight corners, for he always seems to know when the attack is likely to break through and almost invariably he drops back to the weak spot, where an extra man can be most useful.

And then there is Arthur Young, a scrum-half who must be included in any story of post-War Rugger, again an unorthodox player who has left me with an impression of arms clutching the air, while Young ducks and sways beneath them to break through on his own down the centre. It is true that the secret of these successful attacks has been discovered, but so versatile is he that I am sure he will very soon have perfected some new method of surprising his opponents. Not only is he so valuable in attack, but he is unusually clever at nipping the ball off forwards' feet and starting a counter rush on his own, a method of defence at which he excels, because he is so short that he can very easily get down to the ball. As a matter of fact, his value does not end on the field, for in himself he is an asset to any team by reason of his cheeriness and his general good humour.

Before I finish with the English backs, I must mention Barry Cumberlege, by far the best full-back we have had since the War. I always think of him dropping instead of punting for touch, and thus getting great length and accuracy. There was a reassuring feeling of solidity about Cumberlege, for he was very powerfully and thickly built, and the sturdy way in which he held up a forward rush or collared a man straight on, ball and all, was good to see. Moreover, he had a peculiar faculty for manœuvring players where he wanted them, and his habit of herding a fast wing into the arms of some one

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

who was coming across to get him was uncanny. He would drive him from the touch-line into midfield, and almost invariably the result was successful.

I am going into the characteristics of all these players at some length, for it must be worth while to examine the methods of the finest exponents of any game and to note their strong points, for by so doing any player can surely eradicate his own weaknesses. I suppose, as a matter of fact, I am really more qualified to speak in this way of the forwards with whom I have played, and one of the cleverest of them all was Dr. L. G. Brown. He specialised in handling the ball, in picking up and passing on the run, and he always had a very definite plan of attack. He was particularly good at catching the ball from a kick-off, and starting a passing movement in that way, or from a line-out he would get the ball back very quickly. I am sure his example has had much influence on Rugger, and that he is partly responsible for the modern insistence on opening up the game. Like Bruno Brown, J. E. Greenwood was particularly adept at getting the ball away from the line-out. Jenny was, I always thought, one of the very neatest of forwards in all he did, and he had a great faculty of getting to bed-rock in his remarks before, during or after a game.

A direct contrast to Brown was G. S. Conway, a forward of the old school, and to my mind one of the finest examples we have had of the hard-working, scientific, foot-rushing type of player. His close dribbling and ball control were wonderful, and he went hard from the beginning of a game to the end. His line-out play was also great, and he showed what could be done by determination to jump and catch the ball, though he was shorter and smaller than the majority of International forwards. But if he was comparatively small, he was exceptionally tough, for he was a typical north-country forward and believed in training as hard as he played, and to meet him when he was going all

RUGGER

out was no laughing matter. He used to show the value of dropping on the ball and saving a rush before it got really under way, and he could take any amount of punishment. He was a truly great player, and it is a pity that his career was cut short by the injury he received against New Zealand in 1925.

By way of another contrast I may mention R. Cove-Smith, who, though not so polished a forward as Conway, has, none the less, done fine work for England. Dogged, thorough and solid, those are my impressions of him, a really good backbone to any pack,



J. S. TUCKER.

who could be relied upon to put every ounce of energy into his play and to bear the brunt of any close mauls that were going. Somehow Cove-Smith, by this solidity, was of great moral value to a side, for he set an example in really getting down to business and he infused a sense of security into the pack.

Very like him was J. S. Tucker, and since 1925 England owe a great deal to the power of honest scrummaging which he has displayed. He has been invaluable as a hooker, and it is safe to say that without him the English record would not have been so good as it is.

Finally, there are two back-row forwards who must be mentioned, A. F. Blakiston and H. L. Price. I always picture Blakiston racing up the field with his head well down and his shoulders hunched, looking ferocious in that queer scrum-cap of his, with his hands jerkily swinging behind him as if to propel him forward still faster. His methods were more downright than Leo Price's, and he fitted in better with the English type of game.

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

It seems to me that we have no real position for Price in our Rugger, though he would be ideal as rover in the New Zealand formation. He was unusually fast and always ready to take part in any attack. He had perfect hands, but most amazing of all was his sense of position. More than any player I have seen he was able to be in the right place at the right moment, anticipating the run of the game with astonishing accuracy. Often I have been relieved to find him covering the full-back in defence, and in a few moments seen him joining in with the centres in attack. Decidedly he was a very exceptional player, though since he worked on purely instinctive principles, there are no lessons to be learnt from his methods.

These are a few of the men with whom I have been fortunate enough to play, but there are many in the teams from other countries just as outstanding. It is curious, for example, that most of the great full-backs have been produced outside England, such as H. H. Forsayth, D. Drysdale and E. Crawford. Forsayth was a great player, and I can see him now, finding touch fifty yards down the field with a tremendously high, spinning kick, so that the ball curved in during the last few yards of its flight. Usually a spinning kick has a low trajectory, but I particularly remember the height to which Forsayth sent the ball, at the same time getting accuracy and remarkable length.

He was tall and thin, yet he would bring the heaviest forward down, and though he had no weight in his legs, his timing was perfect. Partly, I think, he got his length by the sweeping follow-through which he made, for after he had kicked he would for an instant have his foot higher than his head, and that is a point worth noting.

His successor for Scotland, Dan. Drysdale, is a magnificent full-back, the best I have seen except G. Nepia of the All Blacks. What strikes the spectator about him is that he never has to run for the ball. Wherever

RUGGER

it is kicked over the three-quarter line, Drysdale is waiting for it, so keen is his sense of position. He is neither spectacular nor fussy, and though he fields the ball perfectly, kicks a great length and has most sound defence, he makes less display about his work than any other player in that position. I should call him the complete full-back; and yet he is a very different type of performer from Ernie Crawford, who has done so much for Ireland in recent years.



D. DRYSDALE.

Though Crawford is the most cheery companion off the field, he has always seemed sinister to me during a game, a kind of brooding intelligence directing the play, crouching and waiting like a spider for the unfortunate man who has to try to pass him. Every one who has watched him must picture him also as he waits to field a high kick, his back rounded, his arms crooked upwards to hug the ball into his chest, his fingers curved and tense, and one leg thrust forward rigidly with the heel on the ground and the foot pointing to

the sky. Whether that is a position to recommend to aspiring full-backs I am not sure, but for him it is certainly effective.

Another feature of his game is the running fire of abuse or encouragement which he hurls at the men in front of him, and there is one story which is appropriate here. Two three-quarters were bearing down upon him so that he had apparently not a chance to stop a try. When they got within range of his voice, he said sharply, "Pass now, pass now, pass now," and the centre, thinking his wing was speaking, tried to give him the ball, which Crawford promptly intercepted and kicked

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

safely into touch. He is undoubtedly the one outstanding Irish full-back of my generation, but France have produced several fine players, of whom Clement is probably the best. As a whole, French full-backs have been far more reliable than the rest of their team, and remarkably clean and neat in their fielding and kicking.

The three-quarters I should like to mention are naturally many. Scotland have had Ian Smith, the best wing three-quarter of the modern younger generation; A. C. Wallace of Oxford and New South Wales, a really clever player, most difficult to tackle, and a complete footballer who could play with success in any position behind the scrum; and two great centres in A. L. Gracie and G. P. S. Macpherson.

Gracie was a really fine natural player, an object-lesson in the way he put on a tremendous spurt of speed the moment he got the ball, which carried him past his opposite number, and so brought confusion to the defence. Any one who has played with him will remember particularly the amazing way he used to swoop round unexpectedly at a great pace to gather the ball off the very toes of opposing forwards and put it into touch. He was a most comforting centre to have on your side, though I always think he played his best games for the Harlequins, and that he would have fitted wonderfully into the English team in the days of W. J. A. Davies.

G. P. S. Macpherson is a different type of centre, though just as brilliant in attack by reason of a curious jinking side-step, which takes him past his opposite number in the most baffling way. He looks after his wing really intelligently, never passing the ball to him unless there is a genuine opening.

Another really fine centre is G. V. Stephenson, of Ireland, the outstanding player in the Irish three-quarter line. It has been most interesting to watch his development, for I clearly remember one of his first big matches

RUGGER

in 1921, that game against Ireland when Davies was hurt and I was pulled out to play on the wing. He was then not particularly dangerous, and even next year, though he was more polished, he was not exceptional. At Leicester in the following season he had no support; his forwards seldom obtained possession of the ball and consequently he had few chances in attack, though he did some fine defensive work, and it was no fault of his that England ran up so large a score. At Belfast the year after he definitely got into his stride, and it was obvious that here was a great player.

He runs hard and straight in attack, and in defence he is remarkable, his way of forcing man after man to pass till finally he is able to collar the wing and completely break down the movement being most valuable. He is, I think, one of the strongest tacklers playing, and this faculty seems to run in the family, for his brother, H. W. Stephenson, was, with the possible exception of Lowe, the finest tackling wing who has appeared since the War.

It is difficult to single out the best recent Welsh players, for so few have been consistently good, and though there have been many individuals who, for a season, have seemed full of promise, they have dropped back into obscurity afterwards. Of the three-quarters, Albert Jenkins, of Llanelly, stands out in my mind for his wonderful drop-kicking, especially for his club. There was always danger when he had the ball anywhere inside the half-way line, for he kicked with great power and accuracy. Then Rowe Harding was at his best a fine wing three-quarter, and I remember him specially in the Centenary match, and playing for Wales against England in 1926.

Now there are halves to be considered, and there again Scotland holds the field, for first there was W. E. Bryce, the strongest scrum-half for his size I have ever crashed into, and a really clever and dangerous player; and then came J. B. Nelson and H. Waddell, who have

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

played in Scotch football a part very like that played for England by Davies and Kershaw. I should not rank Nelson individually as high as Kershaw, for he only takes an opening when it appears, where Kershaw could make one in the stoutest defence. Nevertheless, he must be reckoned a great player, and if he mostly contents himself with feeding Waddell, that after all is the essential and too often forgotten duty of a scrum-half.

Between Waddell and Davies there is more similarity, and it is curious how fond both were of dropping goals. Whenever against Scotland we were near our own line, I always expected to see the ball come flying over my head on its way between the posts, for Waddell on those occasions stood so far back that it was impossible to get up on him, and the only alternative to losing four points for a drop goal was to lose three points for a penalty goal for being offside! He had in addition a most dangerous turn in, with the same type of jinking run that Macpherson practises so well, and undoubtedly after Davies he is the most consistently brilliant stand-off half who has appeared since the War.

And what of the forwards? From Scotland I would pick out J. M. Bannerman, who now holds the record number of caps for his country, G. H. H. Maxwell, D. S. Davies and J. C. R. Buchanan, fine players all four, who would form a great nucleus to any pack, but in Irish football one forward stands out alone, and he is W. F. Browne.

I am told that before the War Irish forward play was full of vigour, but very uncontrolled and unscientific. "Horsey" Browne has changed all that, and in so doing he has certainly had a great deal to do with the recent improvement in Irish play. He has directed and controlled the scrummage work, diverting the violent energy, which still undoubtedly exists, into more useful and intelligent channels, and he has been able to do this through his happy personality and the enormous

RUGGER

enthusiasm which he has applied to his practice and study of the game.

More than any one I have met he analyses the characteristics of the individual members of an opposing team, and thinks out methods of playing to their weakness and of checking their strength. He realises that Rugger is a game where temperament and character count almost as much as playing skill, and on that realisation he founds his plans. Often he is to be seen talking to players, drawing them out, pigeon-holing them in his memory for future use, and he was one of the first to see where Irish play was weak.



W. F. BROWNE..

There was a lack of cohesion between forwards and backs, and he proceeded to bridge the gap. He has brought Irish Rugger up to date, and he is one of the outstanding personalities of present-day football. On the field he is unmistakable, and the sight of his short, thick-set figure skating over the ground at an amazing speed as he follows a kick or hurls himself into an unmarked wing three-quarter like a human thunderbolt is by now a familiar one to most of my readers. He is a great player, and by his thought and his example he has done much good for the game, though I should not call him a typical Irish forward, as W. P. Collopy most certainly was.

Collopy was big and strong, and he excelled in leading wild rushes and in desperate following up, and so was a most disconcerting forward to play against. Of the Welsh packs I have played against, Tom Parker, of Swansea, stands out as the only real forward leader Wales have had since H. Uzzell. He was a sound and thoroughly reliable forward with a real knowledge of the game; and another fine player was Steve Morris, who

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

was the most dangerous opponent in the line-out, apart from the Brownlies of New Zealand, I have ever met.

France also have produced some great forwards, chief among them being A. Cassayet, who played more often for his country than any other man. His recent and unexpected death was particularly sad, for it was as long ago as 1921, when I was chatting to him before the match, that he told me he was then too old to play, and that he was going to retire. Since then he has played year after year, and has led the French scrum with success. Annually we have had our little joke, for as each year came round he persisted in saying it was his last. I used to come up against him often in the line-out, but I very much missed him in 1927, when France beat England for the first time, though no one then realised that he would never play for France again. He was certainly one of the leading players of his time, and his enthusiasm for the game will be greatly missed.

French forward play has much improved of late, and I am sure that one of the men most responsible for this improvement is P. Moureu. Some seasons ago he cross-questioned me on various methods of scrummage work, and he has given a great deal of time to learning and finding out as much as possible about the basic principles of the forward game. He was not only thorough in his enquiries, but he always seemed to me to understand what he was talking about, and he was very quick to grasp any new points. He applied these discoveries of his to his own club team, Béziers, with very good results, and his regimental team won the French Army cup. I believe that it is because of the work players such as he and Cassayet have done in spreading the forward theory that French scrums are now so much more formidable than they used to be.

These are some of the men I have played with or against, but Rugger has brought me other great friends. Such a one is John Daniell, of the Selection Committee, and I regard him as one of the finest judges of a player

RUGGER

I have ever known. If there is ever any doubt about the respective merits of two or three men, of whom one has to be chosen, the one John Daniell picks will prove to be the best. He is a familiar figure on the touch line in big matches, with his pipe in the corner of his mouth and his hands clasped behind his back, but more familiar to me are his cheerfully pessimistic comments in the dressing-room afterwards, when he enlarges upon "the worst perishin' game I've ever seen."



J. DANIELL.

But though sometimes he pleases to be pessimistic, he is always wonderfully sound, and to his experienced judgment both English and Cambridge Rugger owe a great deal. It is most instructive to sit at a match with him, or, indeed, with any member of the Selection Committee, to see the thorough way they watch possible England players. When it is all over, they probably know little about the general run of the play as you or I would know it, and they can tell you nothing of the

score, but they know all about the man they came to see, for they have kept their eyes persistently on him, whether he is on the ball or not, so that their estimate of him cannot really be affected by the run of the game.

I do not think that the work done for Rugger by the Selectors is sufficiently appreciated, though if people realised the great amount of time and trouble they give to their duties, that appreciation could not be withheld. They get very little praise when an English team does well, and far too much outside criticism whatever happens, though I am sure that a great deal of England's

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

success since the War is due to their judgment, their great thoroughness, and the happy relations they have always established with the teams. If a man is dropped from an English side, one of the selectors always writes to him to give him the reason, and because they so wisely bring the personal touch into their work they carry the confidence of the players; it is one of the joys of Rugger to be able to make such good friends as are the members of the Selection Committee.

For this spirit of friendliness and mutual understanding, James Baxter, Chairman of the Committee, is largely responsible, and I personally am particularly grateful for the real help and encouragement he has always given me. There must always be difficulties with an International team, and a few of them have chanced to come my way, but whatever the problem James Baxter has never failed to assist and advise me. Perhaps only those who have had to captain sides can fully



J. BAXTER.

realise what it means to have such a genial guiding influence, and English Rugger is certainly the richer for it.

Another member of the Selection Committee whose cheeriness has been invaluable is Major B. C. Hartley, more familiarly known in the Rugger world as Jock. His faculty for keeping everybody's spirits up both before and after the game is unrivalled, and he does a great deal to see that players are not bothered before a match. To illustrate this I must relate an incident which took place when the English team were down in Wales in 1926. During breakfast on the morning of the match a reporter arrived who wished to interview me,

RUGGER

Jock immediately left the table and went outside. "Mr. Wakefield?" asked the reporter. "Yes," said Jock, "what can I do for you?" and he was promptly interviewed on the chances of the English team. I know his answers were far better than mine would ever have been, for I saw them attributed to me in print a few hours later. But the point is that he submitted to the ordeal rather than have me worried just then. Incidentally I must say that I think it would be as well if players followed the example which W. F. Browne sets the Irish team on the morning of a match, and stayed in bed till lunch-time. There has been too much standing about and gossiping in the vitiated and crowded atmosphere of hotels on the morning of an International match, with the result that vital freshness has been lost.

Jock Hartley always arranges for the show in the evening, and good shows they are; he is always ready to do anything which will help the general good humour. And in addition to this welfare work, he has extremely sound principles on the spirit of the game, and is one of the strongest supporters of keeping the game for players.

I have spoken of John Daniell's fine powers of selection, and I should like to bracket with him, as a wonderful judge of a forward, Engineer-Captain E. W. Roberts, whose eye for a player is unerring. It is only necessary to recall the great success which the Navy team had when he was sole selector to prove this fact, and I should always accept his judgment of any player, but particularly of a forward, without question.

Here it is appropriate to tell a little-known story about him of what occurred during a game against the South Africans in 1906. Roberts broke away from a line-out and was going hard down the touch-line to score, when he was faced by Marsburg, a very great full-back. It seemed as if he were bound to be stopped, but he tried his luck by giving an audacious dummy to the touch-line, where there could, of course, not possibly

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

be any one to take his pass. Marsburg, to his surprise, bought it completely and dived after the mythical player, while Roberts was able to run in and score the first try recorded against the Tourists. Forwards, so I am told, were not supposed to give dummies in those days.

Another fine judge of Rugger is Adrian Stoop, to whom also I owe a great deal. Every one knows the part he has played in making Rugby history and in developing the theory of the game, but I think few people realise the most original ideas he still evolves on tactics in general. I have had many discussions and arguments with him, and he has made me understand how very little thought most of us give to the possibilities of Rugger, and also what could be done in the way of combined movements by a team which could devote plenty of time to training and practice. How many people know, for example, that there are sixteen separate and distinct ways in which halves and centres can combine in attack? That is more a matter for theory than reminiscence, yet it is a fact which may surprise those who doubt the scientific basis of Rugby football, and it is this scientific basis which Stoop has so thoroughly mastered.

His value to English Rugby is still great, for by his wonderful keenness and enthusiasm for the game and the trouble he takes in coaching young players, he has done and is doing much to encourage and spread the study of theory. Whether his theories are right or wrong, he stimulates the young player to think about them and to adapt them for his own uses. His theories are deep, for he considers them thoroughly before he introduces them; I know that if I am going to discuss a debatable case with him I puzzle it out for a fortnight before I talk to him, so that I can see it from every point of view, and even then if occasionally he has to scratch his head, I generally have to scratch mine considerably more!

RUGGER

R. A. Lloyd and T. H. Vile are two others who have really studied the game, and I have always regretted that I have not seen more of Lloyd's play. These two used to come up to Cambridge to help with the 'Varsity side, and quite naturally they would sometimes produce diametrically opposed theories. People used to ask me what was the use of having these famous players if they cancelled one another's advice, but I maintained, and still maintain, that this difference of opinion shows that Rugger is fortunately not a cut-and-dried affair, and that every player must think out his problems thoroughly for himself according to the circumstances.

I should very much like to have played against Tommy Vile, but I must rest content with having played in many games which he has refereed. He has done a great deal of good work for Rugger by the way in which he has gone about the country explaining the theory of the game, and the improvement in Cambridge back play is certainly largely owing to the visits which he has been good enough to make every winter term since I was up.

In addition to his knowledge of Rugger, I know of no referee who is so anxious to do his best and so conscientious in preserving the spirit of the game. Always he is exceptionally kind and thoughtful, and to illustrate this I remember in 1927, when against Oxford I was trying out my knee for the first time since it had been injured, I was not, at the beginning, quite sure of it. Tommy Vile noticed at once, and at the first opportunity came up and whispered in my ear, "It's all right, Wakers, forget all about it—play as if there were nothing the matter." And that is typical of his thoughtfulness.

I have had many interesting discussions after games with him, and an illustration of a typical knotty point may be worth while giving. During an Irish match, England heeled the ball and it was passed straight out to Eddie Myers, who kicked ahead. Tom Voyce broke out from the scrum just a shade ahead of Myers, but as he broke up Myers overtook and passed him, and the

PLAYERS AND PERSONALITIES

two went on in that order to tackle an opponent who caught the ball standing within ten yards of the scrum. We were all surprised when Tommy Vile gave a free kick against Voyce for being off-side, as there seemed no doubt that he had been put on side when Myers passed him. I told Tommy Vile to remember the incident, and we talked it over afterwards, his point being that Voyce was off-side because the player who caught the ball was within ten yards of the scrum, and that therefore Voyce could not go forward to tackle him. It was an extremely interesting point, and it both shows the problems which may suddenly confront a referee and the value of discussing such problems after the game.

And talking of referees, I must pay a tribute to the enormous amount of really valuable work Arthur Trollope has done in this line. The development of the London Society of Referees is greatly to his credit, and this society has been essential to the control of the game in the Metropolitan area. But when Trollope retires, who is to fill his responsible position?

That is a difficulty which must be faced, and I cannot help feeling that the time has come when the appointment and control of referees for the large playing area in and around London should definitely be taken over by a committee formed from the Metropolitan counties. The machinery of the London Society would be administered by this committee, and it would be valuable if work on this system could be started right away while Trollope is still in office to get the new scheme running smoothly. Possibly when he retires a paid secretary will have to be engaged, for it is most unlikely that another enthusiast like Trollope will be found who can devote all his time to such an arduous post.

Finally, no record of personalities would be complete without mention of Engineer-Commander Cooper, the very efficient Rugby Union secretary. He has in a short time done an enormous amount, not only for ground

RUGGER

improvements, but in the general organisation of the Twickenham headquarters. He is responsible for all the English teams' travelling and hotel arrangements, and I know from personal experience how perfectly, and yet with how little fuss, everything is looked after. There is never trouble or hitch of any sort, and it is a great assistance to a side to be under such competent organisation. Moreover, it is very helpful to have an old International player in the position of secretary, and Commander Cooper has been of much assistance to the Laws Committee, and has often helped the game by his very capable refereeing. I sincerely hope he will be looking after Twickenham and English players for many years to come.

CHAPTER X

THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME

THESE, then, are the friends I have made and the experiences I have had during my Rugger days, and my only regret is that those days are not all still before me. What a great game it is, this Rugger of ours, and how much there is in it beyond the mere meeting of strength with strength! To me it must always be the best game in the world, not for its qualities as a game alone, but for the spirit in which it is played. Perhaps I should not divide the spirit from the game; certainly in Rugger the two are inseparable.

Without doubt it is a hard game, and that is one of its chief virtues. A man who plays it must be ready to give and take hard knocks, but he will take and give them with a grin. He will need courage and determination and a sense of humour, and he must learn the meaning of unselfishness. It may be that Rugger has an element of danger about it, and people often ask whether it is worth risking serious injury in what, after all, is only a game. It would, I think, be a poor sort of game that had no sort of risk to be faced, and it is one of the glories of Rugger that you can put your shoulder into a man with all your strength and bring him down with a crash, knowing that if you stave in a rib or two of his he will bear no grudge against you, while if he knocks your teeth out in handing you off it is merely your own fault for tackling him too high. Such accidents are relatively rare, but when they do happen they are just the fortune of war.

There really is the crux of the matter, for Rugger is

RUGGER

war, though it is friendly and controlled war, if such a conception be possible. We all have our primitive instincts, and one of the strongest is the love of a good fight, which no amount of civilisation has been able to eradicate. I see no reason, as a matter of fact, why it should be eradicated, for it is merely the natural desire of a healthy man to pit his strength against another's, and for this desire we have in Rugger the best possible outlet. Of all games it is the least hampered by restrictions, and though a player may not be a Hercules, he may have speed or subtlety to put to the test, and in modern conditions every quality and every physique has its chance. It is because of the freedom of Rugger and its consequent risks that it breeds hardiness, which in these days of cocktails and lounge-lizards is a quality to be encouraged.

But I do not want to give the impression that Rugger is no more than brute force directed by courage rather than intelligence. If it were only that it would not be so increasingly popular, nor would it be so widely played in the schools. It is, above all, the game for the tactician and for the man who is mentally alert, for so quickly does it move and so unexpected are its phases, that only a keenly intelligent player can seize openings which come and are gone in a flash, or can check his opponents when prompt decision and action are essential. There is, moreover, a deep theory underlying every move and counter-move on the field, and to learn and apply this theory successfully a man must have all his wits about him. But that is not all, for just as in a game you try your strength against an opponent, so also you must pit your mentality against his, altering the play of your team to strike at the weak links in your opponents' armour. Plainly there is more in Rugger than mere strength, and I would go so far as to say that it calls for quicker and deeper thought than any other game. But though I have tried to show how it breeds courage and hardiness, unselfishness, self-control and strength of

THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME

character and mind, I have said nothing of the spirit underlying it all.

The spirit of any game is an elusive quantity, for we play without analysing our motives. There is, however, something in the spirit of Rugger which is worth defining, difficult though it is to express. Mrs Battle demanded for her whist "a clean hearth and the rigour of the game," and somehow that expresses my feelings about Rugger. A clean hearth—well, that is plain enough ; our game is to be played swept clean of all those mean and petty infringements of the rules which could so easily creep in ; infringements and obstructions which no man who understands the spirit of Rugger could ever practise. And the rigour of the game, that we must have, a wholehearted joy in the hardness of it, a desire to do our best, to play fair and ask no favour. And, above all, there is no fear of defeat, but simply an effort to win because that is the object of the game. If defeat comes our way, it is a lesson rather than a loss, while if we win we are satisfied that our best should have proved good enough.

I suppose that day must come when I shall pack my bag for the last time, when I need not trouble to scrape the mud off my boots or see to the tear in my jersey, but at least it will be something to realise, as I go sadly home, how fortunate I am to have been one of the happy family of players in so great a game as Rugger.

PART II

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF RUGBY
FOOTBALL

CHAPTER I

EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

IF there be an excuse needed for adding fresh fuel to the flames of argument which have already arisen on the theory and practice of Rugger, it is that, of all games, by reason of the number of players involved and the freedom of action allowed them by the rules, Rugger is most open to development and discussion. We do not wish to dogmatise or to lay down what we consider to be final principles in any way, for that fortunately is impossible with so mobile and varying a game.

The man who can regard his own opinions on Rugger as necessarily conclusive cannot have thought much about the possible permutations and combinations of the game, and we merely wish to give our own views, for what they are worth, on the present state of Rugger theory. If we are proved to be wrong we shall benefit from the lesson, but even so, if we can provoke discussion and thought on general tactics and methods of play our object will have been accomplished. It seems to us that one of the most vital needs of Rugger to-day is just this discussion and thought, for without it the game must become dull and stereotyped, and will lose one of its chief assets, the quality of surprise.

The process of evolution in Rugger has never ceased since the days when a team consisted of twenty men, and tripping and hacking over were allowed, and though many authorities have said that the fundamental theory of the game is settled, and that only alterations in detail

RUGGER

will be possible in the future, we believe that there is still much room for radical changes in tactics.

It is only natural that every stage of the game should seem to be final, simply because it represents the most advanced contemporary thought, and undoubtedly when in the 'nineties A. Rotherham revolutionised half-back play, and R. Robertshaw brought combination into the three-quarter line, the game appeared to have opened out to its fullest extent. However, the 1905-6 All-Blacks and the South Africans were to come, followed by the Adrian Stoop era, and Rugger was shown to be still full of possibilities. Consistently the game has grown faster, more open and more scientific, and now that we may be said to have recovered from the effects of the hiatus caused by the War, we have an opportunity to consider future possibilities and developments.

There is a sluggish attitude of mind, and a very prevalent one, which says that what was good enough for our fathers should be good enough for us, and that consequently changes in the game are neither needed nor desirable. That is the ostrich outlook, the head in the sand futility which refuses to realise that Rugger is an exercise for the mind as well as for the body, and that half the joy of the game comes from applying carefully thought-out theories for the discomfiture of the opposing side. To rely upon instinct and an elementary knowledge of principles is good enough, provided that the instinct amounts to genius, but for the average man much preliminary thought is needed if he is to enjoy the full value of the game. The complete footballer understands not only the necessary physical attributes and the laws of Rugger, but also the deeper theories upon which successful attack and defence are based, and it is clear that his appreciation and enjoyment of the various phases of play will increase in ratio to his understanding of those theories. It is for that reason that we shall be satisfied if by going as thoroughly as

“WING-FORWARDS”

we can into the principles of the game we excite the argumentative and critical faculties of our readers, for if we make mistakes it is at least something to have stimulated other people to correct them.

Before we start in detail, it may be as well to give the general principles upon which we shall work, and in particular to make clear one point which will be emphasised throughout our discussion of theory.

That point is the meaning attached to the term “wing-forward.” We realise that in some quarters the functions of a wing-forward are understood, but in Rugger circles generally the old superstition prevails that a winger must of necessity be a shirker. How often do we not read that a side “cannot carry two wing-forwards against a pack of honest, genuine scrummagers.” In our opinion this is complete and ridiculous nonsense, and merely shows entire ignorance of the principles and possibilities of back-row scrummage work. To suppose that the so-called winger has merely to break up blindly without pushing in order to harass the opposing backs is to confess a failure to keep up with the modern development of Rugger.

The first of a wing-forward's duties is to use his weight intelligently, and to shove as hard as any other member of the scrum while the shove is needed, though when he has performed that duty he has others equally important allotted to him. What those are we shall explain fully as we go along, but it is enough to say here that most definitely we consider wing-forwards to be essential to any properly balanced team, and that if any critic really thinks that a winger's job is a sinecure he should try to fill the position adequately himself and see whether he has any breath left for criticism after forty minutes each way. Actually we go so far as to say that the *whole theory of modern Rugger is, or should be, based upon intelligent wing-forward play*, a proposition which we hope to illustrate and amplify in due course. But so strongly do we feel that the terms “wing-for-

RUGGER

ward" and "winger" have acquired, through stupid or slack play in those positions in the past, a stigma which is liable to be misunderstood, that we propose from now on to drop the terms altogether. The wing-forward on the open side of the back row we shall call the "out-forward"; the winger on the blind side the "in-forward"; and the middle man of the back row, whose most important duties are so often overlooked, will be known here as the "mid-forward."

Apart from basing our theory on certain aspects of forward play, we want to trace the progress of a player from the moment he decides to take up Rugger, through his preparation, training, and equipment to the time when he goes on the field and joins in the basic movements of the game itself. In that way we hope to deal with modern tactics as far as we are able, and subsequently to draw our own probably misguided conclusions on future tendencies, and make a few rebellious suggestions for possible present improvements.

This all sounds very formidable, and we had better get on with the job, which we will do by starting at the earliest stage in the complete Rugger player's career, which is his

General Equipment and Training.

But we must dispose of the idea that exceptional physique is necessary for the hurly-burly of Rugger, an idea which survives from the somewhat crude methods of the past. The truth is that any normal boy or man can play Rugger provided that he is willing to devote time and thought to the game. It is, in fact, one of the best qualities of Rugger that it can make room for every type of physique and player, and with a certain amount of experiment anyone can find his right position on the field. Incidentally, it is here worth noting that only by serious experiment will that position be found, a fact which is illustrated by the career of W. F. Browne,

EQUIPMENT

the leader of the Irish pack, and one of the finest back-row forwards playing to-day. Until he had left school and was playing in the Sandhurst team, Browne had no idea that he was at all fast, but one day at a scrum-practice the team had a race down the length of the field. Browne won easily, beating forwards and three-quarters alike, and this entirely unsuspected discovery led him to apply his speed to back-row play, with wonderfully successful results. But before a player can make any experiments he must be properly equipped, and first he should take care in choosing his

Boots.—These should be as light as possible, consistent with strength, and they should be thoroughly looked after, for there is no Rugger treasure more valuable than a pair of comfortable boots. They should be blacked and polished on the uppers and under the soles, and vaseline worked in round the studs before and after every game, as in this way the leather is preserved and the studs saved. In wet weather, when the game is muddy, put the boots in water and scrub them hard to remove all dirt, but on no account dry them by a fire, as this stiffens and cracks the leather. Having scrubbed them, it is a good plan to stuff them full of paper, as this soaks up the damp and preserves their shape. This must all be done immediately after a game.

The question of studs is important, and it is wiser and in the end more economical to have two pairs of boots, one for dry weather with short studs, and one with long studs (maximum length $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) for wet surfaces. The relative merit of studs and bars has often been discussed, but in our opinion studs, which should be arranged as in Fig. 1, give just as good a grip as bars, and are not so heavy. Studs must be watched, as there is a tendency for the nails which fasten them to the sole to come through and project

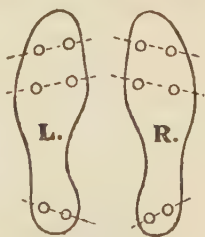


FIG. 1.

RUGGER

when the studs wear down, thus becoming a danger to other players, on whom you may trample.

Next come *stockings*, which should be fully large enough, and under them every forward must wear *shin-pads*. There is a prejudice against this form of protection, possibly another survival from the days of hacking over, but certainly no experienced player would appear without shin-pads, for he both understands the danger of a kick on the shin-bone, and the futility of being injured and consequently of being a useless member of the side through failure to take this elementary precaution. It is not cowardice, but simply common sense, and we recommend, as being lighter and less restrictive than the stiff cane pads, a piece of really thick felt, which weighs nothing in comparison, and is entirely effective. When the felt is left behind, as on occasions it will be by the most careful packer, a folded newspaper makes a good substitute.

After shin-pads we come to *shorts*, and here again comfort is most important. Shorts must be wide and easy fitting, and they must live up to their name, and be really short, for they must impede the action of the legs as little as possible. Therefore they must be specially loose round the thighs, and it is better to have them made of heavy cotton twill, which does not tear too easily and does not collect pounds of mud, as flannel shorts are apt to do on a wet day. Three-quarters and full-backs will do well to have pockets so that they may, if necessary, keep their hands warm, but pockets are liable to be ripped in the scrum. There should always be a small inside pocket, where a little resin may be kept to rub on the hands if the ball gets greasy and hard to hold. Various methods for keeping up the shorts are in use, but one of the best is to have a piece of elastic threaded round the top of the shorts, to the ends of which are sewn pieces of tape. These pieces of tape can then be tied; there is give in them if the shorts are pulled, and the tape can be adjusted.

EQUIPMENT

Many shorts have elastic let in at the sides, which is as sound a method of support as any. In our opinion a jock-strap should be worn by every player, as it helps a player's stamina, specially towards the end of a game.

Now for the *jersey*, which should be tight, but not too tight fitting, with strengthening pads in the shoulders for forwards. A *scrum-cap* is a matter for personal choice, though for second-row and mid-forwards it is very desirable, as the ears in these positions get sadly bent about. *Mittens* again suit some outsides and not others, though on a cold day the fact that they keep the wrists warm helps very much to keep the hands and body warm, thus increasing general efficiency. Finally, Law 5 says "a player may not wear dangerous projections—buckles, rings, etc.," and this law is too often disregarded. To be handed-off by a hand adorned by a heavy signet-ring is no joke, and the buckles which are sometimes worn on the back of shorts can cause very unpleasant gashes.

We have gone into this subject of equipment in detail because the importance of comfort is not sufficiently appreciated. With well-fitting boots and light, easy shorts, a man is much more likely to produce that extra bit of speed towards the end of a game which counts so much. Unfortunately it is a common sight in a game to see several players continually hitching up ill-fitting shorts, scraping at stockings which are round their ankles, and hobbling slowly and painfully because their clumsy and badly cared-for boots are giving them trouble. It is essential that in Rugger a player should be able to forget about his clothes and concentrate on the game, and this will only be possible if he gives a reasonable amount of attention to detail.

Now, having equipped our player, comes the problem of getting him physically fit to take the field. Most men and boys who think of taking up Rugger play other games, such as cricket or tennis, during the summer, and it is safe to assume that they will not need any

RUGGER

special form of exercise to get them into good condition.

The problem is to keep in condition through a long Rugger season, bearing in mind the special attributes of speed off the mark and wind which the game requires. The first essential is not to over-do training at the beginning of the winter, but to continue a normal, common-sense way of life, interspersed with some sprinting and team practice, if possible. It is a common mistake to plunge into an orgy of strenuous exercise just before the Rugger season, thereby hastening the approach of staleness, that real enemy of footballers. Many people seriously advocate long runs as the best method of getting the wind right, but in our opinion this is a dangerous policy. Nothing slows a man down so much as a wearisome jog-trot, and the only running at all worth while is sprinting, which helps the wind, and increases the speed at the same time. This sprinting may be done on a track, in proper running shoes, when speed off the mark is greatly improved, or on a field with other people, when passing and kicking practice may also be obtained. When practising on the track, running corks should not be used, as a player should always run with his hands open and ready for a pass. Many men, however, cannot spare the time to turn out with a ball, though this can be done on a level field after dark if the ball has been enamelled white. For such men half an hour's alternate walking and sprinting is invaluable, even though it has to be done through city streets. It is best to change and walk really hard, sprinting all out every few minutes for fifty yards or so, and half an hour of this twice a week will be all a man needs in addition to his weekly game to keep him fit. Exercises in the morning, such as legs-raising, press-ups and knees-bending with deep breathing, are undoubtedly valuable, while skipping is a really excellent way of keeping the muscles and wind in trim. More training than this, with a hard game

TRAINING

every week, is quite unnecessary, and might even be harmful through inducing staleness.

It is vital to remember in all our training that it is foolish to aimlessly tire ourselves out. Whatever we may be doing, whether it be scrummaging, running and passing, or walking and sprinting, it is always better to go all out till we have just had enough, and then at once to stop and have a bath and change. Many scrum-practices dawdle along spasmodically, with the players running in bursts and then standing about kicking and resting, so that their practice may last for an hour and a half. It is far wiser to go right ahead and finish in twenty minutes or half an hour, so that neither physical nor mental weariness is produced. There is a difference between being healthily tired after a short, sharp bout of sprinting and being worn out after a protracted spell of hard work and hanging about. It is important that practice should be undertaken with a definite purpose in view, instead of running about merely for the sake of getting exercise. By concentrating on a particular aspect of the game, a player will get in practice all the exercise he needs. And here let us say that once a man is really fit, three hard games a fortnight, with an occasional game of squash rackets or fives in between, is enough to keep him in condition without any extra exercise, for he must be very much on his guard against going stale. We all know the feeling of distaste at having to change, which comes soon after Christmas if we have been over-training or playing too often, and when a man feels that, or is unable to go into the game with every ounce of energy and snap that is in him, he would be well advised to take a complete rest for a fortnight.

While these forms of exercise are all useful, it is necessary for a player to have as much practice with the ball as possible at the beginning of the season. He must get used to its weight and its movements, a more important and difficult accomplishment than it sounds, and he

RUGGER

must practise passing, kicking, dribbling and general ball-control. Some clubs have the use of a gymnasium or a riding-school for their members, where they may turn out after work during the week, and it is certainly most useful to get together in this way, both to try out tactical schemes and to practise the elementary arts of the game. Moreover, if they are indoors the weather can be disregarded, and it is a great thing for members of a side to get to know one another by regular meetings of this sort. When possible the open air is better than the gymnasium, where dust gets into the lungs and actual physical training cannot be much improved. In addition to scrum-practices, a few evening practice games at the beginning of the season are well worth while. But though we have suggested these different methods of training, we do not mean that a player should adopt them all. He will, however, be able to choose from them those most suitable to his own requirements.

These, then, are the means whereby the average man can get and keep fit, and all that remains are the general questions of diet and the way of living. Here it is impossible to give any definite advice, for every man must know by experience what suits him best, and by that he should abide. Sane, healthy diet is a matter for common sense, and what a man thrives on all the year round will suit him well enough for Rugger. Naturally, he does not want to put on unnecessary weight, but exercise will see to that, and as long as he eats plain, wholesome food no changes are necessary for training. It is perhaps worth noting that it is better to have lunch as early as possible—two hours at least—before a game, and that celery and ices should definitely be avoided at that meal. That is all we need say about food—bite it well, eat it slowly, take what agrees with you best and you cannot go far wrong. There is, in our opinion, a great deal too much fuss made about such things as potatoes and pastry.

DRINKING AND SMOKING

As for drink, it is possible to be more definite there. We may agree with Housman that—

“Malt does more than Milton can
To justify God’s ways to man.”

and it is pretty certain that beer in reason is harmless enough. But spirits in general and cocktails in particular cannot be good for anyone’s wind; especially are the very prevalent quick ones in-between times insidious and unnecessary, and it will certainly be better for the average man, unless he is copper-lined, to cut them out. Smoking is again a personal matter, which every player must decide for himself. If he can do without it, so much the better, but if he is accustomed to it he should endeavour to keep it within reasonable limits, when it will probably do him no harm.

There is one other point in general training, and that is the undoubted importance of regular and early bedtime. It is useless to dance into the small hours one night and go to bed by ten o’clock the next in an attempt to put things right. Let the Rugger man make an inviolable habit of being in bed every night at ten from Monday onwards, and he will certainly benefit greatly by it.

Here we shall undoubtedly come up against those people who say that since Rugger is only a game it should not interfere with the normal pleasures of life. There are two main answers to this easy point of view. The first is that if a player drinks excessively or keeps late hours before a match and consequently turns out unfit, he is badly letting down fourteen other members of his team who have taken the trouble to train. Such a player may be merely thoughtless, but he is also extremely selfish and unworthy of his place in any side. If he cannot see that argument, perhaps he will agree that Rugger is a fine enough game to be worth the sacrifice of a few trivial indulgences which in themselves are worth nothing. And if any of the “only a game” school demand compensation for their

RUGGER

sacrifices, possibly the idea that by being really fit they will enjoy their game more fully and play better may appeal to them.

Our idea of training, in short, is simple enough. We believe in moderation in all things, and in a reasonable and quiet life where common sense is the dominating factor. It is absurd to speak of special training, for the rigours of the game will do enough of that. As a matter of fact, no man who loves games should ever be out of training, though he may not always be keyed up to the highest pitch. Surely to be in training should not imply an unusual physical condition, but rather the normal physical efficiency which any healthy man will maintain—and the little extra polishing-up can easily be acquired by the ways of exercise we have outlined. By no means make a business of training, for that is the surest way of losing interest and keenness, but it seems only reasonable to suppose that if we choose to play a hard game we must therefore take a little trouble to keep fit.

Our would-be player is now equipped and bursting with energy, but before he thinks of playing he must understand the

Objects and Elementary Principles of the Game.

The game is played by two sides of fifteen players, and the ultimate object is to kick the ball over the cross-bar and between the uprights of the goal posts. Apart from dropped goals, goals from a mark or penalties, which may be scored without any preliminaries, this ultimate object must be prefaced by the scoring of a try. This score is obtained by grounding the ball in the opposing in-goal, so that a kick at goal may be taken opposite the place where the try was secured.

One of the best features of Rugger is that there are so few restrictions on the liberty of the player, and Law 13 in the Rules is practically a complete description of the actual play. It is worth while quoting that law here :—

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

Law 13. Mode of Play.

The game is started by a kick-off, after which any player who is on-side may at any time kick, pick up, or run with the ball, or tackle an opponent holding the ball, except that it may not be picked up or handled :—

(a) in the scrummage.

(b) when it has been put down after a tackle.

(c) when it is on the ground after a player has been tackled. The ball may be passed or knocked from one player to another provided it be not passed, knocked or thrown forward.

Once a beginner has thoroughly digested this comprehensive law, he knows his powers on the field, and it will be seen that Rugger is an exceptionally simple game. Correspondingly simple is the objective, which is a sustained attack on the opposing goal line. A natural corollary to this is defence, and under these two main headings we may group the general conception of the game.

The fifteen men composing a side may take up any position on the field which they consider most effective, though by a process of evolution certain recognised formations have come to be regarded as most useful. Obviously there are many possible combinations into which fifteen players may be arranged, but the usual British formation is to have one full-back, whose chief duty is to protect his own goal line, a line of four three-quarter-backs in front of him, and a stand-off-half and scrum-half, who form the channel of communication between the three-quarter line and the scrum, which is composed of eight forwards. There are other formations, such as that used in New Zealand, which we shall discuss later, but they only differ in detail from the main principles which we have just laid down.

Having fifteen men, our first object clearly is to use them most effectively in attack, and to do this we must realise the importance of *combination*. Above all things,

RUGGER

Rugger is a team game, and only by realising this will a side produce its maximum efficiency. We shall later deal with tactics in detail, so that now we may pass to the second principle of the game, which is *surprise*.

We cannot think of the game only in terms of attack, for there are fifteen men on the other side who will do their best to frustrate all our moves, and it is safe to say that nine tries out of ten are scored by unorthodox methods which have surprised, and thus outwitted, the defence. These moves, though unorthodox, are not always simply the result of individual effort, for there are many ruses which a well-combined team can practise and bring off even against an astute and experienced opposition. If, therefore, we understand under the general heading of surprise, unexpected combined attacks as well as instantaneous individual efforts, it will be seen that the third principle is to *be prepared*. By that we mean that every player must be on the alert to follow and make use of every variation in the game, for only by so doing will opportunities be turned to account. Perhaps spectators who have never played Rugger do not quite realise the speed with which the game moves, and it is no exaggeration to say that the direction of a whole attack is often determined by a few inches in the placing of a foot, or the fraction of a second in giving or accepting a pass. Since this is so, every player in the team must do most of his thinking before he actually comes on the field, so that during a game he is able to act instantaneously by instinct. This may sound difficult, but actually, when the man has grounded himself more thoroughly in the fundamental arts of Rugger, such as dribbling, tackling and passing, and when he has thought out for himself the problems of theory and strategy, he will be able to apply the knowledge thus gained instinctively in the right direction.

Here then we have, whether for attack or defence, the main principles of the game, and on consideration

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

it will be seen that they cover all such necessary features as backing-up and general co-operation. All that remains, therefore, before we pass on to any more detailed consideration of tactics and theory, is to say what in our opinion are the fundamental arts which every player must acquire before he can intelligently cope with the speed of the modern game.

CHAPTER II

WHAT EVERY PLAYER MUST BE ABLE TO DO

THERE are certain accomplishments essential to success at Rugger, the elementary arts of the game which must be acquired before a player can competently carry out theory of any sort: and we propose now to deal with each of these arts separately, without entering into the occasions on which they may or must be employed. Having explained how these elementary arts may be acquired, we shall subsequently be able to assume that every player has mastered them.

Here we wish specially to emphasise that *every* player on the field must be able to do the things which we are about to enumerate if he is to be a complete footballer, and that only when he is complete will he be a good footballer. The old notion that a three-quarter should practise such things as passing and swerving, but that it would be waste of time for a forward to do so is obsolete, for a forward to-day must be able to swerve just as a three-quarter must know how to dribble. A team under modern conditions must be composed of complete footballers, which means that every man, whether he be forward, half-back, three-quarter or full-back, must be expert at :—

(1) **Quickness off the mark.**—This is a most essential quality, for it is in the first few seconds after a man starts for the ball or receives a pass that openings are made or ugly situations retrieved. Some instructions from a good running coach on the track will be helpful here, and this burst of speed should be frequently practised in training. From this we follow naturally to—

RUNNING

(2) **Running**, which most decidedly is not sufficiently studied. Speed and a good action can be improved by practice and coaching, and certainly should be improved in ninety-nine players out of every hundred. But there is more in running on a Rugger field than this.

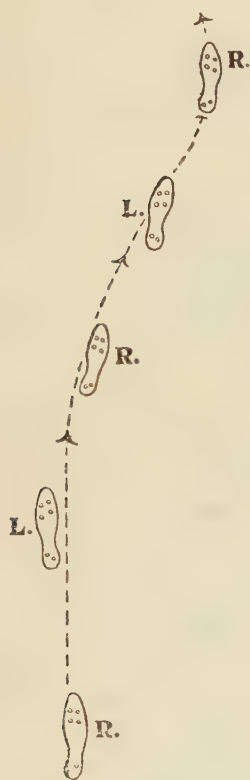


FIG. 2.

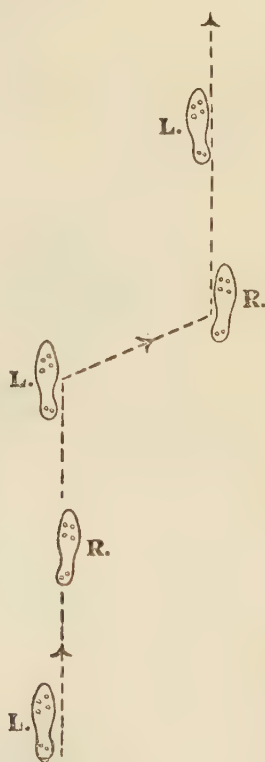


FIG. 3.

Checking speed and putting it on again to throw opponents off their balance must be practised, and the art of *swerving* must be acquired. The swerve, or sudden change of direction, is brought about by crossing one foot over another when running, according to the swerve required, as in Figs. 2 (right swerve), and 4 (left swerve),



FIG. 4. AVOIDING A TACKLE BY SWERVING TO THE LEFT.



FIG. 5. THE SIDE STEP BY WHICH AN OPPONENT IS ELUDED.

RUGGER

which show the stages in the swerve, and this may be practised by swerving both ways round posts stuck in the ground at intervals. The *sidestep*, by which an opponent is eluded, which again is clearly illustrated in stages by Figs. 3 and 5 respectively to the right and to the left, is, as its name implies, simply a step to the side by the runner who then continues along a course parallel to the original one. All these variations in running, as well as quick starting and subtle changes of pace, must be thoroughly practised and mastered as well as

(3) **Picking up on the run.**—Sometimes a dangerous habit, especially in wet weather, but an essential accomplishment. Many a certain try has been lost through an attempted pick-up and consequent knock-on, when, had the feet been used, the ball could have been safely dribbled over the line. But there are occasions especially in defence when the only chance is to snap the ball up off the ground while running at full-speed, as anyone who has seen in action A. L. Gracie, the Scottish centre, will understand. He used to come round at a great pace across the face of a forward rush, whip the ball off the forwards' feet and be round and past them, turning defence into attack, before they knew what had happened. Every footballer, therefore, should be able to pick up the ball on the run, as there are sure to be many occasions such as this when it will be necessary to do so.

(4) **Passing.**—It is curious that the elementary principles governing this fundamental action in Rugger are apparently so little studied. It is only necessary to go to any first-class club match to see horrible examples in profusion of how not to pass, to see the ball jerked blindly across the body, or unintentionally lobbed, or slung wildly with one hand at the receiver's feet. It is often thought that passing is done by the strength of the arms, though in fact the propelling force comes from the back muscles, while the arms merely guide and control the ball. Adrian Stoop has an excellent method of showing the correct action in passing,

PASSING

using an ordinary cushion. Forget the ball for the moment, and take a corner of the cushion firmly in the teeth, allowing it to hang free. Then, if the pass is to be to the right, with the teeth swing the cushion over the right shoulder. In so doing the correct body action for passing to the right will have been brought into play. The ball should be held lengthwise, as in Fig. 6, with the hands running along the seams and the arms straight, though they need not be rigid. When the pass is made, the whole body is swung round from the hips in the direction of the receiver of the pass, so that he is faced when the ball is released. At the same time the arms are swung with the body and outwards in the direction of aim, so that they control the flight of the ball, which is propelled by the swing of the body and arms, though care should be taken to see that the ball does not turn end over end during its flight. The three sketches in Fig. 6 of a pass being delivered show the action clearly. It is easy to see that in this way a fast and accurate pass can be given, and it should be aimed hard and stomach-high, slightly behind the passer so that it comes a foot in front of the intending receiver, enabling him to take it on the move. Incidentally, it is his duty to be in position for an accurate pass, and he should never call for a pass unless he is in a better position to further the attack or assist in defence than the man with the ball. The position of the receiver is important, for many passing attacks break down because the receiver of a pass is out of position. As we have said, the pass must be delivered in front of the receiver, though it must not be forward. Whenever possible, therefore, the intending receiver should be running from three to five yards in rear of the man with the ball. This also prevents him over-running the giver of the pass if the latter checks or swerves before parting with the ball.

Here is an appropriate place to describe the *dummy* and the *reverse pass*. The *dummy* is an attempt to make



FIG. 6. SHOWING HOW A PASS IS DELIVERED.

THE DUMMY AND REVERSE PASS

an opponent think that a pass is about to be given, so that the opponent will not tackle his man, thinking that the player in possession will rid himself of the ball. In actual fact it is a swerve, as the accompanying sketches in Fig. 7 show, helped by the dummy, which beats an opponent by distracting the opponent's attention from the legs to the arms, for the body-swing necessary for the dummy naturally assists the swerve. For the dummy a player goes through all the movements of passing, swinging his body and arms to deceive his opponent, as in the first two sketches of Fig. 7, but at the last moment he keeps the ball and runs on, as in Fig. 7.

The *reverse pass* is a logical sequence of the dummy, for having, for example, swung to the right as if to pass in that direction, as shown in Fig. 8, as in the dummy the ball is retained, but it is then swung back towards the left across the body, as we see in Fig. 8, and passed out under the left arm, as the final sketch shows. Both these tricks, when cleverly and sparingly employed, can be very useful in attack, though they need considerable practice to be effective; the opportunities for utilizing them we hope to describe later. It is possible to sling a pass with one hand, but this method is obviously not so accurate as the controlled two-handed pass, and is therefore only to be used in emergency, or when extreme length is required. But because it is sometimes needed it should be practised, the ball being hurled with a cricket bowling action.

We have said that passes should be hard and fast, and this is generally true, but there are occasions when a gentle, short pass is essential, or when a long, lobbed pass must be made to miss out the man next to you and give the ball to someone better placed, though further away. All these types of passes must be mastered, and much practice will be required to bring them to perfection. This can only be done by working hard with several other players, and an excellent plan is for several men to stand in a circle facing outwards,



FIG. 7. THE DUMMY PASS.

PASSING PRACTICE

passing the ball from one to another. By facing outwards the correct passing backward movement is obtained, which cannot be secured if the players face inwards. Care must be taken to learn passing both to left and to right, for a right-handed man will instinctively wish to pass to the left, and will at first do so more easily and accurately. This is because the hand furthest from the direction of the pass chiefly controls the flight of the ball, as experiment will quickly prove. This tendency to pass one way must be overcome, for an equal proficiency in having the ball out in either direction is vital.

When the swing of passing has been learnt standing still in the circle, passing on the run must be thoroughly practised, and it is then that a tendency to pause as the pass is delivered will be noticed. It is a natural tendency, but it must be checked absolutely before it becomes a habit. All passing, both giving and receiving, must be practised and performed at top speed, a most essential point which is sometimes overlooked. It is valuable when practising to have an opposing three-quarter line, so that the passer may grow accustomed to timing his passes correctly, and the receiver of the pass may learn to watch the ball instead of his opposite number, while both will discover the importance of giving and taking the ball when running at full speed. No actual collaring need be done, for the presence and menace of opponents will be all that is required. Very often in practice, when two players are interpassing, the player after he has passed the ball continues running in line with or slightly ahead of the man to whom he has passed the ball, with the result that when the pass is returned to him it will be a forward one. If this is done in practice it is liable to become a habit which will come out in a game, and therefore as soon as a player has given his pass he should check his pace and drop back, so that he is well behind the man with the ball and in a correct position for the

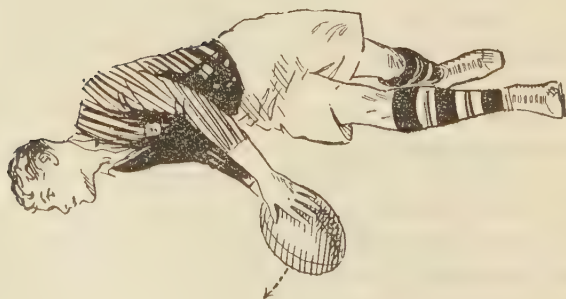


FIG. 8. THE REVERSE PASS.

TAKING A PASS

ball to be returned to him. To increase accuracy in the height of a pass a player should make a chalk mark at the correct height on a wall, or on the goal posts, and shoot the ball at this till he can go very near it every time.

So far we have said nothing about taking passes, but though with so large a ball this seems easy enough, it is, in fact, often very badly done. There are two reasons for this, one being that the receiver of the ball in his anxiety to gather it snatches at it before it reaches him, with the result that it does not come properly into his hands, and the other that the receiver watches the man who is marking him instead of the ball which he is to take. If a pass has been correctly given, the receiver should take it in the outspread fingers of both hands, so that he can immediately, if necessary, dispose of it accurately, either by passing or kicking. If, however, the pass has been incorrectly delivered so that the ball comes straight at the receiver's stomach, and is spinning or otherwise difficult to take, it should be gathered into the pit of the stomach with the hands on either side of it, so that the hands close on it and it touches the body simultaneously. In this way the body is really a third hand, and the chances of dropping a pass so taken are very small. But it is absolutely vital that the ball should be watched every inch of the way from the passer into the receiver's hands, and only when the pass is safely taken can the receiver look up and ahead. Always two hands should be got to the ball if possible, though if a pass comes at the ankles, no attempt should be made to pick it up, but the feet should be used instead. Thus we see that the necessities for taking a pass are watching the man with the ball instead of an opponent about to tackle, then watching the ball in its flight, gathering it well into the body, and only when it is safely taken, looking ahead for an opponent or an opening. Here Engineer-Commander S. F. Cooper wisely suggests that a player in a position to receive a pass should always run, as the sketch shows, with his fingers extended, instead

RUGGER

of with his fists clenched, as in this way he will be ready for an unexpected pass, and not so liable to knock on.

Having suggested how passes should be given and taken, we now come to the problem of timing a pass correctly. By timing we mean the art of passing the ball at the moment most advantageous to your own side and disadvantageous to your opponents. There is



FIG. 9.

an old maxim which says, "Never pass to a man unless he is in a better position than yourself," and if this is amplified to, "Never pass to a man unless he is in a better position to further the attack or help in defence than yourself," it is good enough. It may be that your pass goes to a man in a definitely worse position than yourself, who can, however, sling the ball straight out to a player too far for you to reach who is able to further the attack—your pass was then justified, but there is more in timing than this. There are two points to remember, first that in losing possession of the ball you will be temporarily out of action, and that it is therefore your duty to draw a member of the oppos-

ing side and put him out of action also, and second that your pass must reach the receiver of the pass at the moment when he is most favourably placed in attack. Clearly, if you are to draw your opposite number, you must not pass too early, or he will have time to transfer his attentions to the receiver of the pass, though it may be that if the defence is out of position before you are right up to your opposite number you may give the man to whom you pass an opportunity to slip through on his own. Provided your opposite number is out of

FIELDING THE BALL

action, the sooner the ball reaches the receiver the better for him. To put your opposite number out of action, make him throw his balance in the wrong direction, and always swing in before passing out. This is a feature of the game which must be studied carefully by every player as he advances in experience and intuition.

We have said enough to show that passing needs serious attention and assiduous practice, for obviously it is one of the most important accomplishments in Rugby.

Now we come to—

(5) **Fielding the ball**, or catching it from a kick, which on occasion falls to the lot of every player, and where mistakes are apt to be costly. Here, again, the first essential is to watch the ball every moment of its flight, and to resist the temptation to watch opponents who may be following up. It is as well for the catcher to move slightly, so that his muscles are tense and ready for any sudden change of direction should the ball swerve at the last moment, and to turn slightly sideways, so that he is ready to put his shoulder into his opponent. Moreover, by standing sideways to the ball in taking a high kick, the arms, in giving to receive the ball, swing rearwards past the body, so that the ball, if fumbled, is not knocked forward. The method of catching is a matter for individual preference. Some players take the ball with the hands alone, when a greasy ball is liable to slip through the fingers; others form a cradle of the arms, and take the ball as close into the chest as possible, as Fig. 10 shows, and this seems a safer method. Some players take it lower down, allowing it to drop into the pit of the stomach,



FIG. 10.

RUGGER

at the same time gathering it with the hands and bending over slightly to prevent it bouncing out, but whatever the method, only practice will ensure safe fielding, bearing in mind that this is best accomplished by getting well under the ball. As soon as the ball is caught, the catcher must be prepared at once either to pass, run with it, or to kick it back again, and this brings us to the important subject of—

(6) **Kicking.**—First we must say that every player should learn without fail to *kick equally well with either foot*. This is most necessary, though nearly always neglected. Next we must consider the general principles underlying *all* kicking. These principles are really exactly similar to those governing the hitting of a golf ball, if we substitute the foot for the club-head, and the knee for the wrist. The foot should be swung well back and should meet the ball at the bottom of its swing when it is travelling at its greatest speed. Additional speed is given to it by the snap of the knee movement; the knee, which has been bent in swinging the knee back, being straightened at the last moment so that the whole limb is straight and rigid at the moment of impact of the foot with the ball. Many people can drop-kick further than they can punt for the simple reason that the drop-kick *compels* them to kick when the leg is at the bottom of its swing. There are three kinds of kicks, of which the most often used is—

(a) **The Punt.**—Here the ball is held with both hands along the seams and pointing in the direction of the kick. It is then dropped or slightly thrown forward, and kicked before it touches the ground, the curve of the ball meeting the instep, as in Fig. 11. A punt is never made with the toe of the boot. The ball must be carefully watched, and accurate timing is everything, the impact between ball and instep being timed to come when the leg below the knee is on the point of straightening, but still moving at maximum velocity, thus bringing in the speed and



FIG. II. THREE STAGES IN MAKING A PUNT.

RUGGER

snap of the knee movement, the weight of the lower leg and the strength of the thigh. After the impact comes the follow through, and this must be free and long. H. H. Forsayth, the Oxford and Scotland full-back, used to finish a kick with his foot above the level of his head, and thus got great length into his kicking. These, then, are the three essentials for the punt—eyes on the ball, accurate timing and a good follow through. A slight variation in method is that used by Dominion players, who, instead of dropping the ball to kick it, guide it down on to the foot with almost a forcing motion, the hand being on the upper surface of the ball. Certainly the exponents of this method have always been most successful, and it is claimed that it gives better control and consequently better timing.

That is the straightforward punt, but there is *spin-kicking* to be studied, for it is possible to put a spin on the ball when kicking which causes it to swerve at the end of its flight. This is most useful for touch-finding, as a kick can be made near the touch-line which goes straight for a long way and then finally curves into touch, thus obviously gaining considerably more ground than would the ordinary diagonal kick. This is best done by pointing the ball slightly in the direction in which it is to swerve, the kick being delivered full and square as for an ordinary punt. If, for example, the kick is being made with the right foot towards the left touch-line, the ball is pointed slightly to the touch-line, to the left. By this method the ball can be kicked with full force, whereas by slicing the ball to produce spin, accuracy is not so easily attained, and it is impossible to get the full drive behind the ball. However, this slicing method is used with great effect by R. H. Hamilton-Wickes, and it is done with the right foot for producing a right-hand swerve, and *vice-versa*, the foot for a right-hand swerve being cut

SHORT PUNT AND SCREW-KICK

beneath the ball from right to left at the moment of kicking, so that clockwise spin is imparted, and the ball flies like a torpedo, only curving in the last few yards of its flight, so that the maximum length is obtained.

Finally, we have the *short punt* and the *screw-kick* to be mastered. The short punt, as its name implies, is a short kick, and is made with the instep, the knee being bent. If this kick is used at all, it must be cleverly used, which means that the kicker, wishing to pass an opponent without being tackled, short punts so that the ball drops just over the opponent's head, but not too far over, so that the kicker can follow through and gather it. Moreover, the timing of this kick is not easy, for if it is delayed too much the would-be kicker will be tackled, while if it is done too soon, the opponent will have time to turn and get to the ball. The screw-kick is a method of getting out of danger. Suppose that a player has run back to retrieve a ball which has been kicked past him, and that when he picks it up he is facing his own goal-line, with several opponents bearing down on him. If he is near the touch-line, his best action is to kick the ball over his shoulder into touch, and this is the screw-kick, for the body and the ball are screwed round in the required direction.

Punting—indeed, all kicking—will repay any amount of practice, and the best way to become proficient is to take several balls, and at first aim for a definite spot, trying definite angles, and carefully observing the result of every kick. So often kicking practice is a haphazard affair, in which two players punt the ball from one to the other at random, but this is useless. Kicking at a mark should continue till direction and strength are mastered, when the touch-line may be introduced, and experiments made in getting the maximum length, so that the ball just drops over the touch-line, instead of flying yards beyond, for every yard it goes over the touch-line is clearly distance wasted. Experiments should be made

RUGGER

in getting a low trajectory against the wind by keeping the toe more pointed and kicking the ball nearer the ground, and the spin and screw-kick should be mastered. Then the short-punt must be tried on the run; this can also be done by bouncing the ball on the knee, as in Fig. 12, a method which has the advantage of not slowing a player up so much as the orthodox kick. The cross-kick, which is a punt across the field accurately placed, must also be practised on the run. A punt which greatly repays practice is one between two players on the run at twenty



FIG. 12.

to thirty yards interval. The player who has mastered this is independent of the lobbed pass, which is always dangerous. Then comes

(b) **Drop-kicking**, in which the action is exactly the same as in the punt, save that the ball is allowed to touch the ground. The ball is held with

both hands along the seams, and dropped, as in Fig. 13, just in front of the kicker, and slightly pointing towards him, so that the instep meets it with full force, the kick being made on the half-volley the moment the ball touches the ground. This also must be practised with both feet, so that a player



FIG. 13. THE DROP-KICK.

RUGGER

can make a left or right-footed drop with equal ease according to circumstances. The advantages of the drop-kick are that the flight of the ball is steadier and longer, and that if a drop-kick for touch falls short it is more likely to roll straight on into touch than a punt, for it will be spinning over and over, and should run straight when it pitches. Of course, a drop is not so generally useful as a punt, for it takes more time, but it also happens to be worth four points if it goes over the cross-bar. Thirdly, there is

(c) **Place-kicking**, an art which is too little practised. In a place-kick the ball is kicked from a stationary position on the ground, where it has been placed at the angle most favourable to the kicker. The first factor in success is to make a suitable hole in which to place the ball. To do this, drive the heel into the ground, and then pivot on it in a complete circle, thus scooping out a round cup, the edges of which should be flattened with the hands lest they deflect the flight of the ball. This method is best for short kicks, when the ball will be placed on end, but for long kicks when the ball is nearly flat, a trough made with the toe or heel in the direction of the goal is preferable, as it will hold the ball more steadily, provided that the edges are rounded off. Unless this is done there is a danger that one side may be higher than the other, so that when the ball is placed down in the trough, it may be lower on one side, and consequently out of alignment. For a kick at goal after a try, the ball is placed in position by another player, who cups his hands over the hole, while the kicker aligns the ball to his liking, and puts the ball down when the kicker gives the signal and starts his run. There are various methods of placing the ball. Probably the best method is to lie with both forearms and the lower edge of each hand resting on the ground. The ball is held between the tips of the thumb and fingers of the hand nearer the

PLACING THE BALL

goal, and the tips of the thumb and the first three fingers of the other hand. The ball is lowered into the trough by bending the thumb and fingers. Another method is for the placer to hold the ball with two fingers of one hand on one extremity and two fingers of the other hand on the opposite extremity, thus being able to make certain of the position of the trough with the fingers of the lower hand, while the forearm rests on the ground. The top fingers can steady the ball until the kicker actually kicks it. A further method is for the placer to hold the ball with two hands, the ball being steadied by part of the palms and all the fingers placed on its upper and lower surfaces, as in Fig.

14. It is here worth noting that the method of allowing the ball to be kicked off the palm of the



FIG. 14.

hand, which has actually been used, is definitely illegal, though not every placer would willingly submit himself to this ordeal. Obviously, the placer must practise his job thoroughly, so that he places the ball exactly as the kicker wants it, and it is his responsibility to see that it does not topple over once it has been put in position. A great many kicks are missed through hurried and inaccurate placing.

Assuming that the ball will be correctly put down, the angle at which it should be placed is the next problem. For kicks in front of goal, where swift and accurate elevation rather than length is required, the ball should be placed upright, or even sloping slightly towards the kicker, as in Fig. 15; while the further away from goal and towards the touch-line the more the ball should be sloped away from the kicker, as in Fig. 16. Only experiment can show the exact angles, and a player should practise and observe results in every

RUGGER

kind of weather condition, with, across and against the wind, with a light, dry, heavy or greasy ball. The



FIG. 15.

lace of the ball should be uppermost, and the kicker must keep his eyes resolutely fixed on the exact spot on the ball which he intends to kick. Only a short run is necessary, and the kick is delivered with a swing of the leg and a free follow-through, the recipe of such great place-

kickers as Douglas Morkel and R. A. Lloyd being "only three steps and follow through with a bent knee." It is



FIG. 16.

DRIBBLING

important to practise the run up to the ball, so that the left (or non-kicking) leg is placed accurately in respect to the ball when the kick is being made. The exact position depends on the speed with which the kicker approaches the ball, but generally speaking the stationary leg should be placed so that the toe of the foot is on a level with or just short of the hole in which the ball rests. In front of goal it should only be necessary to swing the leg, or at most one short step may be taken. Instead of immediately raising the head to see the result of the kick, the head should be kept down, as in golf, until the ball has been seen to leave the boot, for in this way the very strong temptation to look up before the boot meets the ball will be counteracted. Lifting the head too soon causes as many kicks to go wrong as inaccurate placing, though it is apparently such a simple and easily controlled fault.

We have now dealt with the three methods of kicking, and all we have to do is to repeat the three principles of success, which are (1) Practice ; (2) Practice ; and (3) Practice again.

Closely allied with kicking is the difficult art of (7) **Dribbling**, which is neither sufficiently nor cleverly enough used in the modern game. Constant practice is absolutely essential to maintain good ball-control, even when the art has once been acquired. There are two sound methods of taking a ball along with the feet, and one wildly dangerous method which is sometimes seen. The dangerous method is dribbling with the toe of the boot, and it is safe to dogmatise here and say that in a dribble *the ball should never be kicked*, for in this way control is impossible. It is possible that at the end of a dribble, when faced only by the full-back, a judicious and well-timed kick ahead may be advisable, but that is the sequel to dribbling, and not dribbling itself.

The word "dribbling" is expressive enough, for it

RUGGER

implies that the ball should be carefully nursed along, and this can be done either by running splay-footed and using the instep to tap the ball from foot to foot, or by running with the toes turned in, using the outside of the boot with which to tap the ball. We prefer the splay-footed method, which we show in the accompanying sketch, Fig. 17, as giving better control, though the outside of the foot is useful for cross-passing. The



FIG. 17.

first thing to remember in dribbling is that although speed is valuable, *control* is the vital principle at which to aim. Therefore, the motto of the good dribbler must be slow and sure at first, for speed can, of course, be increased as control improves.

The beginner should walk slowly when first practising, rolling the ball along with the instep, and getting the feel of it thoroughly. The pace can then gradually be worked up to a jog-trot, *the ball never being allowed to get more than a yard ahead of the dribbler.* Actually in a game a dribble need not be much faster than a jog-trot, for at this pace the

ball will be under perfect control, and the movement will be very hard to stop. Having mastered slow, straight dribbling, the beginner may now try threading his way with the ball in and out of a row of touch-flags placed a few yards apart, and then he should practise passing the ball with his feet to other players who are running with him. Control at a jog-trot being now thoroughly acquired, the movement can be speeded up gradually till the player reaches the limit

FALLING ON THE BALL

where control becomes doubtful. The faster the ball moves, the more liable it is to bounce suddenly against the boot or shins and shoot too far ahead, and speeds at which it is likely to do this are impracticable. We repeat, a slow controlled dribble is far better than a fast, uncertain one. Some people hold that it is possible always to set the ball rolling end over end, when it can be controlled by the shins, but this is extremely difficult, and, in our opinion, may come by accident, but very rarely by design.

A Rugger ball bounces curiously, and care must be taken, in dribbling, when it bounces high, not to knock it too far forward with the knee. This high bouncing can be checked by bending the knees over and forward, so that the ball is kept on the ground by the inside of the calves. And here is an important point—*never try to pick the ball up* unless it bounces right into the hands. Many a good try has been flung away by this foolishness, and nothing is so maddening as to see a player bend down and knock-on in endeavouring to scoop up a ball which perhaps is bouncing a foot off the ground, when he might so easily have continued to dribble in perfect safety.

When real control has been acquired, many methods of outwitting the defence will suggest themselves to the dribbler, and it is well to remember that nothing is so formidable to the opposition as a steady rush by a bunch of players with the ball close to their feet. There is, however, one practical way of stopping a close dribble, and that is by—

(8) **Falling on the ball.**—This is neither so difficult nor so dangerous as it sounds, and is largely a matter of timing and judgment. Let us suppose that the ball is approaching at the feet of opposing forwards. The defending player must watch it carefully, and choosing his moment fling himself sideways at the legs of his opponents, so that he comes down facing his own goal-line, at the same time gathering the ball into his body.

RUGGER

By landing, as in the accompanying sketch, Fig. 18, with his body between the ball and his opponents he will cause them to trip over him, when he should immediately try to get up with the ball. If he is unable to do this, he must trust to the fact that some of his own team have gathered round him, and let the ball go at once, firstly because he is bound by the laws of the



FIG. 18.

game to do so, and secondly in order to enable his own men to have a quick heel.

The whole difficulty of falling on the ball lies in choosing the right moment, so that your opponents may not outwit you by passing or kicking beyond your reach. Circumstances will naturally determine the exact moment, but as a general principle it is as well to go in to meet the rush, thus en-

deavouring to attack your opponents and take them by surprise rather than allowing them to spring a surprise on you. The next method of stopping an attack to be considered is —

(9) **Tackling**, a supremely important accomplishment. Here the essential principle is to *put yourself in a favourable position to tackle*, remembering that the correct way to get a man is from the side and slightly behind. When making the tackle a player should always aim at a point beyond his man, so that he dives through him, as it were, with all his weight. There are three main tackling

TACKLING

methods to be considered, the *tackle from the side or behind*, the *straight-on tackle*, and the *smother tackle*.

In the **side-tackle** the player, after judging the distance, must hurl himself at his man torpedo-fashion, aiming to hit him with his shoulder just below the hips, at the same time gripping him round the thighs with his arms. This is clearly shown in the drawing, Fig. 19, where the tackler has flung himself at his opponent, his shoulders



FIG. 19.

going into the man's thighs, and his arms dragging downwards. It must here be noted that the aim in tackling is to knock your opponent off his balance, which is done entirely by the force of the shoulders, rather than by any grip or pull of the arms, and therefore if a tackle is to be effective the shoulders must go into the man good and hard, with all the weight of the body and the drive of the leg and thigh muscles behind it. The tackler need not be heavy and powerful, for even a light-weight can crash over a fourteen-stoner by going as hard as possible, diving off the ground and putting

RUGGER

every ounce of weight and spring behind the shoulder impact. C. N. Lowe, the English wing three-quarter, was a good example of this, for though he was comparatively small, to be collared by him was like being bowled over by a live battering-ram. If this sideways tackle is delivered with sufficient momentum, the man with the ball will in all probability be swept off his feet before he has time to pass.

The tackle from behind is simple, for it is possible either to drop on the hips of the man with the ball, as



FIG. 20.

Fig. 20 shows, slipping the arm down till the knees are held, when he must come over, or, if he is a light man and the tackler a heavy-weight, to leap on his shoulders so that he collapses on his face, taking the ball down with him.

The straight-on tackle is the most difficult of all, for if a player is standing still it is easy for an opponent to

THE SMOTHER TACKLE

slip by him. It may be possible, of course, even if a man is bearing straight down, to let him get half past and then take him sideways, and this is the best way of dealing with the situation. However, there are times when the straight-on tackle must be brought off, and it is decidedly unwise to plunge head first into a man, for a player who does this will probably take no more part in the game after getting his opponent's knee in his face. The best method is for the tackler to allow the man with the ball to run into him, immediately gripping him with the arms, relaxing the body and falling backwards



FIG. 21.

with him so that both come down together. The two stages of this tackle we see in the accompanying drawing, Fig. 21. This undoubtedly is the safest and most effective method of bringing off a straight-on tackle.

The **smother**, or **high man and ball tackle** is very like the straight-on tackle, but it is aggressive rather than defensive, the object definitely being to collar both the opponent and the ball, and thus completely to stop a movement. To do this tackle successfully powerful physique and weight are necessary, for a hand-off will inevitably be encountered. The method is simple enough, and consists of crashing into the man with the ball and enveloping him in a bear-like hug which

RUGGER

pinions his arms and the ball, as in Fig. 22, so that he cannot pass, when if there has been sufficient momentum in the attack he should come down heavily.

Now, where should the tackler look as he makes for his man? Some judges advise watching the eyes of an opponent, claiming that thus it is possible to tell which way he is going. We are definitely against this theory,



FIG. 22

for it is no easy matter to watch the eyes of a man running at full speed. Moreover, there is always a tendency for a player to go for the place he is watching, and there is quite enough high tackling already without encouraging any more. But because of this undoubted tendency we certainly believe that the only sound principle is for a man to look at the spot where he intends to tackle, and that spot should be just below

the hips. His head will go there, and his shoulders and arms will be correspondingly lower, between the hips and the knee. Incidentally, by watching the hips a player is watching the place which determines the direction of swerve, and it is without doubt essential to keep the eyes glued on the man and not on the ball.

Tackling practice is not an easy matter. It is rarely successful in cold blood at a scrum-practice, and the only real place to try it is during a game, when above all it must be tried desperately hard.

For instructional purposes a straw-filled sack, attached

HANDING-OFF

to a rope which passes over a pulley and has a heavy weight on the other end is helpful—for in tackling this sack there is give and yet sufficient resistance to make the tackle realistic. But however he acquires the art, every man must be able to tackle, and he must know all about the counter-move to tackling, which is—

(10) **Handing-off**, a very effective weapon when properly used. There are two methods of doing this,



FIG. 23.

the first being when a would-be tackler is a little way off and getting into position to tackle. The man with the ball must then appear to be going away—that is, swerving slightly across the tackler's frontage, so that the tackler anticipates a sideways tackle. Suddenly, however, the man with the ball turns straight in to the tackler, when he is about to dive, with the result that the tackler draws up in surprise, and goes back on his heels, or at

RUGGER

least is thrown off his balance. The man with the ball then gives him a stiff jolt under the jaw with the palm of his hand, all the weight of his body and the force of momentum being transmitted up and through a rigid arm. The result of this hand-off, if properly carried out, must be and always is, the complete checkmating of the would-be tackler. If, however, the tackler is big and strong, and has got close to the man with the ball, and is going for him lower down, the only action for the man with the ball is to press the tackler down, as in Fig. 23, by placing the hand nearest him on his head or shoulders, keeping the arm rigid, and thus either putting him on the ground or fending the tackle off so that it is possible to run round and clean away.

CHAPTER III

FORWARDS: THEIR DUTIES IN THE TIGHT AND IN THE LOOSE

NOW that we have outlined the fundamental things which every player must be able to do, we can consider the special needs of the individual players, endeavouring to show wherein each man should specialize with regard to his particular position on the field. First we come to—

Forwards.—For a good forward, weight, speed, strength and stamina are desirable physical attributes, for although height is sometimes useful, solidity of build is far more important. In case there is still an impression in some quarters that a forward is little more than a pushing machine, it is worth noting that under modern conditions he should be the most complete footballer on the field, for not only does he have to do everything which an outside does, but he has to master the science of scrummage work as well.

His primary duty, which must never be forgotten, is to *watch the ball* at all times. Often forwards may be seen pushing blindly in a loose scrum where the ball is yards away, and such forwards are definitely bad forwards. Supposing that he watches the ball, his special attributes are that he—

- (1) Should be able to pack everywhere in the scrum.
- (2) Should be able to pass, dribble, tackle and fall on the ball.

Before we consider how to pack and the special duties of forwards in the scrum, it will be as well to examine the various possible—

RUGGER

Scrum formations.—First there is the traditional 3-2-3 formation, as in Fig. 24, which has come to be regarded as the normal method of packing in this country. Obviously this is a practical formation, for it is well-balanced and compact and the push comes straight through in the desired direction. The three men in the



FIG. 24.

front row give a firm frontage, the two in the second row can lock the scrum together tightly to give solidity, and they are well-placed both to apply their own weight and to transmit the weight of the men behind them, while the back row forwards are in excellent position for attack or defence after the ball has left the scrum. This formation is equally good for pushing, wheeling and heeling, but it should be noted that it imposes considerable responsibility on the second row men, for if they are not strong enough to lock properly and to hold the weight of the back row without buckling or splitting apart, the shove from the back row is lost, and their own weight is inadequately applied.

Next comes the 3-3-2 formation, of which there are two variations, though apparently only one has hitherto been described. The commonly used method is as in Fig. 25, and it is claimed for this formation that only two shoulders are not actually pushing, as against the three which are out of action in the 3-2-3 method. This extra shoulder seems to us a trivial advantage, if we bear in mind the relatively more important



FIG. 25.

facts of comfort in the scrum, low packing, respective weight of the two scrums and so forth, while against it must be set the great disadvantage that one forward less has his head clear, for in our conception of the modern game it is essential that there should be two forwards ready and unhampered, one on each side of the scrum-mage, for instant co-operation in attack and defence. The balance of this scrum is worth considering ; if the extra second-row man packs on the side opposite to the loose-

SCRUM FORMATIONS

head, as he should do to prevent the opposing scrum-half running round if the opposition get the ball, his weight

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN DIAGRAMS

F.	= FORWARD
M.F.	= MID-FORWARD
F.F.	= FRONT ROW FORWARD
I.F.	= IN-FORWARD
O.F.	= OUT-FORWARD
S.	= SCRUM-HALF
S.O.	= STAND-OFF HALF
R.C.	= RIGHT CENTRE THREE-QUARTER
R.W.	= RIGHT WING THREE-QUARTER
L.C.	= LEFT CENTRE THREE-QUARTER
L.W.	= LEFT WING THREE-QUARTER
F.B.	= FULL-BACK
H.W.	= HALF-WAY LINE
25 yds.	= 25 YARDS LINE
G.L.	= GOAL LINE
T.L.	= TOUCH LINE
→	= DIRECTION PLAYER IS MOVING WITHOUT BALL
→	= DIRECTION PLAYER IS MOVING WITH BALL
----→	= DIRECTION OF BALL IN FLIGHT
○	= WHITE FORWARD
□	= WHITE OUTSIDE
●	= BLACK FORWARD
■	= BLACK OUTSIDE

on that side will counteract the tendency of the scrum to swing. His own side, however, with the advantage of

RUGGER

the loose-head, are likely to get the ball, and therefore may need to wheel, when he will be in the wrong position to help the swing in the first instance, though he will be favourably placed behind the ball. If, on the other hand, his opponents have the right of putting the ball in, he ought to pack opposite their loose-head to be ready to check their scrum-half, so that should they hook the ball, as they are likely to do, and attempt to wheel, he and the back row man, who also changes sides to pack behind him, will be helping them to do so by their position in what is now a badly balanced scrum. Obviously in this way the scrum will swing very easily, which may, of course, be an advantage in the unlikely event of his own side getting the ball, but is much more liable to assist the other side.

These two points definitely, in our opinion, discount this method of packing, but there is the other 3-3-2 variation, as in Fig. 26, for which there is a great deal to be said. This is simply a development of the 3-2-3 formation, and it seems to us an improvement. The back-row forward who has slipped up into the second row is nearer the opposition, and thus better placed for quick defensive breaking away. He is also



FIG. 26.

relieving the second row of his weight and applying it directly to the front row, while the scrum still remains well-balanced. By his position in the second row, either to join in a wheel by his own side or stop his opponents from wheeling, this forward is favourably placed. It should be noticed that he always packs down on the side of the scrummage opposite to that on which his own team have the loose head. Here is an appropriate place to describe *what the loose-head is*, and to show how wheeling is largely determined by the loose-head. When three men pack down against three other men, as in the front row, it is obvious that one man's head on either side will be the outside head, as in Fig. 27. That outside head on the side on which the ball is coming

SCRUM FORMATIONS

into the scrum is known as the loose-head, for the good reason that it is not interlocked between two other heads, but is loose. Now the possession of the loose-head is more important than some people realize, for it definitely brings the centre man in the front row, the hooker, nearer the incoming ball than his opposite number, so that, in normal circumstances, the proba-

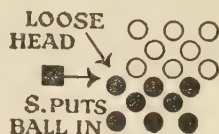


FIG. 27.

bilities are that the side with the loose-head will get the ball, and on this assumption the disposition of attack and defence now depends. Furthermore, the position of the loose-head determines which way a wheel will go. For an adequate mathematical reason, the scrum will almost invariably swing where the loose-head is, as in Fig. 28. That is to say that if the side



FIG. 28.

who gain possession of the ball have the loose-head on the left, the scrum will wheel to the left, and *vice versa*.

Now we come to the 3-4-1 packing, as in Fig. 29. This again is a modification of the 3-2-3 formation, in which the two outside back-row forwards slip up into the second row, thus being nearer the opposition and better placed to see where the ball is should it be heeled by the opposition. Moreover, the strain on the second row is greatly relieved, a broad base is formed by the four men in the second row for the protection of the scrum-half, and the back-row man can adequately control the ball when it is heeled. This formation is not, however, good for wheeling, since the outside men of the second row are apt to get in the way of the middle men when they break away with the ball, and should the middle men of the second row miss or over-run the ball, they have only one man behind them in support. Nevertheless, this method is worth trying with a scratch-pack when the second row forwards are not strong enough to make the 3-2-3 packing successful, or



FIG. 29.

RUGGER

when the opposition is getting the ball and it is necessary to be quickly up and among their backs, or for heeling the ball.

Another possible formation is 2-3-3, as in Fig. 30, but this we rule out as impracticable because with two



FIG. 30.

men only in the front row the loose-head is always lost.

Next we must consider methods of packing with seven forwards, the best known of which is the New Zealand



FIG. 31.

2-3-2, as in Fig. 31. Here again the loose-head is sacrificed, and possession of the ball is definitely given to the other side unless seven exceptionally fine forwards, with two brilliant hookers, are discovered. Otherwise this is a good method, for the two outside second-row forwards are well up, pushing is concentrated along the required line of direction, quick breaking is possible, and there is a clear tunnel through which the ball may be heeled. The New Zealanders claim that this tunnel is clearer than in the 3-2-3 formation, though we cannot see this, as a glance at the accompanying diagrams will show.



FIG. 32.

In Fig. 32 the ball is hooked straight back in the British formation through the centre of the scrum, between the two second row men and through the legs of the mid-forward. In the New Zealand



FIG. 33.

formation, as in Fig. 33, this corresponds to passing between the lock man and the outside man in the second row farthest away from the side on which the ball is being put in, and between the feet of the back-row forward pushing between those two. But the ball may come back another way, which would be through the centre of the New Zealand scrum, as in Fig. 34, that is to say, between the legs of the lock and out between the two back-row men, which corresponds,

SCRUM FORMATIONS

as in Fig. 35, to passing in the 3-2-3 formation between the legs of the second row man nearest the side on which



FIG. 34.

the ball is put in, and out between the mid-forward and the back-row forward on that side. It is thus clear that in each case the tunnel is exactly the same.



FIG. 35.

We say nothing here about the vexed question of the eight back and seven forward formation, but should this be adopted the 2-3-2 way of packing is worth trying, provided that forwards with the requisite qualifications can be found. It is not an easy method to drop into in emergency during a game, for the various positions in the scrum thus formed are highly specialized; the middle man of the second row, for example, must be unusually strong and experienced in order to lock the scrum, and upon him the solidity and success of the formation largely depend.

Then there is the 3-4 scrum, as in Fig. 36, of which there are two varieties. In the first of these, with the outside men of the second row packing so that their heads are outside the first row and free, the method has the advantages and disadvantages of the 3-4-1, save that there is a man less to push and no one to control the ball in the back row. This is really a shallow, quick-heeling and breaking formation, but there is another variation of 3-4 packing to ensure heeling rather than quick-breaking. In this variation the two outside men of the second row insert their heads beneath the arms and chests of the middle men, thus pushing inwards towards the centre man of the front row to bind the scrum together and centralize the weight and shove. This seems to us a waste of two essential forwards, who will not be able to do their most necessary work in the loose if their heads are thus



FIG. 36.

RUGGER

buried. If, however, when eight forwards are being played, a back-row forward is crooked and the remaining back-row forwards are not particularly good, this method of packing, which certainly produces very fast and clean heeling, might be useful, as it also gives the maximum of weight. The Harlequins have tried it with success, though, speaking from experience, we may say that it was decidedly uncomfortable for the middle men in the second row!

Now comes the 3-2-2 formation, which Leicester used to employ, as in Fig. 37. This is an unbalanced scrum, but the lack of balance has its uses. For instance, some hookers prefer to have the weight on the loose-head side, so that the weight is applied at the point where the ball is put in, their argument being that if the ball is put in slowly it is



FIG. 37.

hooked before the push on the far side of the scrummage becomes operative. In this position the extra man on this side of the scrummage will be able to help in swinging the scrum should a wheel be necessary. Of course, packing in this manner the blind side is left quite unprotected should the opposition heel the ball and the opposing scrum-half can run round unchecked, but with an extra man outside the scrummage the backs can deal with this situation.

On the other hand there are other hookers who prefer the weight to come on the far side of the scrummage so that with a well-timed shove the scrum swings round, and the ball, which of course must be put in fast, and which would otherwise have gone straight into the scrummage, actually goes straight on to the feet of the front row. Unless the shove is quick and well timed the scrum-half will be penalised for not putting the ball into the scrum straight, although, of course, it would not be his fault. In this case to aid the swing the back row man would pack on the side of the scrummage opposite the loose-head.

SCRUM FORMATIONS

Finally, there is a modification of this Leicester formation—the 3-3-1, as in Fig. 38—in which the outside back-row forward is nearer the opposition and applying his weight to the first row instead of the second. This may be tried as a variation, but we do not think that it has sufficient advantages to give it claim to be a regular method of packing.



FIG. 38.

To sum up; for eight forwards under modern conditions, with the front row limited to three men and the loose-head definitely apportioned, we favour the 3-3-2 formation which, as we have explained above, has two clear heads, as being an improvement on the 3-2-3 while retaining its advantages. If, however, the in- and out-forwards do not intelligently understand this theory, and two good second-row forwards are available, then the 3-2-3 formation, as has been proved in the past, is sound enough for all practical purposes, and it is probably as well, unless there is a wide general improvement in back-row play, that this method of packing should be retained by most club and all school sides. In our subsequent discussion of forward tactics we shall assume that the 3-2-3 formation is being used, as this is more generally recognised, and the reader will more easily follow movements based on a familiar formation. Everything we have to say about this formation will apply equally well to the 3-3-2 scrum.

For seven forwards the 2-3-2 method is undoubtedly the most effective if the team has plenty of opportunities for combined practice, and if the individual members of the pack have the necessary attributes and are able to play regularly. For an emergency during a game, however, 3-4 is the simplest and most effective way of packing, while for a regular seven formation, where the forwards are not as exceptional as they must be for the 2-3-2 scrum, 3-2-2 can be tried with advantage. In our opinion scrum formations are too rigidly

RUGGER

adhered to, and we think that every pack should practise alternative formations to the 3-2-3, so that according to the run of the game they may make the most effective disposition of their strength.

Now having given the possible scrum formations, we come to the all important subject of—

How to pack.—The first essentials of packing are well summed up in the familiar phrase "*Low and Tight*," and if a scrum succeeds in carrying out all that is implied by these words it will take some beating. As we are considering the 3-2-3 formation, it would be well to deal separately with the rows, for each has special duties.

Front row.—It is not generally realised how important it is that the front row should be able to transmit the weight of the rest of the scrum effectively, for if they cannot do so, by reason of poor physique, it will be impossible to get a solid scrum. If the front row is really well together the rest of the scrum can get together also, thereby greatly increasing their joint efficiency, an efficiency which will have a moral effect both on the forwards in the loose and indeed on the combined play of the team as a whole.

In every position in the scrum the secret of going



FIG. 39.

down is to get in low. The correct position for a forward pushing in the scrum is shown in Fig. 39, where

HOW TO PACK

it is important to note the hollow back and the line of body of the left-hand man, who is pushing correctly, while his opponent is all wrong, for he is packing high, with rounded back. It is obvious that the left-hand man, who is really down low, is getting far more thrust into his work, and it is, in fact, almost impossible for the right-hand man to be pushing at all.

The front row particularly must aim at getting underneath the opposing front row, if possible getting their heads into the stomachs of their opponents, for if they can get as well under as this, a light pack can push and hook easily enough against a heavy one. A trick which helps to achieve this object is for the front row men to drop a shoulder just as they go in, thus boring their way beneath their opponents. A little practice will prove how useful this can be. Another trick worth noting is that if the opposition have the loose-head, this can sometimes be nullified by two front-row forwards getting their heads between the opposing loose-head man and his hooker, thus splitting up the scrum and getting nearer the ball. An essential factor in getting low is to have really efficient studs in the boots to ensure a good foothold, for very often a scrum that is packing high and badly is doing so because it is forced through bad studs to stand high in order to get a grip of the ground.

Now comes the question of how the front row shall lock together, and there are two methods of doing this, known as the *over-grip* and the *under-grip*. This depends largely on the hooker, or centre man, for if it is his habit to swing for the ball he will use the over-grip, holding on to the two outside men with his arms over their arms and neck. He must be strong to do this and have two powerful forwards outside him to carry his weight. In favour of this method is the fact that it brings the hooker farther forward, and thus more over the ball, but, conversely, if he swings with his body supported above the two outside men he is bound to pack high, which is against the basic principles of front-row play. More-

RUGGER

over, this habit of swinging makes it most difficult for the second row to transmit a steady and wholehearted push at the right moment, for they have nothing solid to push against.

The under-arm grip, when the two outside forwards bring their arms across the neck, arms and shoulders of the middle man, while his arms go beneath theirs to grasp them across the small of their backs, enables the front row to get lower and to pack more evenly and solidly, while the hooker is well placed for swinging the ball back into his scrum. However, the method employed must be that which most suits the individual players, and which proves best in practice. Comfort is the end to be aimed at, and it may be that the middle man may have to bind over one outside man and under another if they are respectively taller and shorter. The main point is that the front row should bind tight, getting their bodies, and particularly their shoulders, well locked, so that they form a solid frontage to their opponents. To ensure this the middle man should get a very firm grip of the two outside men.

Methods of hooking and pushing we will deal with when we discuss the scrum as a whole, but the size and build of front-row forwards is relevant here, and the ideal is that all three should be about the same height, short within reason so that they can get low, stocky and thickly built, with strong thick necks and heavy shoulders. E. Gardner and W. G. Luddington of England were splendidly proportioned for the front row, as was W. R. Irvine, of the last All Blacks. But it is not always possible to find three such forwards, and whatever their respective sizes, evenness and low packing are the ideals at which to aim.

The second row.—Here again the two men must pack low and tight, and theirs is a responsible position, for in addition to their own pushing they must transmit the weight of the back row to the front, and they must hold the scrum together. Therefore, it is advisable to have

SECOND-ROW PACKING

the two biggest and strongest men available in the second row, who will neither buckle under the weight from the back row, nor split apart. They must go in low with their heads just above the knees of the front row, working up till their shoulders are pushing just below the front row buttocks, remembering that it is always possible to work up to the most comfortable position, but that it is impossible to go in high and work down. High packing, of course, is one of the worst sins any forward can commit, for it means a useless scrum in every way. The body should be aligned as in the front row, with the back hollow, particular attention being paid to balance and the position of the feet.

Some people hold for example, that, for a left second-row forward, his left or outside foot should be back and his right foot forward; in this way the ball should be less liable to stick when being heeled, and can be helped back easily with the forward foot. Also, in breaking away from the scrum a step can be taken straight out, there being no need to change the feet as would be the case if the left foot were forward and the right foot back. In this latter position it is suggested that the right foot is liable to catch the ball as it is being heeled out, though those who recommend this position say that it helps to concentrate the weight towards the centre of the scrum. We believe balance and comfort are the chief essentials, and to obtain these and maintain a constant shove it is necessary continually to move the feet forward, backward and sideways according to the movements of the scrummage. This shifting of the feet must be instinctive, and if that fundamental principle of forward play be observed, to watch the ball, it will always be possible for a second-row forward to get his feet out of the way, and with the feet thus at liberty balance will be preserved however much the scrum swings, and the maximum shove will be possible. It is important to note that the second row must not impede the leg movement of the front row by clutching them

RUGGER

with the outside arm ; they should rather hold the front row in by placing their disengaged hands on their buttocks.

The back row.—The middle man of the back row packs exactly as the second-row forwards pack, taking care not to bind on the outside men of the back row so that they cannot break, but to bind on the second row, thus helping to hold them together, or, if this is uncomfortable, resting his hands on the two other back-row forwards. He must also watch the ball most carefully, seeing that his feet are wide apart to allow it to be cleanly heeled. The outside men of the back row must again pack low with one shoulder just below the buttock of the second row, steadying themselves with their outside hand on the buttock of the man in the front row, pushing also with that arm. Some may find this inconvenient in which case the body can be steadied by placing the outside arm on the ground. They should shove slightly inwards to centralize the weight, to bind the scrum together, and to form a greater protection for their scrum-half, though they must take care not to push at too great an angle or their weight will be wasted. We may note here that pushing at an angle like this is definitely not obstruction, provided that they do not deliberately swing out as the opposing half or forwards come round. As for the physical attributes of the back row, they should be above all fast and intelligent forwards, capable of co-operating with their backs in attack and defence even more than the rest of the forwards.

Special Duties of Back-row Forwards.

This is an appropriate place to consider those special duties of the individual back-row forwards in attack and defence which make them such important members of a modern team. First, then, come *back-row forwards in attack*, though their duties are largely dictated to them by the actual run of the game.

Here let us explain again that we call the back-row

BACK-ROW FORWARD PLAY

forward on the blind-side (the side nearest a touch-line) the "in-forward," the open-side back-row forward the "out-forward," and the middle man of the back row the "mid-forward." These players will, of course, break up immediately the ball has been heeled, the in- and out-forwards going up on their respective sides of the scrummage, the mid-forward, since he knows that the ball has come out of his scrum, breaking on the side on which the attack is apparently developing, to be up with their backs in support. If the scrum-half, the stand-off half or either of the centres break through, they should be able to count on having the mid- and one of the other back-row forwards with them, to whom they may pass. But as soon as the back-row forwards break, they will size up the run of the attack, and they will go where they think it most likely that they will be needed, either across to help in attack, or up the centre of the field. If, for example, the position in Fig. 40 develops, their duty is clear. Here the ball has been passed across the Black three-quarter line to the right wing, who will either kick diagonally ahead at B when faced by the opposing wing, or if he runs round this man, he will kick across at A, where the White full-back blocks the way. The Black back-row forwards, breaking as shown, and sizing up the situation, make as directly as they can for the spot where a diagonal or cross kick by this wing should land, when one of them should either be able to catch it or dribble it over the line for a try. They must, however, remember not to start too quickly down the centre of the field, or they will be off-side when the wing kicks. It is in movements of this sort that the back-row forward is so valuable in attack, for under modern conditions the sequence of events in a successful attack is (1) obtain possession, (2) make openings, (3) score. In set positions, such as scrums, the forwards do (1), and if the defence is weak or wrongly placed the backs do (2) and (3). If, however, the defence is sound, the backs can only manœuvre for an unorthodox position

RUGGER

such as this cross-kick, when the fast forwards form the extra unit in the attack which either does the scoring

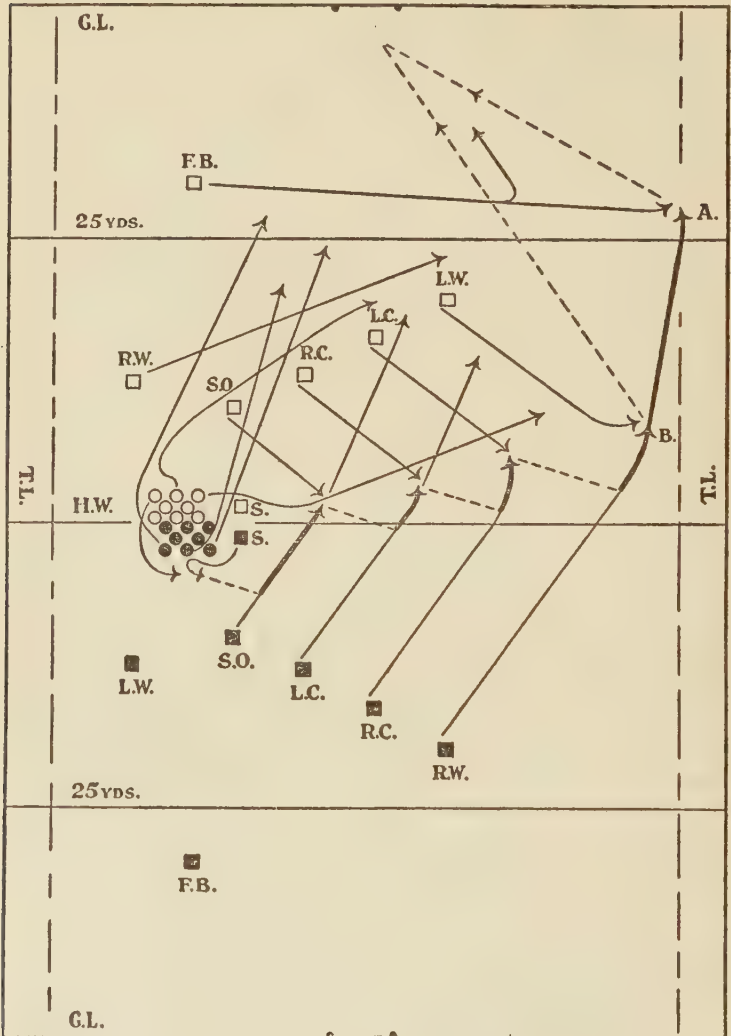


FIG. 40.

or makes scoring possible. Moreover, by back-row defensive work, as we shall show, the possibility of

BACK-ROW DEFENCE

breaks-through by outsides near the scrum is greatly lessened, with the result that the direction of attack is pushed over towards the wing, whence, if the defence is close, it must be swung back unexpectedly to players so positioned that they can carry it on in a new and unforeseen direction. The outsides will have been engaged in getting the ball out to the wing, but the back-row forwards in their free-lance capacities can devote themselves to the business of placing themselves most favourably for scoring. Thus we see how important is their rôle in attack, and though it is manifestly impossible to lay down hard and fast rules for their movements when they break from the scrum, since there are so many ways in which the attack may develop, it is obvious that they must study the game most carefully in all its aspects and use their initiative the moment their heads are clear of the scrum. We can, however, be more definite about—

Back-row forwards in defence.—This also is a most important phase of modern Rugger, and as we have just said, it is having considerable effect on modes of attack. It used to be the theory that all forwards, as in Fig. 41, immediately the ball was heeled by the opposition, went towards danger—in fact, made for the corner flag, which meant that all three back-row forwards would break one way. On this assumption all the old scrum-half tricks were based, but in the modern game most of these tricks would be nullified by the fact that the back-row forwards in defence *cover both sides of the scrum*. This makes it clear that if both sides are to be adequately covered there must be an exact allotment of duties to each man in the back row for all possible positions, so that each will know at once which way to break and what to look for in all circumstances. If this defence is properly arranged, the stand-off half becomes a free-

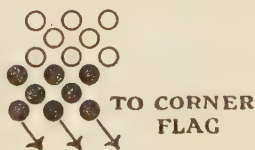


FIG. 41.

RUGGER

agent, and the responsibilities of the scrum-half are greatly lessened.

It will be as well if one forward is definitely the in-forward on both sides of the field, and one the out-forward, rather than one taking the blind-side one way and the open the other, as there is thus less risk of confusion. Now the first principle to be observed is that it is the responsibility of the scrum-half and the back-row forwards between them to see that neither the opposing scrum-half nor the stand-off half break through between the scrum and their own stand-off half. There are two ways of seeing that this does not happen, as the two following sketches show. We are dealing now with defence on the opposite side of the scrum to that on which the ball is put in, and therefore on the opposite side to the loose-head. On the loose-head side the defence is complete, for the two scrum-halves cancel one another, leaving the back-row forward on that side, *where he will always break*, free to watch for any other possible attack. In Fig. 42 the Black out-forward goes

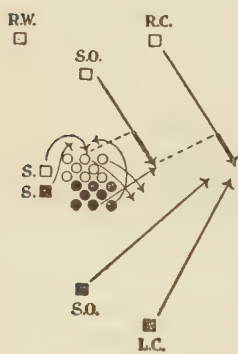


FIG. 42.

straight up on the White scrum-half, so that he may either collar him or spoil his pass-out, while if the White stand-off half is standing deep, he may be able to follow on and tackle him. If the White stand-off half is standing shallow he may be able to intercept the pass from the scrum-half, though if he misses this the stand-off will get clear away. Should he do so, the mid-forward will be coming across to take him if he cuts in, thus covering his out-forward, while if the stand-off half passes out the mid-forward will make for the corner flag. In this way any possibility of a break through near the scrum should be countered, the in-forward in the meanwhile breaking as he always does on the

BACK-ROW DEFENCE

blind side to help frustrate any attack that may be delivered there. The other method, as in Fig. 43, is just as effective. Here the Black out-forward definitely goes out sideways in an attempt to get the stand-off half or push him across the field. He may thus be able to take the White scrum-half, should he run with the ball, though the scrum-half has a chance of jinking in, when he will be taken by the mid-forward, whose job it is to watch for this very possibility. Thus again these two forwards block any attack near the scrum by the opposing halves, the in-forward breaking on the blind-side as before. Whichever of these two methods of defence, and both are good, is employed, it is obviously essential

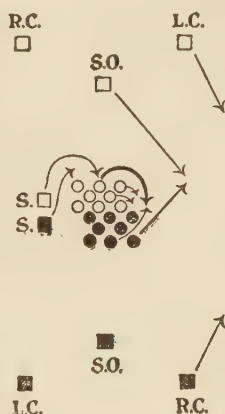


FIG. 43.

that there should be a clear understanding on the matter between the mid-forward and the out-forward, for any bungling may be disastrous. We have spoken of the out-forward pushing the opposing stand-off half across the field, and in Fig. 44 the value of this can be clearly seen. The Black scrum-half, checked by the White scrum-half and in-forward, passes to his stand-off half, who starts to attack on the open side. The White out-forward, breaking immediately, makes straight for the Black stand-off half, coming up inside him, driving him across, and forcing him to pass, then following across to the Black centre. He is better able to force the stand-off half across than is his own stand-off half, for he is nearer to him, and comes at him sideways. The Black stand-off half has thus been forced to run across without making ground, and so at the inception of the attack there is a man over in defence. Moreover, this running across has given the defence time to come up,

RUGGER

so that without gaining ground the movement should end either in a man being tackled in possession, or on

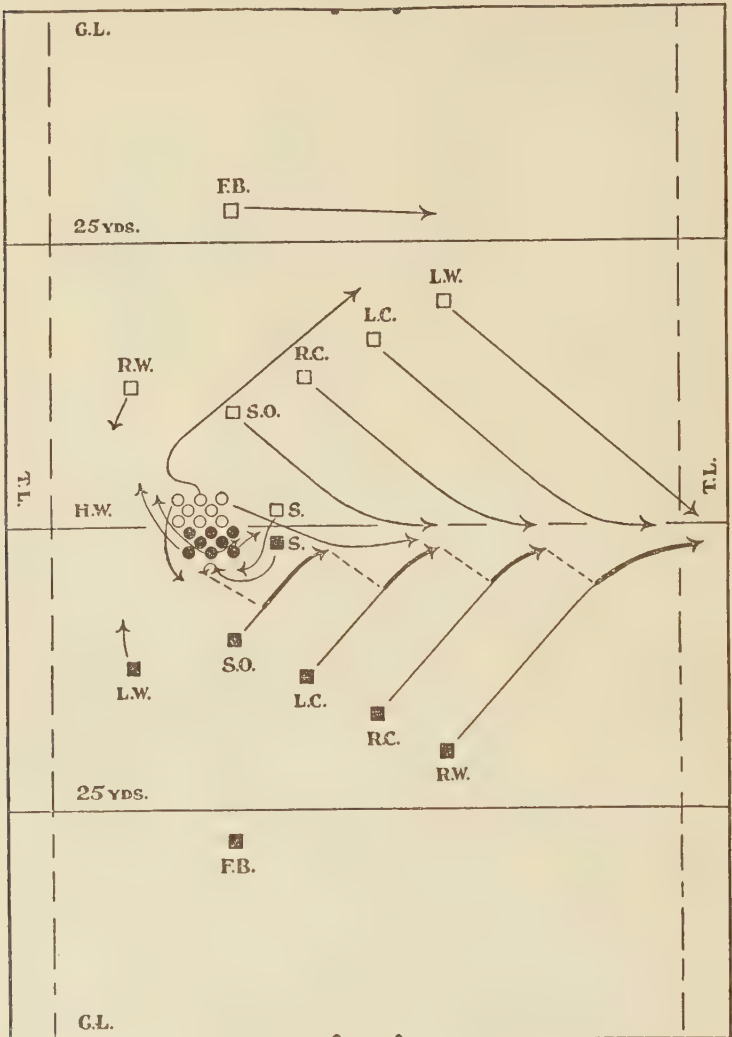


FIG. 44.

the touch-line, where the Black wing will be faced by the White left centre and left wing. It will be useless

BACK-ROW DEFENCE

for him to cross-kick here, as we explain later, for the attack is not moving forward.

Having thus dealt with the necessary combination to check a break-through between the scrum and the stand-off half on the opposite side to the loose-head, we can see how important it is that the mid-forward should know while he is still packed down which way he is going to break, for he will be too late to do his job if, whenever he breaks from the scrum, he has to look round before deciding which side he must go. Therefore he must understand that, in defence, he should always break automatically on the opposite side to the scrum-half—that is to say, on the opposite side to the loose-head. The reason for this is plain, for, as we have said, on the scrum-half's side of the scrum the defence is complete with the scrum-half looking after his opposite number, and the out- or the in-forward in support, so that the other side must be made complete by the mid-forward with the remaining back-row forward. Having noted this, his combination with the in-forward on the blind-side is seen to

be the same as with the out-forward on the open, save that the opposing wing three-quarter takes the place of the stand-off half, as in Fig. 45. Here the White scrum-half has nipped round the blind-side to be checked by the in-forward, whereupon he passes to his wing, who is taken by the mid-

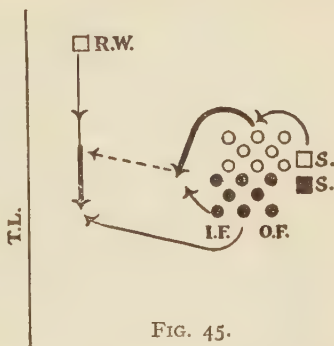


FIG. 45.

forward, who has broken opposite the loose-head. If, however, the White scrum-half had passed out to the open, as in Fig. 46, the Black scrum-half will, by marking him, have taken the responsibility of so doing from the out-forward, who will thus be able to go straight across to look after the White stand-off half. Here we see

RUGGER

that the mid-forward has automatically broken opposite the loose-head, but seeing the direction of attack will immediately turn in the direction of the arrow and make for the corner flag.

Now let us suppose that the loose-head had been on the other side, as in Fig. 47. Here the mid-forward

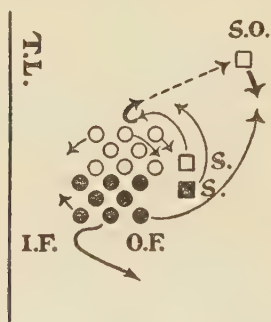


FIG. 46.



FIG. 47.

will, according to principle, break opposite the loose-head, and therefore on the open side. Then we see that the Black scrum-half cancels the White scrum-half on the blind-side, while should the White scrum-half pass to his wing the Black in-forward, who always breaks automatically on his side, will be in position to tackle him. If, however, the White scrum-half goes to the open side, as he most probably will, the Black mid-forward and out-forward are combined in defence as before. From this it follows that the back-row forward on the side on which the ball is put into the scrum knows definitely that he need not worry about the opposing scrum-half, as his own scrum-half will do that, while he concentrates on the stand-off or the wing, as the case may be, whereas the outside back-row forward on the side opposite the loose-head knows that he will have the mid-forward to support him, and the two accordingly work on one of the methods of defence we have given, whichever they have chosen to adopt.

FORMING DOWN

The crux of the matter in defence, therefore, is in the way the mid-forward breaks, for by going the opposite side to the loose-head on every occasion the defence on both sides of the scrum is completed, so that both the opposing halves are marked. This means that the defending stand-off half, since his opposite number is marked by a back-row forward, is an extra man in defence, and a free agent who can go straight for the danger spot. This brings out very clearly the importance of the loose-head in defensive tactics, for since the ball will always be put in on the loose-head side, the scrum-half will also be there, so that the mid-forward will be more useful on the opposite side. Before the mid-forward goes down, therefore, he must note where the loose-head is, so that he knows beforehand which way to break. It will be seen that this back-row theory is perfectly simple, though its application has not been explained before, and a little consideration will show what a great effect this scientific defence must have upon the development of the game.

Now we come to the best method of—

Forming down.—There are two ways of forming a scrum, the combined and the casual. We think it best for the front row to form up, standing a little back from the spot where the scrummage is to take place, with the second and third rows behind them. Then, if the other side are not packing down quickly it will be possible to crash into them and get the initial shove, with the whole weight and momentum going through just as the ball comes in. The back row, however, sometimes may not be down so soon, for they have to glance at the disposition of the opposing outsides before they get down. It may be that the opposing side will also try standing back a little and forming up, when the reply is to go right up to where they are standing and form down. Possibly the referee will cause the scrum to be re-formed, when both sides will have equal chances, while if he allows the scrum, the opposition are

RUGGER

obviously very badly placed, for they cannot have formed properly, and will certainly not be able to get the first push. They may, it is true, apply the same tactics, and come right up to the place where you are forming down, when you must form down at once, and be prepared the next time. Clearly these tactics will have to be fought out on the field, but wherever possible we think it best for the scrummage to form before interlocking with the opposition. In addition to getting the initial shove, it will be possible for forwards to get a far better grip on one another if they fit together before packing down, and this is important, as in this way solidity in the scrum is greatly helped.

There is no doubt that this is better than the casual method by which each man goes down as he comes up, and if it is argued that it is impossible for the same men to get up every time, this implies incompetence or unfitness. To be in the right place to form down calls for a sense of position and determination, two qualities which every forward must cultivate, by the aid of which it will be found that men are only very occasionally prevented from getting into position to form down, when, for example, they are tackled or otherwise out of action. If by chance a front-row man is not up, a second-row forward should take his place, so that the method should always be possible.

Now that we have formed down we must consider various methods of obtaining the ball by—

Pushing and hooking.—It is safe to say that the prime factor in obtaining possession of the ball in the scrum is to get a push which moves the scrum forward at the right moment, that is, just as the ball is coming in, for though it is obviously easy for a man to hook a ball while he is moving forward, it is extremely difficult for him to get his foot over it and have it out when he is being pushed backwards. The best way, if the initial charge which we have described is not obtained, of getting this essential push is for every man to hold steady with the knees bent,

GETTING THE PUSH

and when the scrum leader sees that the ball is just coming in he will shout "Now," and knees will immediately be straightened, thus getting the concerted initial impulse, and a step forward will then be taken by the whole scrum. The Newport pack used to go farther than this, and have a regular "1-2-3" stamping movement which carried them forward irresistibly, for when that initial forward movement is obtained, the opposing scrum has little chance of checking or even holding it. The whole point is to keep steady before the ball comes in, merely to hold the opposing scrum, and then at the given signal to move all together instead of pushing wildly while the ball is still yards away, only to be brought back by the referee, and at the same time giving the other side the initial shove. It is the combined weight and strength of the whole scrum applied at the same moment which is really formidable, and not the erratic and un-co-ordinated weight of individuals.

Next comes the question of the exact moment to apply that weight, and here combination with the scrum-half is necessary. At this point we may say that in our opinion the rule introduced in the 1926-7 season which forbade any player indicating by speech how and when the ball was to be put into the scrum was one of the most pernicious and definitely harmful rules ever introduced. It is good to see that the Rugby Union have realised this and repealed the rule, for it was destroying the whole essence of scrummaging, which is pushing. It placed a premium on tricks rather than on honest shoving, for as the forwards never knew on which side the ball was coming in, there was no point in pushing, so that they merely leant up against one another while the front row tried trick hooking and foot-up tactics. We feel very strongly that if this rule had been allowed to continue there would soon have been a real deterioration in scrummage science.

It was brought in because it was felt that a few sides,

RUGGER

who could often practise together, had worked up collusion between the hooker and the scrum-half by a system of verbal signals, and that this gave them an unfair advantage over sides who could not get any such combined practice. But surely it should not take any intelligent front-row more than two or three scrums to see through such verbal collusion, which could be heard by both sides, and so could be counteracted, though in our opinion silent collusion is much more difficult to detect. A successful method of such silent collusion is for the scrum-half, having said on which side the ball is coming in, to show it in the scrum, draw it back and put it in at once. This works like the start of a race, for when the ball is shown it corresponds to the starter's "get set," and the forwards hold their knees ready to straighten, then the ball being withdrawn is like the pistol bang and straight go the knees, followed at once by the step forward, and in comes the ball with the whole scrum going ahead. This is a sound method which has worked well in practice, but scrum-halves and forwards should try various ways till the most successful have been found. For this co-operation, which enables the push to be given at the right moment, the scrum must be told when and where to look for the ball, whereas with the old rule they were never sure what was happening.

Next comes *the speed at which the ball should be put in*, which has a great effect on hooking. This is largely a matter for the hooker to decide, but generally it is best to put it in hard and fast, aiming where the hooker's foot will be so that he gets it on the half-volley. The ball will then be heeled quickly and cleanly, but if a scrum is definitely getting the push always, a more certain method may be to put the ball in slowly and walk over it. The scrum-half, of course, must use common sense, endeavouring to put the ball in when the conditions are most advantageous for his own side, though, of course, according to the rules, he must put it in as soon as

METHODS OF HOOKING

possible, and *always he should put the ball in on the side on which his forwards have the loose-head.*

The ball having thus reached the hooker, *how is he best to have it back?* Many players use the foot nearest the side on which the ball comes in, placing their leg across the scrum, as in Figs. 48 and 49, thus deflecting the ball rather than hooking it. As a matter of fact it is, in our opinion, very difficult to comply with the laws when hooking in this way, because the ball has very rarely passed both feet of a player of each team before it is hooked, the

foot nearly always being brought further over than in our sketches, and so the ball cannot be considered fairly in the scrummage. It seems a great pity that it cannot

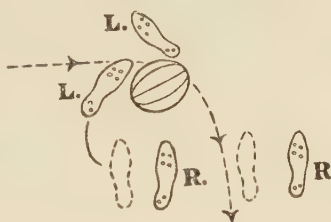


FIG. 48.



FIG. 49.

be made definitely illegal to hook with this foot, since the ball would then have to go into the middle of the scrum, pushing would be much more important than trick hooking, and there would be far fewer delays through the ball bouncing out. This leaves two other methods of hooking, of which the first is by sweeping the ball back with a swinging movement of the foot furthest from the ball in the

RUGGER

obvious way, as in Figs. 50 and 51, when the outside man can and *must*, as the drawings show, help the hooker by following the ball in with his outside foot. He can also follow it with his inside foot, but he must

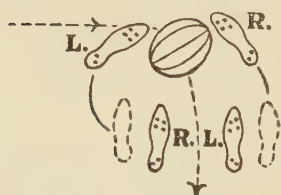


FIG. 50.

be careful not to prevent the weight coming through from the second row, as the push is directed against the inside leg, and, further, not to be penalised either for foot-up or for preventing the ball from coming into the scrumage by touching it before the middle man.



FIG. 51.

Some hookers prefer swinging completely off the ground, resting their weight on the two outside men of the front row, and trapping the ball with both feet before sweeping it back into their scrum.

Should the ball be partly lost, it can often be pulled out of the other scrum in this manner, but, as a general means of hooking the ball for the normal player we are against this method, as the scrum is apt to become disintegrated by the second row pushing through.

Having now obtained possession of the ball, being two forwards, we propose to enjoy ourselves by keeping it and attempting a—

Straight shove.—This is particularly valuable in two sets of circumstances, when the opposing back-row for-

A STRAIGHT SHOVE

wards are breaking quickly and getting round, and when the scrum takes place under the opposing goal-posts. By shoving straight through when the opposing forwards are coming round they will be forced to get back into the scrum to counteract the drive, and immediately they have been driven back the ball can be heeled either by walking over it or tapping it back gently. The signal for this can be given by the scrum-half, though many scrum-halves foolishly shout for the ball when the opposing forwards are coming round on them.

When the scrum is under the opposition goal-posts, particularly if the ball is greasy and a dropped-goal is therefore uncertain, or the scrum-half is not playing well, a straight shove is most useful. The defence, being so near their own line, will be right up, and will be marking their men so closely, and will be so quickly upon them, that orthodox scoring will be very difficult. By holding the ball and pushing, the defence may be put off-side, when a goal should be kicked from a penalty, or they may over-run and have to drop back to keep on-side, when a quick and unexpected heel should produce a try. Again, if by straight shoving the scrum gets really going, it should be possible to go right through and over the line for a try, though care should be taken not to be too eager to pick the ball up to touch it down.

This straight shove, to be effective, can only be attempted when the scrum is very tight and square. The ball should be kept by the middle man in the back row, for if it is in the front row the opposition may possibly hook it back, while if it is in the second row the opposing scrum-half or back-row forwards may legitimately kick it out and away, whereas they would find it very hard to get at the ball if it was at the feet of the mid-forward. It is valuable also if the scrum-half helps by putting his weight in and pushing as well.

The way this shove is generally stopped is by an opponent deliberately collapsing and so causing men to

RUGGER

trip over him. This is entirely illegal, for Law 15 (a) says, "No player shall intentionally either handle the ball or *fall down in a scrummage*," and therefore this very commonly used method of checking a straight shove is definitely foul play, and should be most severely penalised. Actually it is very rarely penalized at all, and this is one of the weakest points in modern refereeing. We wish to emphasise this particularly strongly, for it is most annoying to have a good piece of work spoilt in this illegal manner, as it so often is, and it is quite time that referees watched most carefully for it, and awarded penalty kicks without warning of any sort. There is a way of dealing with it, however, and that is as soon as a check is felt, to slew the scrum sideways and develop a wheel. As a matter of fact, the wheel is the correct method of stopping the straight shove, for if the opposition start pushing through holding the ball, the scrum should immediately be swung by the front row, while the back-row men break up into the wheel which has thus been forced and consequently ought to be easily checked. From the straight shove we naturally come to this very important and much-neglected art of—

Wheeling.—Possibly the wheel is neglected because, with the development of back-row play, it is not so easy to accomplish as it used to be. Moreover, with the loose-head allocated, since the wheel nearly always goes with the loose-head, and the ball is put in on the loose-head side, the opposing half is in position to check it right away. But despite all modern complications, the wheel is still one of the most formidable weapons a side can have, either for attack or defence, and the art of wheeling badly needs reviving.

To ensure success, the wheel must be done quickly, when the opposition will be taken by surprise, and every man in the pack must know his exact position and duties, so that the whole movement works smoothly. Before the ball is in, the scrum leader will say "Keep it," when every forward must be on the alert. When the ball is

WHEELING

hooked it is kept in the second row as in Fig. 52. The moment the leader feels the scrum swing either way, he must shout, "Take it—left or right," according to the swing. We will suppose that the wheel is to the right, when, as always, it is *the duty of the front row to swing the scrum*. This will be done by No. 1 giving way, No. 2 swinging as much as possible, and No. 3 pushing for all he is worth. In our experience the front row forwards do

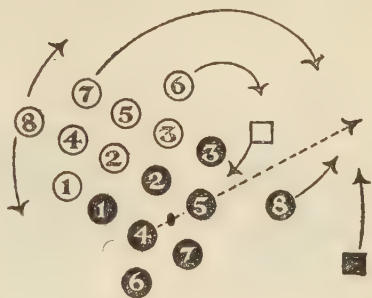


FIG. 52.

not swing the scrum properly, with the result that the scrum veers round slowly and the second row keep their heads down too long. If the front row really swing the scrum, the second row are flung out sideways with the ball in the required direction, No. 4, should he have the ball, passing it to No. 5, who otherwise would be off-side and in the way. The second row must go at least five yards sideways before they straighten up, to avoid the opposing half and forwards, and No. 7 follows them in support. Immediately the scrum starts to swing, No. 8 must disengage himself and come out wide on the right for a pass from No. 5, in case the ball has not been taken wide enough or the opposing forwards have broken too quickly, and also because his pushing at

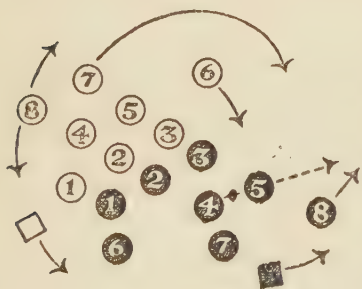


FIG. 53.

an angle tends to stop the wheel. Thus we have, as in Fig. 53, 4 and 5 clear away, with 7 and 8 in support, and the front row coming afterwards as best they may.

RUGGER

The front row, however, must not break up immediately, for by staying down and pushing hard they may keep the opposition engaged for a time. The accompanying sketch, Fig. 54, also illustrates the beginning of a wheel.



FIG. 54.

The White back-row forward here is too slow and should have gone head-first into the man with the ball, when the wheel would have been stopped. As it is, the Black second-row forward can tap the ball with his left foot to the man on his right, who will then have a clear field.

It is easy to see the vital importance of getting the swing in the front row, for not only are the second row shot into position, but if the scrum goes round really fast the opposition are flung out of action. However, even if the front row do not swing the scrum as they should, and the second row cannot therefore slip away, a wheel is still possible. No. 5 must turn so that he faces his own

STOPPING A WHEEL

goal-line, and is able to pass the ball across, as in Fig. 55, to No. 7, who is coming up from behind, and can go away with the ball supported by No. 8, while No. 5 continues to turn his back on the oncoming forwards and so blankets them from No. 7. In this way it is possible for the second-row to bring off a wheel which has not started properly. But it is essential to make certain that if the wheel does not go properly the ball is not kicked into the opposing forwards, a thing which often happens though it is obviously most dangerous. It is possible for a wheel to be brought off by No. 7 if the ball goes through the second row, but No. 5 and No. 8 are liable to be off-side, and there is no one behind in support.

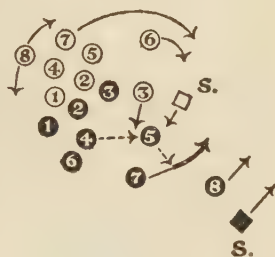


FIG. 55.

It seems to us that the most frequent cause for the failure of wheeling is that second-row forwards will keep their heads down too long, continuing round with the swing of the scrum instead of having their heads out and going away sideways with the ball at the slightest tendency of the scrum to swing.

Just as there are definite tactics for bringing off a wheel, so there are tactics for stopping a wheel by the opposition. Immediately the ball is lost, and the scrum starts swinging, supposing that it is going to the right, as in Fig. 52, No. 6 and No. 7 in the White pack break up and crack into the wheel head-first where the ball is, and, in this way, by getting into the wheel in its earliest stages, they can hold up the whole sideways movement of the scrum, and they can either go through themselves with the ball at their feet, or, by checking their opponents, cause the ball to trickle through their own legs into their scrum-half's hands, so turning a dangerous wheel into a clean heel for their own side. The front row mean-

RUGGER

while should shove directly at the ball. No. 8 must break up on the open side in case the opposition, immediately they are checked, heel the ball and attack on that side, when he will be needed in defence, but he must be prepared to check the wheel if No. 6 and No. 7 are unsuccessful. The back-row men may have to fall on the ball, but whatever happens they must get into the wheel at once to nip it in the bud, followed by the second row. If this is done promptly and the opposition have not swung the scrum really quickly, a wheel can often be checked. Sometimes a wheel is stopped by the front-row man nearest the way of the wheel deliberately collapsing so that the scrum collapses over him, and though this is foul play, and should be most severely penalised if it is successful, it is a just punishment for bad workmanship, for the ball should have gone out sideways and the second row with it before the collapse of the scrum can be effective. Now that we have shown what may be done by keeping the ball after hooking it, we must consider the best way of having it out by—

Heeling.—If the ball has been put in fast and has been swept back, it should come straight through the scrum without touching anyone. If, however, it stuck between the front-rows so that the hookers had to struggle for it, it will come slowly, when the second row must guide it through the centre lane, gently pushing it back, if it sticks, with the sole of the foot or the side of the instep, but never kicking it back with the toe or heel, for this will send it straight through the scrum-half's hands. They must never allow it to come out at the side, for it may then be dribbled away by the opposing back-row forward on the unprotected side. Here it is important to note that the mid-forward in the back row must never touch the ball, or he may spoil the scrum-half's chance of taking it. It must be clearly understood that if the ball sticks between his legs it is the duty of the scrum-half to hook it out with his foot himself, as in

THE LOOSE SCRUM

Fig. 56, so that there will be no misunderstanding. By these methods the ball should either come out cleanly, or be helped out, so that it arrives safely in the scrum-half's hands, but it must be noted that having obtained the preliminary push and the ball, *when the ball is in the scrum it is the duty of every forward, back-row included, to shove for all he is worth.*



FIG. 56.

The *loose scrum* is another frequently recurring phase of the forward game, which takes place when a player has been tackled in possession or has fallen on the ball so that forwards following up immediately come round him. It is, of course, not a set position, and forwards go into it as they come up, packing as best they may, and trying to hook the ball back and heel it to their outsides. It is most important, however, that loose scrummage work should be good, for by a quick heel after the ball has been checked, a great number of tries are scored, as the defence is generally out of position and out-numbered, owing to one or more of their own men being on the ground. Here, again, it is essential that forwards should *watch the ball*, and apply their weight directly behind it, instead of charging in blindly and chancing to luck. The endeavour of every man must be to *get his foot over the ball*, and to that end those behind the man nearest the ball must shove him forward so that the ball is left behind him and among them, when they can

RUGGER

gently heel it out. Sometimes a forward will push or be pushed past the ball, where he can neither apply his weight usefully nor help in getting the ball back. In these circumstances he must break up at once and go round so that he can come in behind again and apply his weight properly. It is, of course, not always possible to see the ball if several forwards are already down, but every man as he comes in must use his common sense, pushing as hard as he can in what he judges to be the right direction, and remembering that a loose-scrum is not simply an untidy and haphazard affair, but a most important position from which unexpected scoring movements may be started.

That finishes scrummage work, and brings us to the other set forward position, which is—

The line-out from touch.—This is the usual method of re-starting the game after the ball has been in touch, when the opposing sets of forwards form a line at right-angles to the touch-line, the ball being thrown out by a wing three-quarter. Obviously the throwing out is important, but this comes into the duties of the wing three-quarter and will be dealt with later.

Our first concern is with the *position of individual forwards in the line-out*. We are certainly in favour of fixed places, for the casual method of men lining up where they see a gap or an opponent is liable to leave dangerous holes in the defence through lack of co-operation. It is as well to aim at some arrangement which will enable the scrum to pack down quickly, with as little running about as possible, for very often a ten-yards scrum has to be formed because the ball has not been thrown in straight, or has been knocked forward. With this object in view we suggest an arrangement as in the accompanying Fig. 57, with an inset as the key to the scrum positions of the forwards as they are numbered in the line-out. It will be seen on the right-hand side of the field that the front row are together, ready to go down at once, with the middle man on the

THE LINE-OUT

ten yards line, that the second row are also at hand, while the end of the line is taken by two back-row forwards,

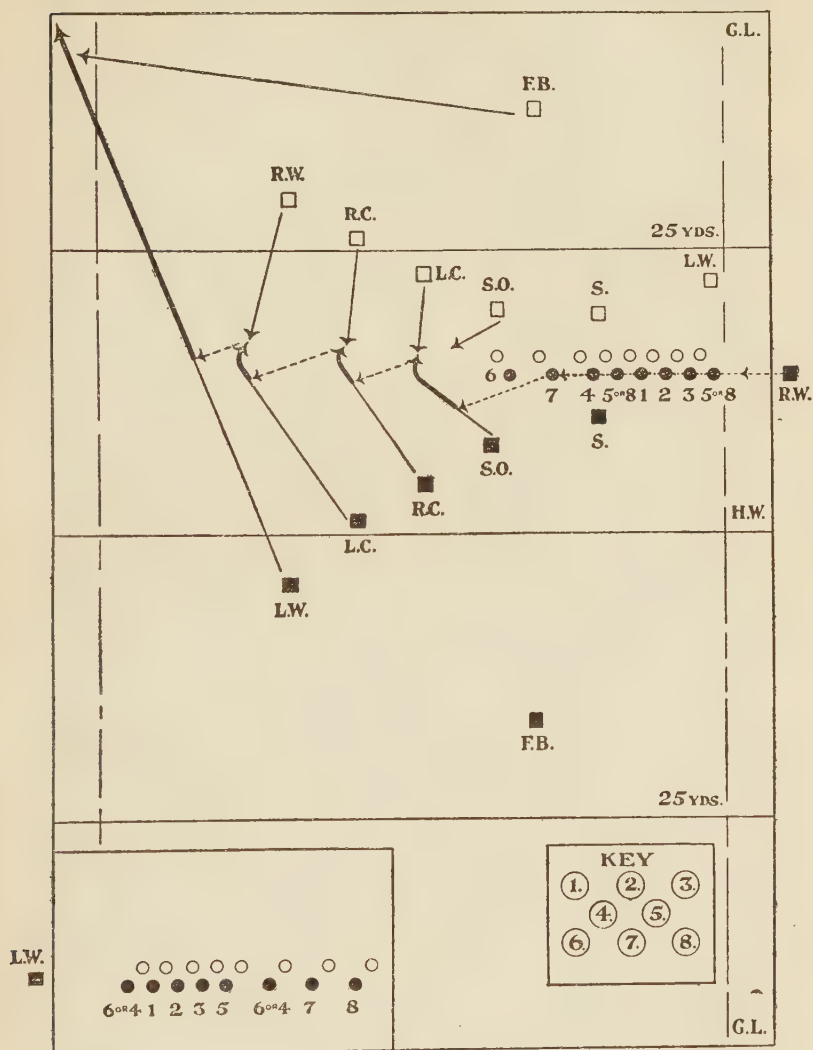


FIG. 57.

the third back-row man, No. 8, acting either as a rover, going in where he is most needed, or alternating accord-

RUGGER

ing to circumstances with No. 5 of the second row. On the other side of the field, as the little sketch inset shows, the front row are again ready to go down ; No. 6 takes the short line or alternates with No. 4 of the second row, and No. 8 definitely looks after the long line.

We give this workable scheme as an indication of the necessity and possibility of method in the line-out, but it will, of course, be varied by the build and qualities of individual forwards. The forward who is farthest out in the line, No. 6, for example, must be intelligent and fast, for upon him falls the entire responsibility of seeing that there is no overlapping and no opposing forwards therefore unmarked, while he must watch the opposing backs so that he may counteract any surprise movement at the end of the line. Should there be an opposing man over, he must shout to the scrum-leader, whose position should be towards the end of the line, and who must always watch carefully to see that his forwards are marking their men, so that a man can come back, and the leader does not have to worry about danger behind his back. Obviously, therefore, No. 6 must be intelligent and experienced, and he is usually one of the outside back-row forwards. These two back-row forwards must have a definite understanding, and they may arrange that one shall take the short line on one side of the field and the long line on the other side, and *vice versa*, as in our diagram, or it may be that one will take the long line every time, while the other takes the short, or has a roving commission, at the same time being responsible that nothing untoward happens at the short line. The back-row forwards are really the men for these positions by reason of their general mobility and experience, but it is, at all events, most important that the long and the short line should be rigidly apportioned. It is, in fact, important that all places should be apportioned, but having stressed the points at which to aim we can only leave the final

LINE-OUT TACTICS

arrangements of positions to be made by captains of sides, according to the individual capacities of their men.

While dealing with position, we may note that the line should be long and spread out when in an attacking position, but short and bunched when the side, whose touch it is, is near its own goal-line. If the wing three-quarter throws accurately, a long throw to the stand-off half at the end of the line in your own "25" is often very useful, for the attacking side will be lying back, and the stand-off can either start a passing movement or find touch near the half-way.

Now comes the problem of *obtaining possession of the ball* when it is thrown in, and what to do with it when possession is obtained. The first point is the position of each man before the ball is thrown in, and we think that every player should try to get just behind the man he is marking, as Fig. 57 shows, the White forwards being correctly placed, so that he can jump for the ball and take it away from the opponent in front of him, while he is in a better position to tackle his man should that man catch the ball. Moreover, as a general principle, forwards should always mark a man, whether it is their throw-in or not, for even if they manage to get unmarked for their own throw-in, this means that they have left an opponent unmarked to whom the ball might easily go as the result of a bad throw. It may be argued that there should be no bad throws, but wing three-quarters are as human as the rest of us, and very liable to err. If, however, it is possible to get unmarked towards the end of the line, so that the man who should be marking you is in front of you and so visible, it is advisable to do so, as very often when the ball is thrown out it is not caught by forwards, but tipped over their heads, when you should be able to catch it, and also, should it drop short, you should easily be able to move forward to where it falls.

Clearly the way to catch the ball is to jump for it, so

RUGGER

that the hands get to it before an opponent can reach it, and here it is worth noting that many forwards seem to regard the line-out as a sort of rest cure where they can have a breather. Most decidedly it is not the place for rest, but for real dash and determination, for there is no doubt that this quality of determination has a great deal to do with getting to the ball. Forwards must get on their toes and go for it all out, and they will be surprised how often the ball comes into their hands. If, however, the ball is obviously going over a man's head to someone behind him, it is useless to jump for it, for by so doing he may just tip it with his fingers and prevent it going to the forward for whom it was intended. Instead of jumping blindly, he should watch where it is dropping, and at once *get round behind it, to help the man who catches it or to prevent the opposition breaking through.* This is, except in special circumstances, the duty of every forward who has not got the ball.

The usual and customary procedure when the ball is caught is for the forward to tuck it into his stomach, put his head down, and crash blindly into the opposition in an attempt to bullock through on his own. This seems to us a waste of opportunity, for if the player is held he has his body in between the ball and his own forwards, when the ball may be taken away from him by the opposition, while if he puts it down at his feet and attempts to heel, again it may easily be hooked from him by the opposing forwards. Of course, if there is a clear gap through which a man can run he must take his chance, but otherwise he should turn as he catches the ball to face his own goal-line, and try to force his way backward through the other side. Should this be successful, well and good, but if the man is held, he can either put the ball down and from this position heel it easily, or he can give the ball to one of his own forwards. Another valuable way of making ground is for the forward with the ball, should he be going head first with the ball tucked under his

PASSING FROM THE LINE-OUT

arm so that he cannot see whether an opponent or one of his own side has a hold on the ball from behind him, to wait till he hears a code-word shouted, denoting that a friend and not a foe has his hand upon the ball, whereupon he immediately releases it, but goes on, pushing and struggling, so that the attention of the opposition is still focussed on him. In the meanwhile, the forward who shouted the code-word when he had his hands on the ball is able to slip away with it unnoticed, and very often can get clear away before the opposing forwards have realised that the ball is out.

Another method of attack is for the forward who catches the ball, if he is half-tackled, to give the overhead dummy pass, as if he were throwing back, only to turn and burst straight through as soon as he is released.

This raises the question of *throwing or knocking back from the line-out*, and as a general principle we may say "*Never knock back.*" There are exceptions to this rule, as there are to all others, and very occasionally from a long throw-out to the end of the line it may be possible to deflect the ball accurately rather than knock it back into the hands of the stand-off half, who will be well placed for starting an attack. This should never be attempted on a wet day with a slippery ball, and only rarely with a dry one, but it is one of the unorthodox moves which lead to tries.

Throwing back is not so risky, but is again a move to be used sparingly, and its value depends entirely upon the position of thrower and receiver. Generally it is inadvisable, and it is certainly not a habit to encourage, for it has a way of spreading among forwards till they throw back at every opportunity. If it is used at all, remember that the ball must be thrown back fast as well as accurately, for a slow or lobbed pass enables the opposition to get on to the man who receives the ball. The throw-back is only useful if the man to whom it is thrown can at once start to attack, which he will not be

RUGGER

able to do if he is blanketed, as in Fig. 58, by the opposing line of forwards, so that he will have to pass again at once without gaining ground, thus giving the defence time to come up on the attack, man for man, and probably to bottle the player to whom he passes. Obviously this is

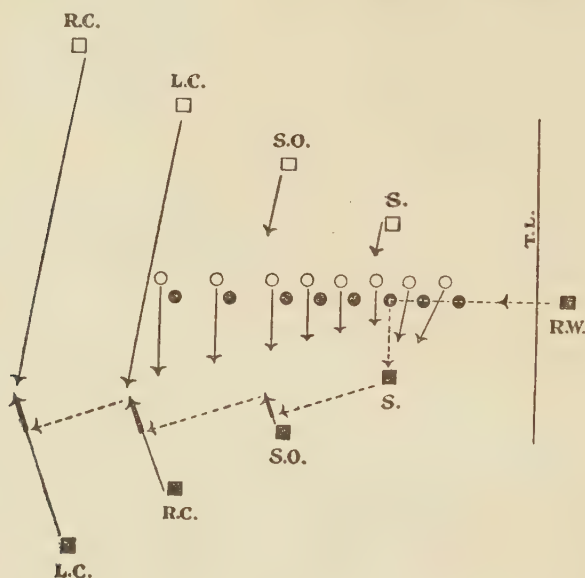


FIG. 58.

futile, and to pass straight back to the scrum-half amounts to murder, for the opposition are generally through and on him before he can do anything. Moreover, it is not always easy to throw back accurately, for the arms are very liable to be held or knocked just as the ball is passed, and a throw-back that goes astray is most dangerous.

A diagonal pass, therefore, from the end of the line-out to the stand-off half, as in Fig. 57, is practically the only occasion on which the throw-back is permissible, for in this way it is possible to get a man over, as the diagram shows. Scrum leaders would be well-advised to rule out absolutely all throwing and knocking back,

LINE-OUT DEFENCE

unless they have complete confidence in the judgment of their forwards.

There are other ways of utilising possession of the ball, and one of them is to put it down at once and dribble away. Though this can still be done, it used to be much easier than it is now when the scrum-half threw the ball in from touch, for with the wing three-quarter throwing in the ball, the scrum-half stands behind the line-out ready to stop any such dribbles. In the old days he would not have had time to get into position, but now he forms an extra line of defence, and this largely accounts for the comparatively few clean breakaway dribbles from touch. Moreover, five yards having been taken away from the front of the line-out, players are more bunched, and so have not so much room in which to work.

As in every other phase of the game, moral ascendancy counts for a great deal in the line-out, and though as we have said it is nearly always the duty of forwards immediately to come round the man with the ball, in certain conditions other tactics are better. It may be that a scrum definitely establishes a superiority at the line-out, with individual forwards repeatedly catching the ball and breaking away by themselves. If this is so, instead of coming round behind the ball, forwards should follow straight through from where they are standing, so that the man who breaks away has supporters to whom he can pass on either side. Had they concentrated on coming round the place where the ball was dropping, he would have been unsupported in his breakaway. This can only be done with a reliable and experienced scrum, but it is sometimes very well worth trying.

These are the methods of attack from the line-out, but defence is equally important. It is essential to see that the opponent who has the ball does not pass it back or heel it, which means that he must either be smother-tackled, ball and all, or he must be brought down so quickly that he has no time to do anything. The best way of ensuring this is to catch him round the ankles as

RUGGER

soon as he has the ball and lift his feet off the ground with a sudden wrench, which must heave him over immediately. If this is properly done it is most effective, and should there be a tall opposing forward who often catches the ball, it may be as well to have a short man marking him who can get down easily to torpedo him every time. But tackling is not the only way of defence, and if the opposing side are getting the ball, much can be done by jumping behind them and sweeping your arm in the direction of your own goal-line, so that it strikes their arms and prevents them making a clean catch. This may be a negative method, but at least it disturbs the other side, and should you hit the ball in your efforts it will fall behind your own forwards.

Sometimes it is necessary to drop on the ball to stop a dribbling rush, and it is essential that this should be done at once, before the rush really develops dangerously. Another point to remember is that it is always possible to make a mark from a knock-on by the opposition, a valuable way of turning defence into attack.

It is in defence also that it is occasionally good policy to take scrums instead of line-outs when it is your touch. If the opposition are winning the line-out, and are faster and more dangerous in the open, whereas your pack is heavier, a series of scrums will wear the opposing forwards out and take the edge off their speed and open play, as well as neutralising their superiority out of touch.

We have gone closely into line-out work because we think this branch of the game is most important, and worth far more consideration than it is usually given. It is, after all, from the line-out that very many unorthodox and unexpected movements can be started, and it is such movements which most often lead to tries. A sudden breakaway by a forward, for example, may draw the defence and produce a man over in attack, thus paving the way for a score, and as a medium for producing such surprise openings the line-out will fully repay the most careful study.

CHAPTER IV

THE PLAYERS BEHIND THE SCRUM AND THEIR DUTIES IN ATTACK AND DEFENCE

HAVING discussed the individual attributes and duties of forwards, we come to the players outside the scrum, and here the problem is not so simple. It is true that, as in the scrum, each outside position has certain definite physical and mental attributes peculiar to itself, but the play of individual outsides is so interwoven with the general play behind the scrum that it is impossible to define separately the duties of each player. The scrum-half is incomplete without the stand-off half, for example, and the stand-off without the centre, so that the only course seems to be to give the necessary attributes of the various positions, and then to show how these attributes should be employed by a consideration of various movements in the game. First, therefore, we have the—

Scrum-half.—This player is a most important link in the Rugger scheme of things. His position will force him to watch the ball, but he must be exceptionally quick-witted, for upon him depends the opening-up of the game, and he generally has to work under the very noses of the opposition. This means that he must be both physically and mentally quick, for he must size up the possibilities of a situation instantaneously, and with the utmost speed suit his action to his thought.

He must, of course, combine with his forwards, and, in particular, he must study the ways of his hooker, so that he puts the ball in at the right pace. A sound general principle, as we have said in dealing with hooking, is that he should put it in fast, so that it bounces just

RUGGER

before reaching the hooker's foot, when the hooker may get the ball on the half-volley and so heel it fast and cleanly.

Having put the ball in, he will have several possible duties to perform ; should the other side get the ball, he must nip round the scrum as quickly as possible to smother the opposing scrum-half, or to stop a wheel by the opposition; though should his own side obtain possession of the ball he may pass it out to his stand-off half, break through on his own, or kick for touch in cases of emergency. It is most important that he should *get round the scrum quickly*, for by doing this he can greatly hamper the attack of the opposition, and it is equally important that if the opposing scrum wheels he should stop the wheel before it gets under way and becomes dangerous. This he can do by falling on the ball at once, or by whipping it off the forwards' feet in the manner of Arthur Young.

These, however, are negative duties, but *passing out* is a very positive art, and one which will not be acquired without much and constant practice.

A pass from the scrum should be *fast*, and it should come at its maximum velocity waist-high, well *in front of the stand-off half*, who will thus be able to take it on the move. Time and time again three-quarters are criticised severely for their lack of initiative and thrust in attack, when the fault has simply been that the pass from the scrum-half came slowly, which enabled the defence to get up, or the pass has been directed to or behind the stand-off half, who thus had to take it standing still and lose essential fractions of a second in attack. In Rugger it is literally the fractions of a second which count, and a scrum-half who passes slowly, or whose passes are ill directed, can ruin the attack of his side.

Here is an appropriate place to consider the general principle of a passing attack, or *outflanking movement*, in which the object is for the ball to travel along the three-quarter line and reach the wing three-quarter when he is in a position to run round the opposition, having out-

THE OUT-FLANKING MOVEMENT

flanked them. This principle, which demands fast passing-out from the scrum, is very well brought out in that interesting little book, *Modern Rugby Tactics*, by "Touch Flag," who adopts the simile of a fan to describe the converging lines of attack and defence. This is shown plainly in the accompanying Fig. 59. Let us suppose that the two scrum-halves meet at the point *S*, and that the equal lines *SA* and *SB* represent the equally spaced defence and attack. If *SA* and *SB* advance upon each other at an equal pace they will obviously meet on the line *SC*, which bisects the angle *ASB*. If, however, the attack *SB* cross that line, which we will call *the advantage line*, before *SA*, the defence, it can clearly be seen by following the circumference of the circle *BCA*, that the wing three-quarter *B* will be outside the defending wing three-quarter *A*, having outflanked him, and will thus be able to run round him and go for the line. This is

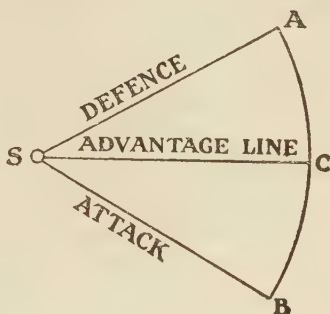


FIG. 59.

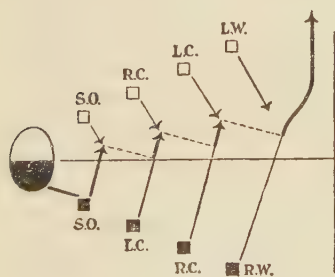


FIG. 60.

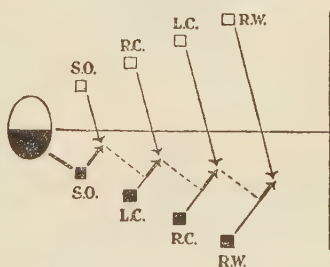


FIG. 61.

shown in Fig 60, where the attack has crossed the advantage line, and so overlaps the defence, whereas in Fig. 61 the defence has come right up on the attack, effectively checking it.

RUGGER

Of course, this is presupposing an equally spaced attack and defence, but it is fair to suppose this, for if the defence are more widely spaced than the attack they leave gaps through which the attack will constantly find their way. The point is that the fundamental principle of the advantage line SC remains, and that is why speed off the mark and quick heeling and passing from the scrum are essential to carry the attack over that line.

This is a principle which the scrum-half must understand as well as any other outside, for it will show him why, if he is going to pass at all, *he must pass at once*. There is a growing tendency for scrum-halves to take two or three steps with the ball before passing, but this is fatal, for it gives the defence time to come up and nip the attack in the bud. Very occasionally he may try

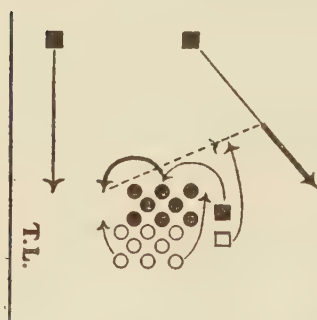


FIG. 62.

the defence that way, and then shoot out a reverse pass in the other direction, as in Fig. 62, where he makes for the blind side and passes to the open, but in general he should make a rule, if he is going to pass, of passing at once, for only in this way will he give his stand-off half and three-quarters the necessary start which will enable them to

beat the defence in the race for the advantage line.

Again, the pass from the scrum should be as long as possible consistent with speed and accuracy, for obviously, the farther away from the scrum, and so from the defence, a stand-off half can take his pass, the more room and the more time he has in which to manœuvre. The risk of interception with long passes is, of course, greater, and for that reason speed must never be sacrificed to length. A player will soon find his safe length, and

PASSING FROM THE SCRUM

with that knowledge he must combine with his stand-off half.

This pass is, of course, given off the ground, and except in emergency, should always be made with the two hands and in one movement. The scrum-half should not fall as he passes, but should remain on his feet ready to back up in attack. This backing-up of the stand-off half by the scrum-half is of the utmost importance, as was proved by the invaluable combination of W. J. A. Davies and C. A. Kershaw. The pair of halves should always endeavour to hunt in couples, for thus the value of each is doubled.

There are two kinds of passes from the scrum, the direct pass made when the scrum-half, as he picks up the ball, is facing his stand-off half, and the indirect, when he picks the ball up with his face to the back row of the scrum, and swings completely round to pass it.

A scrum-half would be well advised, as we have said, to practise passing at a mark made on a wall at the height of a man's waist, and to go on practising till he can hit this mark or go within six inches of it every time, making his passes from the ground with both hands and with each hand separately. He should also practise giving the reverse pass at this mark, for there will often be occasions when the reverse pass will prove useful to a scrum-half. This brings out the general principle upon which he should base his game, and that is to keep the opposition guessing all the time. It will neither do for him to pass out monotonously, nor to attempt to break through on his own every time, but he must vary his attack judiciously so that his opponents have their attention constantly fixed upon him.

Should he decide to run with the ball on the open side, his object will be to get a man over by drawing the stand-off half or centre as well as the opposing scrum-half. In Fig. 63 this *man-over* position is shown. The Black scrum-half, having eluded his opposite number, runs with the ball, beating the White in-forward

RUGGER

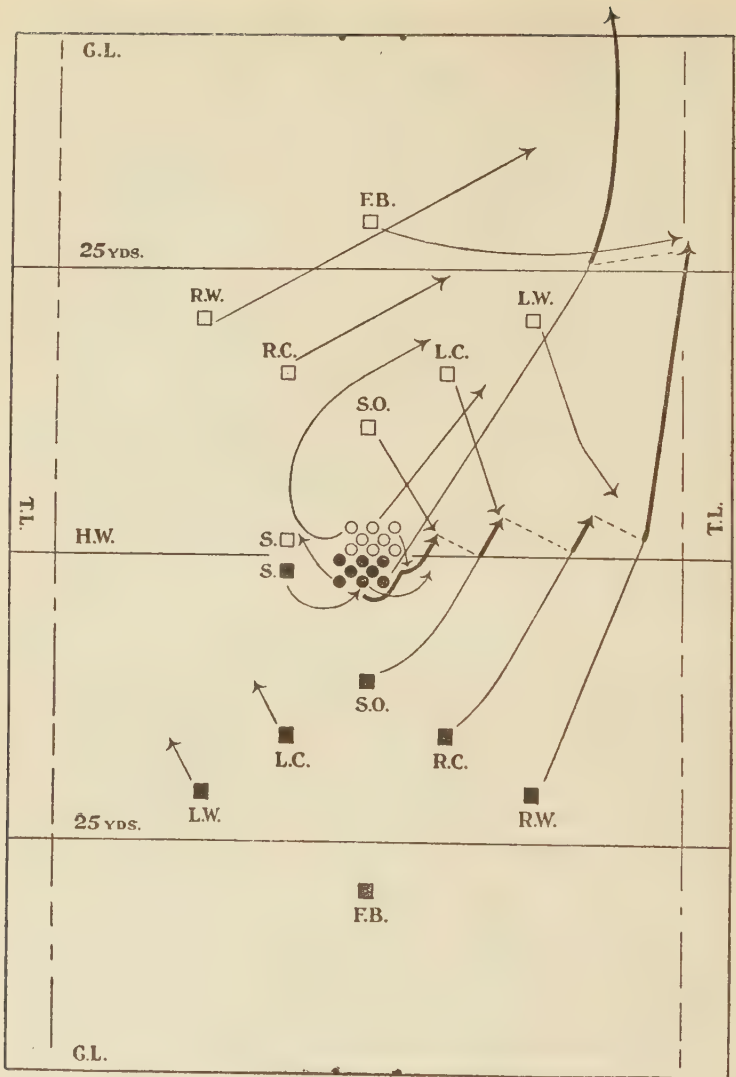


FIG. 63.

and drawing the White stand-off half. Having done this he passes to the Black stand-off half, who draws the

THE BLIND-SIDE MOVEMENT

White centre and then passes to his centre, who has the ball out to his wing. The wing thus has a clear passage to the full back, whom he may run round, or, as we have shown, he may give an inside pass to his in-forward. If he has intelligent back-row forwards against him, the scrum-half will not be able to do this, and will have to concentrate on passing out, but while we are talking of beating the defence it is worth noting that it is far better to beat one man and then give a well-timed pass than to go on and try to beat another, only to be collared in the effort. So often a taste of success seems to make a player wish to try his luck again, generally with fatal results.

The scrum-half may also decide to run with the ball on the blind-side, as in Fig. 64, and it is important to understand thoroughly the possibilities of this blind-side movement. First we must repeat that if the back-row forwards are doing their job properly, all movements when the scrum-half runs with the ball are useless, but back-row forwards are human, and there are times when they will certainly fail. In the small inset the Black scrum-half eludes the White in-forward, and having done this, he has several courses of action. If the scrum has been near his opponents' line he may get over himself, though generally he will draw the opposing wing and then pass to his own wing, as we have shown, who should be able to score. If, however, the wing is stopped by the full-back, he can give a return pass to the scrum-half or the in-forward, both of whom should be backing-up. It may be that the scrum-half is out of action, having been collared, and that the in-forward is cancelled by the opposing in-forward, when the wing, through having no one in support, is excellently placed for a cross-kick, as the full diagram shows, where we see the Black out-forward and three-quarters backing-up for the kick, while the defence has been drawn over to the right wing, thus leaving a gap under the goal-posts. The scrum-half may break away inside the opposing in-forward, who

RUGGER

has over-shot him, when he can go round the scrum and pass to the open side where one of his own forwards or

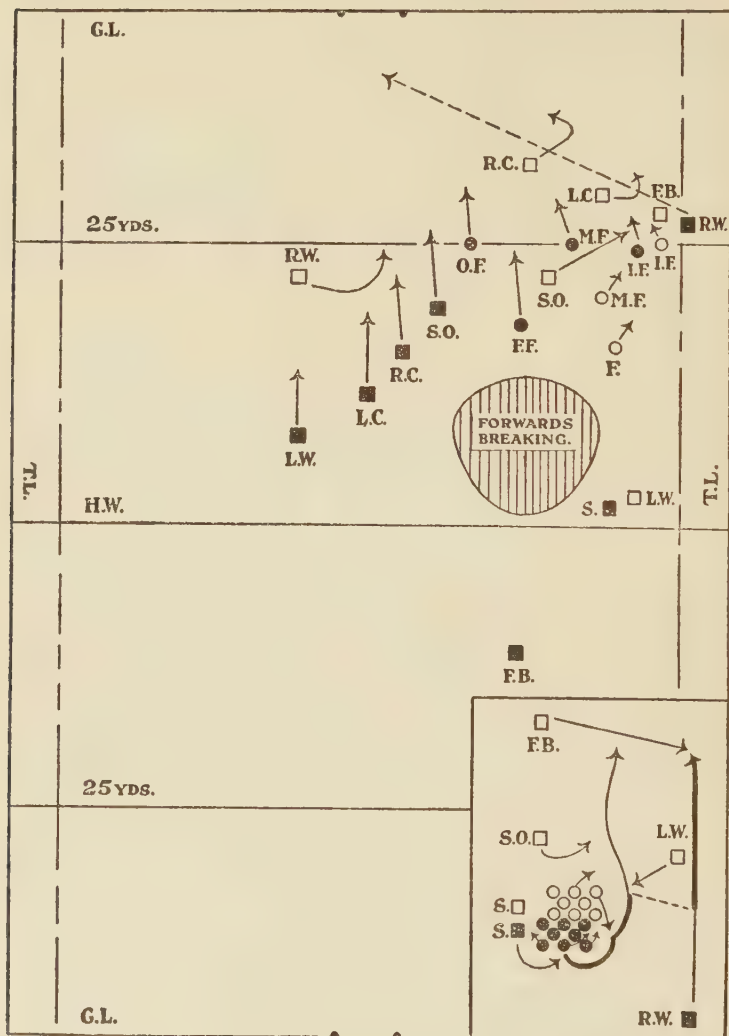


FIG 64.

backs will be going down the middle of the field in a position to take the ball. But we have previously

SCRUM-HALF COMBINATION

explained the duties of defending back-row forwards in this blind-side movement, and we say once more that if they do their work properly, the scrum-half will have no chance to break away. Should the scrum-half break away, however, it is worth noting that the defending wing, instead of coming in to take him, must keep out on his opposite number.

We have said nothing about the stand-off half joining in a blind-side attack, as there is very rarely room for him to come in between the scrum and the touch-line, where the wing is better placed to do the necessary combination with the scrum-half. The stand-off half, however, when a blind-side attack is to be attempted, should sometimes stand on the blind side and, immediately the ball is heeled, run to the open side, thus drawing the defence in that direction.

A scrum-half must remember also that by combination with his forwards he can help a great deal, for he can see so much better than they can what the opposing back-row forwards are doing, and consequently when it would be better to keep the ball instead of heeling it.

He must also combine at line-outs with the wing three-quarter, who is throwing in the ball. By some pre-arranged system he can indicate to the wing where the gaps are, and where the tall opposition forwards are, who can thus be avoided, either taking up his position opposite the place where the ball should be thrown, or having it thrown a given distance beyond where he stands. It is better for the scrum-half to stand in and run out, rather than to stand far out and have to run in, as in this way he can follow the ball along. Whatever the signalling system may be, this combination can greatly increase the efficiency of the team's line-out play.

Taking these duties into consideration, it appears that the ideal scrum-half is stockily built, so that he can easily get down to the ball, and strong, particularly in the stomach and the back muscles, which will help him

RUGGER

to whip out fast passes. He must be quick on his feet, quick mentally and ready to take any amount of punishment, for the scrum-half has to play the part of break-water against the tide of the opposing forwards, and he will certainly get his share of hard knocks. But if a man is prepared for these things he will find that as a scrum-half he has one of the most interesting and important positions on the field. With him we must consider the—

Stand-off half, whose first duty is to practise as regularly and as often as possible with his scrum-half, so that the pair acquire perfect combination. He must also concentrate more than any other player on *speed off the mark*, for he should be in full stride when he takes his pass from the scrum. Upon him depends the initiation of speed in attack, and it may be said that the speed at which the stand-off half is moving when the ball comes to him determines the result of the subsequent attack. An extra yard or two will make all the difference to his cut-through or to the position of his centre relative to the advantage line which we have described, and it is essential that he should learn to start like a shot out of a gun.

Next comes his ability to take passes, and he must realise that although a scrum-half will endeavour to let him have the ball where he wants it, more often than not the pass from the scrum will be a necessarily hurried affair under pressure. Therefore, the stand-off half must be something of a juggler, prepared to gather the ball from his toes or to take it at arm's length above his head, and much depends upon his ability to do this. It is a serious matter in these days of fast breaking and following forwards for a stand-off half to miss or fumble the ball. Having taken his pass, he must know perfectly how to have the ball out to his centres, and that means that he must be able to pass, and to time his passes, either to right or to left. He must also be able to punt with either foot, and to punt accurately, using the short-punt,

STAND-OFF HALF IN ATTACK

the diagonal kick ahead and the long touch-finder with equal facility, and he should always be prepared for a drop at goal, for he is in the ideal position for such a method of scoring.

The stand-off half should be a man with a genuine football instinct, for he is really the brains of the attack, the spearhead which determines the direction of the thrust. There are many ways in which he can attack, as Fig. 65 shows. When the Black scrum-half has

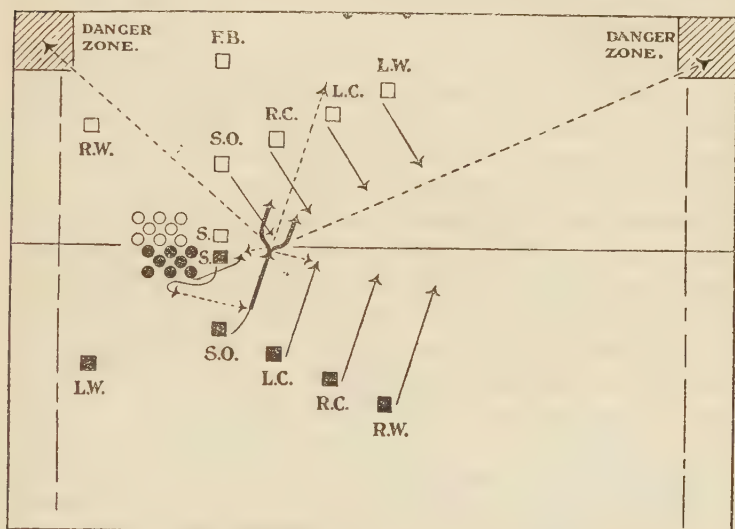


FIG. 65.

given him the ball on the open side he can (1) turn in on his opposite number, thus drawing him and partly drawing the opposing centre, then passing to his own centre, (2) jink in past his opposite number, (3) run round his opposite number, thus cutting through between him and the centre, (4) give a return pass to his scrum-half or to the out-forward backing up, (5) short punt in any direction, (6) kick ahead diagonally into either corner for his wing three-quarters, though this is more effective when done by a centre, as the defence will then have

RUGGER

moved further away from the danger zone where the ball lands, (7) kick for touch on the side nearest his own forwards so as not to tire them out, or (8) if suitably placed, he can drop at goal. It must be noted that both centres can do the same things with the advantage of having better opportunities for diagonal kicking. But clearly when the stand-off half has so many alternatives from which he must choose instantaneously, he needs intuition developed by experience to judge which ruse is likely, according to the disposition of the defence, to be most successful.

Here it will be as well to explain the process of *cutting through* and what it entails, remembering again that the principle applies to centres as well as stand-off halves. There are two ways in which this movement may go, and the first is inwards, when it is known as—

Cutting-in.—The accompanying diagram, Fig. 66, explains this clearly enough. The White stand-off half comes too straight or too far across in defence, so that the Black stand-off can swerve inside him and cut through, whence he can run up to the full-back and possibly pass in to his scrum-half, who should be backing him up, as Kershaw always backed up Davies, or to his out- or mid-forwards, who should also be backing up. However, in this way a score is not likely to result, for the White mid-forward and wing three-quarter will have come back and across to close up the defence. Here is an excellent chance for a diagonal kick, as the dotted line in the diagram shows, for the White wing three-quarter, having come in to defend, will be out of position, and the Black left-wing should have been ready and following up hard for this kick, which will give him a good chance of scoring.

The whole weakness of this cut-in lies in the fact that the stand-off half has gone right away from his strength, which is his three-quarter line, and he is almost bound to be hemmed in and cut off, so that it is worth noting that if he can side-step when he is starting this movement

CUTTING-IN

instead of swerving, he will not be carried so far away from his strength.

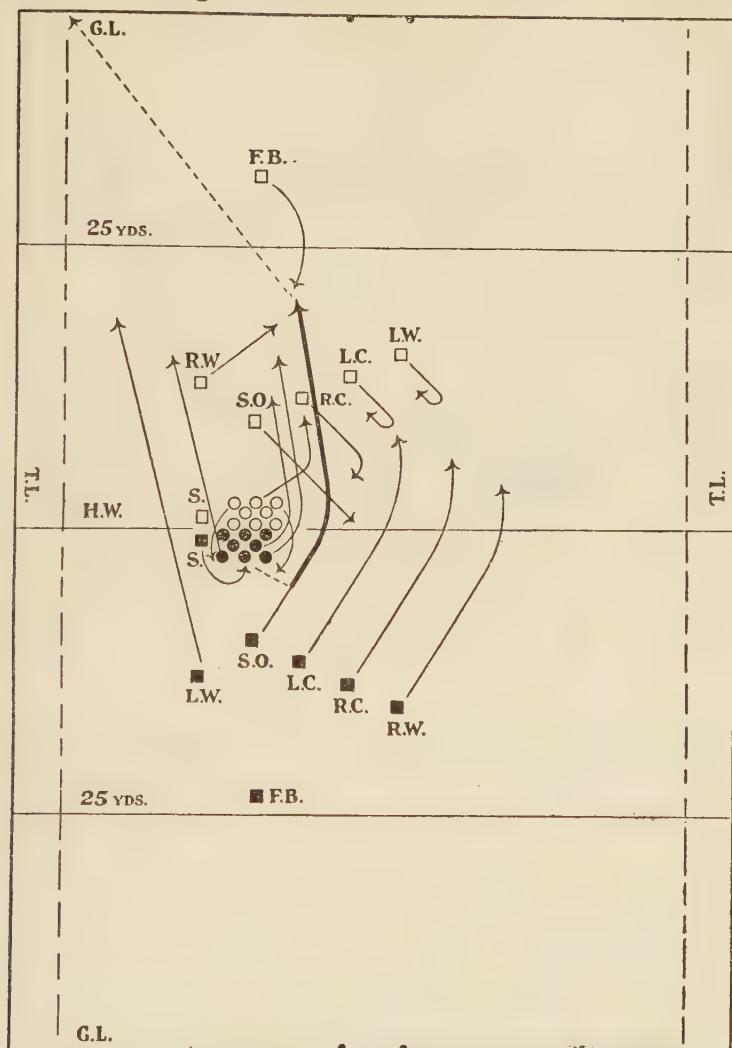


FIG. 66.

This brings us to the value of *playing to strength*, and also of deep defence when the stand-off half has cut in,

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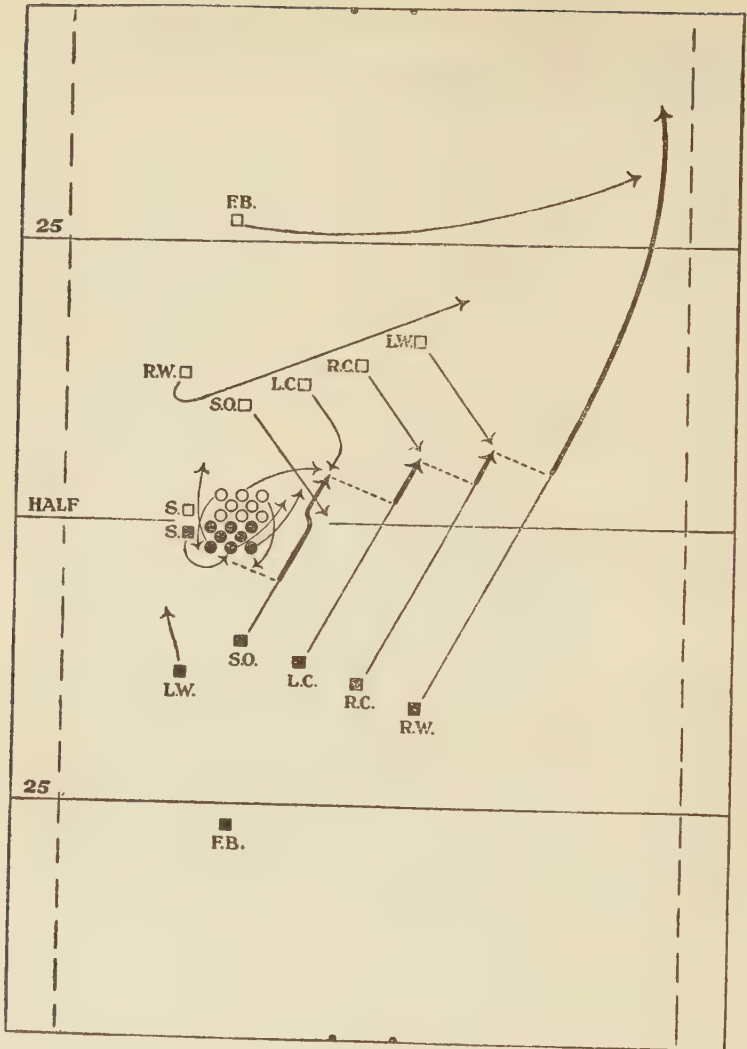


FIG. 67.

the former being shown in Fig. 67. Here we see that the Black stand-off has cut in, as before, inside his opposing number, but has immediately swerved out again towards

PLAYING TO STRENGTH

his strength, to keep in touch with his three-quarter line. It is then the duty of his centre to keep close to him so

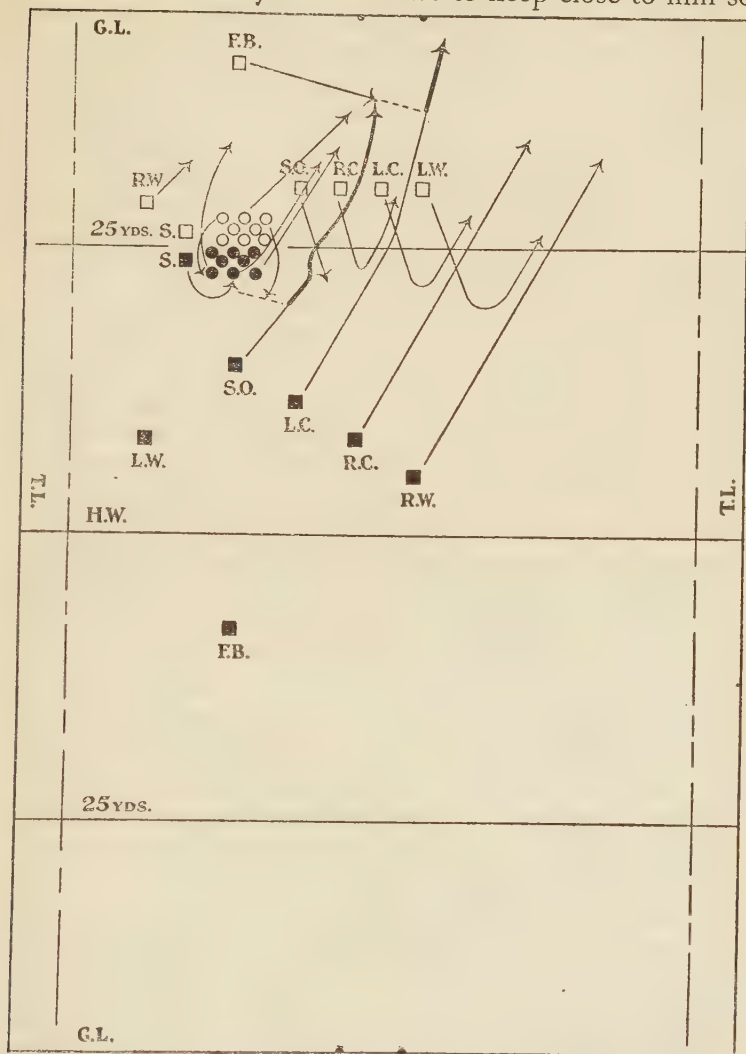


FIG. 68.

that he can slip through with him—for if the defence is shallow, as in Fig. 68, and the stand-off half reaches the

RUGGER

full-back, he can pass to his centre, who should score, while if the White left-wing comes in, the Black centre can pass out to his wing, who should have a clear route over the line. If, however, the defence is deep, Fig. 66 shows how the Black stand-off half may be blanketed from his centre by the White three-quarters, who will form a line between the two players, unless the centre has kept in very close touch with his stand-off half. If he is blanketed, the Black stand-off half will only be able to cross-kick as before. The value of a deep defence in mid-field is this, that although the man with the ball may run a few yards, the attack ought eventually to be stopped, as the attacker is isolated.

As a contrast to this, let us look at an attack against shallow defence, by which we can see that when once this defence is penetrated a score should be a dead certainty. In Fig. 68 the Black scrum-half has passed to his stand-off half, who has jinked inside his opposite number and gone through, with his centre in support. Having gone through, he is definitely past the defending three-quarter line, and he will only have the White full-back and mid-forward to avoid. This he can do by drawing them and passing to his centre, who will then have a clear run in. We bring this in here because a knowledge of the possible chances of success from a break-through is essential to an understanding of back play, but we do not wish to convey that a shallow defence is useless. There are times when it is the only form of defence, as we show on page 232, when dealing with the position of three-quarters in defence.

While we are talking of cutting through, the stand-off half must be on the watch for traps, for sometimes he is allowed to find a large gap in the defence on purpose. We see this in Fig. 69, where the White defence, having found out that the Black three-quarters are formidable, deliberately leave a tempting gap so that the Black stand-off half cuts in, and at once is hemmed in by his opposite number, the opposition back-row forwards,

A TRAP FOR A STAND-OFF HALF

scrum-half, three-quarters and full-back, all of whom are expecting him to go through and so are on the look-out

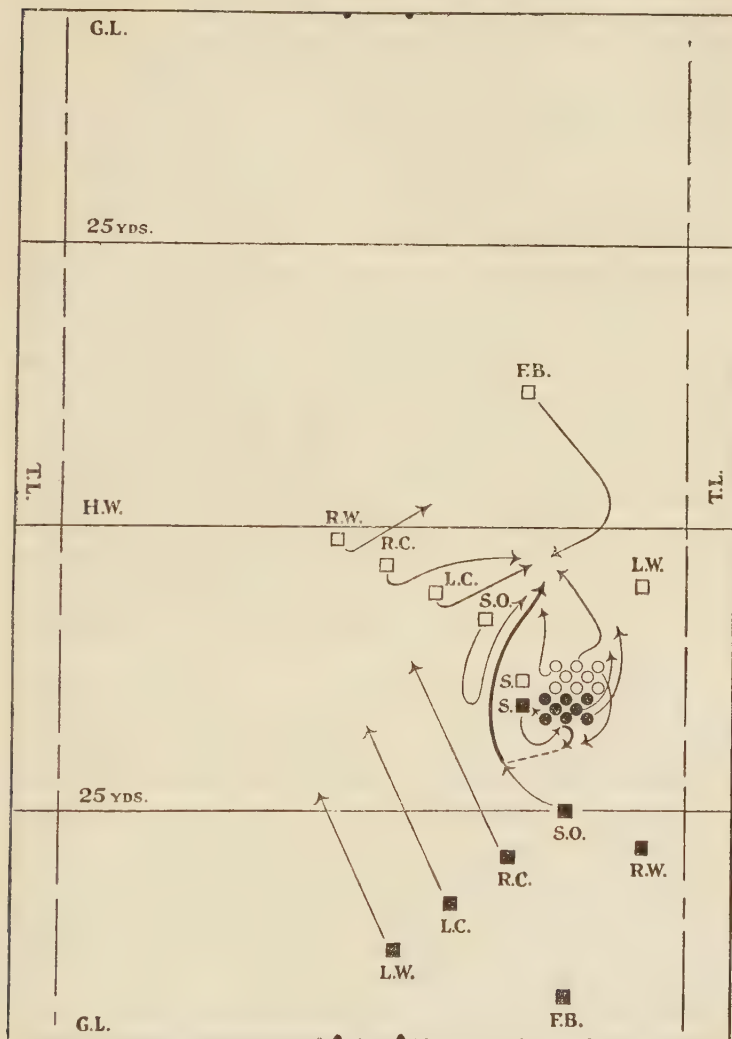


FIG. 69.

for him, with the result that he loses touch with his three-quarters, who are thus nullified. In this diagram

RUGGER

we have purposely not shown the Black out-forward in support, for clarity's sake, and because he would, in fact, be useless against such concentrated defence. Here a valuable move in defence may be noticed, when the defending stand-off half, being confident that he can get his man sideways or from behind, allows him to go partly past him so that he thinks he has got through, and then tackles him. For this manœuvre to be successful the next defending centre must have confidence enough in the stand-off half not to be drawn in away from his man, but must remain out on him so that the stand-off half who is being tackled has no one to whom to pass the ball.

To return to the cut-through, it is obvious that by playing to strength, as we have described, the stand-off half, having obtained a man over, makes it odds on a score, whereas by cutting through away from strength, when he will be hemmed in, the odds are definitely against scoring. As we have said, the same principle of breaking through applies equally well to the centres, though a centre has a better chance of success, for he will be farther from the mass of players round the scrum, and the stand-off half should be able to come up in support. Next comes—

Cutting through.—As in Fig. 70. Here the Black stand-off half does not go through himself, but paves the way for his centre. He does this by drawing the White stand-off half, by aiming to run outside him as if cutting through between him and his centre, and then suddenly turning into him, thus also half drawing the centre and putting him momentarily off his balance, so that, by a swift pass, he gives his own centre an opening through which he can dash. In the diagram we have purposely shown the White left-centre standing out of position in illustration of the fact that by being too far forward and not in alignment on his own stand-off half, he has only to come up a very short way towards his opposing right-centre to leave a big gap through which the Black left-centre can go. As before, the deeper the

CUTTING THROUGH

defence, the more likely the man who has broken through is to be cut off, though when he has drawn the

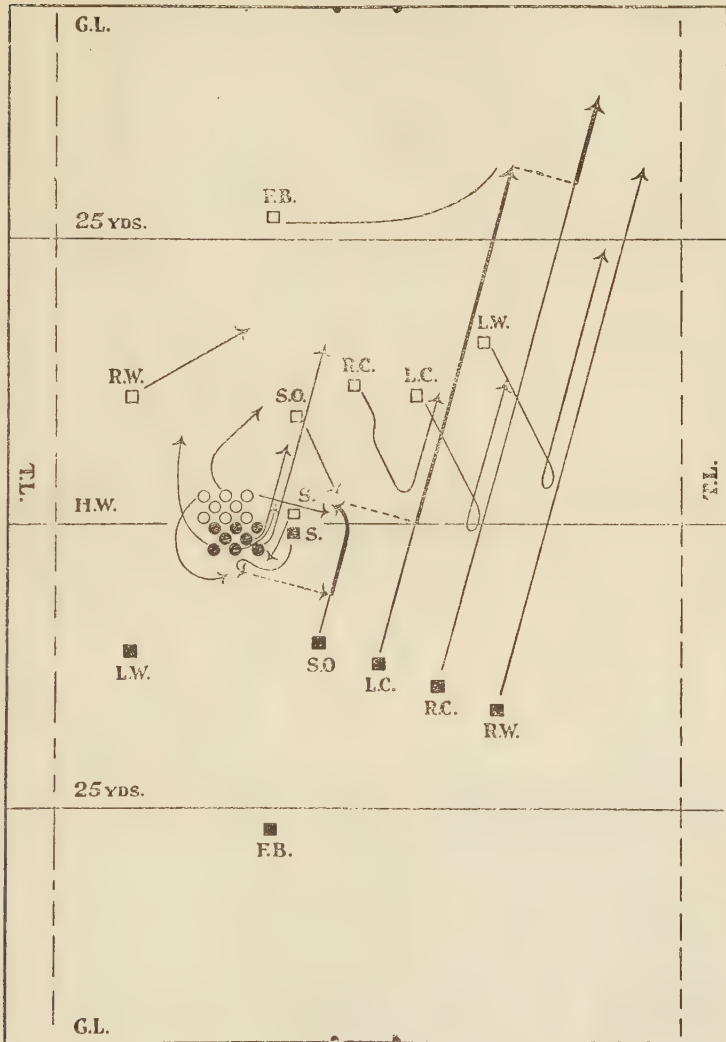


FIG. 70.

full-back he should be able to pass out to his fellow-centre, as in the cut-in previously described. It may be, how-

RUGGER

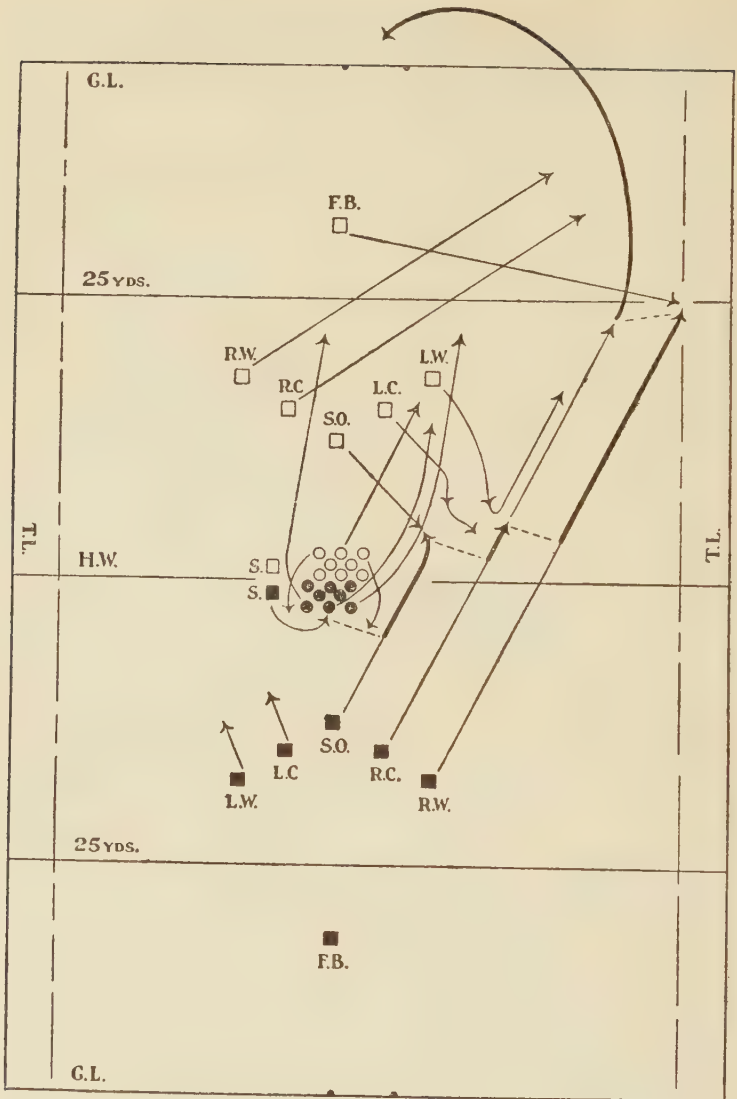


FIG. 71.

ever, that the centre will not cut through, when a score should still be probable, as in Fig. 71. Here we see

CUTTING-OUT

that by turning in as before the Black stand-off half draws the White stand-off half and partly draws the White centre, then passes to his own centre, who is bound to draw the White wing three-quarter. Having drawn him, he passes to his own wing, who has a clear passage to the White full-back. When he is faced by the full-back he gives a return pass to the centre, who should be able to get through before the White defence has had time to come across.

Cutting-out.—It is possible for the stand-off half himself to cut through outwards, as in Fig. 72, if the defence is badly positioned, and this is the ideal way for him to go through, as he does not lose touch with his centre so easily as he does in the cut-in. These various cut-throughs necessitate a very thorough command of the arts of swerving and side-stepping, but the intuition must be there as well or

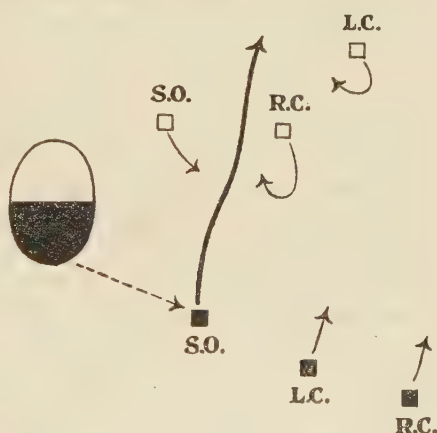


FIG. 72.

a man will never be a good stand-off half, for in that position there is no time for thought, and only the mental telegraphy of a real football sense will set his feet doing the right thing at the right moment. Hesitation is fatal for a stand-off half, for the essence of his success is speed. Like the scrum-half, his object must be to keep the defence guessing, to preserve the vital element of surprise. This was one of the secrets which made W. J. A. Davies so formidable; he would, for example, lull the opposition into a false security by passing out automatically, perhaps, for the

RUGGER

whole of the first half, and then suddenly he would go racing through a gap which would after a time appear. That would scare the defence, and by masking his real intentions he would be able often to catch them in two minds.

Here we must consider the best position for the stand-off half to take up while waiting for the ball from the scrum. Naturally this will depend on many things; if in attack on the capabilities of the scrum-half, the state of the weather, and the opposing back-row forwards, while in defence he will be watching, and therefore dependent on, the attack of his opposite number. If he is expecting the ball he should stand nearly straight back and as far away from the scrum as he can while getting fast passes from the scrum-half, and generally a couple of yards to the side on which he intends to go. If, however, it is a wet day and passing is difficult, he will stand closer to the scrum, and he will do the same if his forwards are heeling slowly or his scrum-half is passing slowly and there is a danger of interception. Here we may explain *interception*, which is when a defending player, instead of tackling the man with the ball, intercepts the ball as it is passed from one opponent to another, catching it and running with it himself.

While, as we have shown, the stand-off half is the mainspring of the attack, to be successful he depends not only on his partner and the forwards, but also on the intelligent co-operation of the backs behind him. Owing to slow heeling, he often finds himself unable to get his centres moving, and to pass to them standing still when under pressure is both futile and dangerous. He should realize that a defence which practises "lying-up" tactics has a weakness in its lack of depth. Against such a defence a quick cross-kick to the side of the field furthest from him, and therefore, from the defending full-back, which drops well behind the opposing three-quarter line, may often bring a try, if

THE STAND-OFF HALF IN DEFENCE

his wing three-quarters are watching him, as they should be, ready to sprint after his kick.

In defence, there are some who advocate that the stand-off half should leave his opposite number to the centre, while he himself goes across towards the corner-flag to cut off the wing. The supporters of this theory believe that the centre is better placed than the stand-off half to check the opposing half. We cannot see this, for if the centre is aligned properly on his own half he is further away than his own half from the attacking half, and he will tend to approach him from the wrong angle. He is not so well placed to push the attack across the field as is his own half, who will also get very tired as the game progresses, if he has to run across to the wing every time the other side obtain the ball.

We, however, think that the stand-off half should be responsible for the opposing stand-off half, though with good back-row forwards this should be merely a watching brief, and he should be, in effect, a free agent. As an example of this, and of the effect he can have on the morale of his side, let us consider a position where a scrum takes place well inside his own half, so that the opposition are, to all appearances, the attacking side. He notices, however, that his side have the right of putting the ball in and thus the loose-head, and he therefore assumes that he is attacking, stationing himself on the opposite side of the scrum to the opposing stand-off half, with no thought of defence. In this way he is definitely assuming the offensive, in order to assert a mental superiority over his opponents. Should his opponents defeat the loose-head and get the ball, their stand-off half will be covered by an opposing back-row forward, so that the fact that the territorially defending half is out of position for defence is immaterial.

Thus we see how important it is for him to watch the game, and sum up the value of the loose-head to his side. With two equal hookers opposed, possession of the loose-head will frequently mean possession of the ball,

RUGGER

and on this assumption the stand-off half can position himself. He may, however, notice either that his side get the ball whether they have the loose-head or not, or that they never get the ball, and he will have to work accordingly. His position in relation to the scrum will, of course, be largely determined by his combination with the scrum-half, and it is possible for these two players to work up an elaborate system of signals by which they can warn one another of their intentions. Ewen Campbell and V. H. Naser did this when playing for Oxford against Cambridge in 1920, and though they only practised together for a few days before the match, as Naser was pulled out of the scrum at the last moment to fill the crooked F. A. Waldock's place, the combination was most successful, and was largely responsible for Oxford's victory.

This particular combination consisted of a series of numbers, each number denoting a certain kind of attack. For example, when there was a scrum near the Cambridge goal-posts Campbell shouted out "fourteen" and Naser would know that a pass was coming straight back, so that he would position himself directly behind the scrum in order to try a drop at goal. There are other means whereby a stand-off half can show a scrum-half which way he intends to run, such as by putting his hand to the side of his head or on his hips to indicate his direction, and it will be most useful for a pair of halves to work out some such system between themselves.

The attributes of a stand-off half, therefore, are speed off the mark, good hands and accurate kicking, intuition, knowledge of the game and a ready eye for an opening, and we would say that more than any other player on the field, he must be born to fill the position and not made, though all these natural instincts can, of course, be greatly improved by practice. Next come the—

Centre three-quarters whose duties are very similar to those of the stand-off half. A centre, however, has not quite so much latitude of action as a stand-off half, for

ATTRIBUTES OF CENTRE THREE'S

the half has already started the attack in a certain direction by the time he passes to his centre. And very often this direction is across the field, for the stand-off half has the scrum and fast breaking forwards to avoid, and so must practically always run diagonally. It is the duty of the centre to correct this tendency to diagonal running, for if he also goes across the field he will bunch his wing three-quarter down to the touch line, and so obviously cramp his scoring powers. The centre, therefore, must *always run as straight as possible*, aiming just outside his opposite number, so that it always seems that he may break through between the opposing centre and wing, with the result that the opposing wing may come in to stop him, when he can pass to his own wing and give him a clear field with his opposite number drawn. In drawing a man it is not by any means necessary to bring him right in, for it will be quite enough to lure him a couple of paces out of his course, so that he will be off his balance and going in the wrong direction when his opponent receives the ball and dashes up to pass him.

But although the centre has the direction of attack partly determined for him, he also must be an instinctive player, able to use his judgment instantaneously in choosing the method of attack. He may find the defence lying up close, when he will make them drop back by short punting over their heads; he may decide to pave the way for his wing by attempting a series of breaks-through on his own, so that the defence begin to expect him to go through on his own and concentrate on stopping him, when he will suddenly whip the ball out to his unmarked wing. He may cut in or cut out, as we have shown, but whatever he does he must always be testing the defence, summing up their qualities, striking at their weak points and keeping them in suspense.

He must give his passes perfectly, so that his wing may take them going at full speed, and they must be perfectly timed. He will need to kick, but he must remember that kicking is generally a confession of weak-

RUGGER

ness, for when he has the ball in his hands he has possession, but when he kicks he nearly always gives

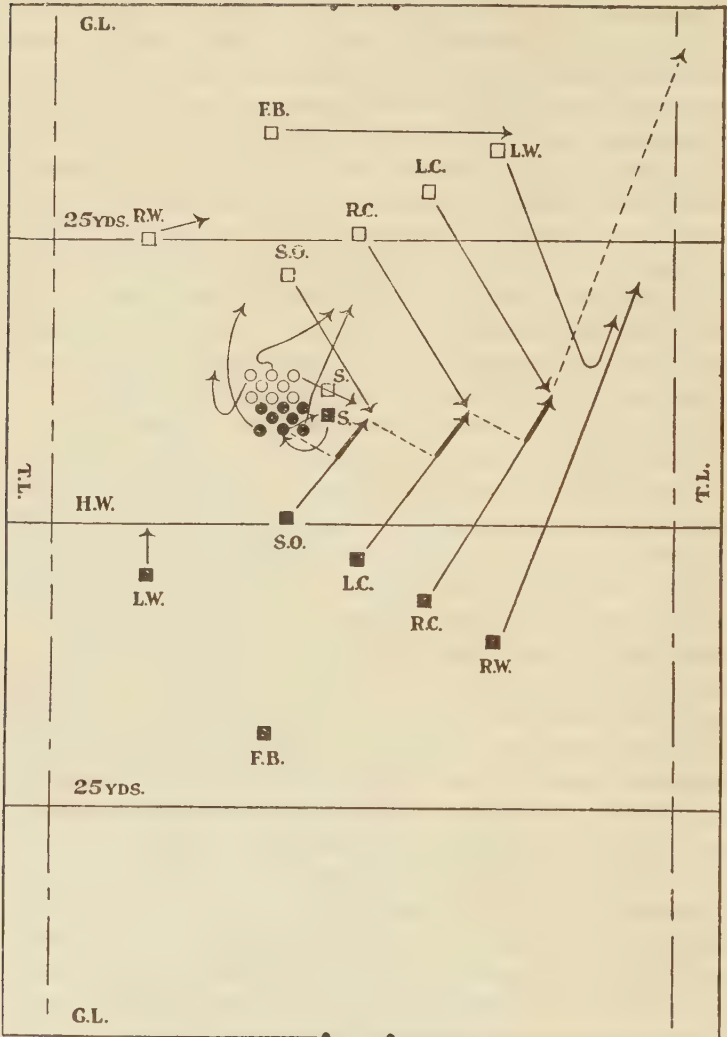


FIG. 73.

possession to his opponents. Kicking, therefore, must be used sparingly and with judgment, to rest tired

THE SCISSORS MOVEMENT

forwards, to retrieve an ugly situation in defence, or to outwit the opposition by short-punting or diagonal kicking for his wing, an example of which can be seen in Fig. 73. Here the Black right centre, realising that the attack has failed to cross the advantage line, and that therefore it is little use to pass to his wing, who is marked, kicks diagonally ahead towards the right corner flag, as he can see that there is a big gap in the defence there, and that his wing has every chance of scoring if he gathers the ball at full speed.

Above all, he must practise *speed off the mark* and *backing up*. Speed we have already dealt with, but backing-up is specially the duty of a centre. The stand-off half may go away on his own, but a centre must always be in close touch with him in the right position to take a pass. He will find this most difficult when the stand-off has cut inwards away from strength, so that the centre will clearly have to run much farther

than the stand-off half. When a centre has passed to his wing, his job has only just started, which few centres seem to realise, for he must at once back up his wing in the best possible way, and he may find it necessary to race up outside his wing for a pass. The two may also combine when the centre still has the ball, when, for example, they exploit the *scissors movement*, as in Fig. 74. This movement takes place when there

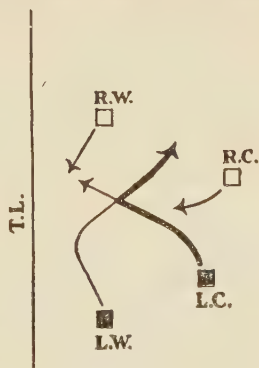


FIG. 74.

is a large gap between the opposing centre and wing. The attacking centre, seeing this, dashes in the direction shown and shouts a code word, so that his wing goes all out for the gap, taking the ball as the centre crosses his path. The centre will have drawn the attention of the opposition, so that the unexpected inward thrust of the wing going at full speed should take

RUGGER

them unawares. Having done this once, the opposition will be on the look-out, when it may be possible to deceive them by a similar movement with a different purpose, as in Fig. 75. Here the position is as before: the centre dashes across, the wing swerves in for the gap, and the centre feints to put the ball in his hands, as the wing crosses in front of him. This time, however, the centre withdraws the ball and keeps it, running across

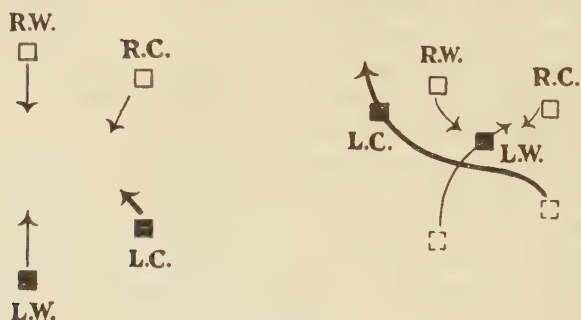


FIG. 75.

behind the wing. The opposing wing and centre, and incidentally the full-back, converge on the wing, who previously had had the ball, while the attacking centre, having given the dummy to his own man and so drawn the defence, carries on along the touch-line to score. This scissors, and dummy scissors, attack may be tried also by two centres or by a centre and stand-off half, but wing and centre have more chance of success, as they are farther from the scrum and therefore not so likely to run into back-row forwards.

Another manœuvre, which is particularly useful if it is desired to change the direction of the attack when a movement is going across the field and likely to end on the touch-line, is for the centre to give the reverse pass either to his other centre or else to his wing. Take, for example, the case when a right centre is boring across on to the touch-line. The right wing by coming inwards and across, behind the centre before receiving

BACKING UP

the reverse pass, develops an attack in an unexpected direction. The centre throughout faces the way he is running, and until the ball leaves his hands under his left arm the attention of the defence is drawn towards the way he is running and in the direction in which he appears to intend to pass. Those who are not adept at the reverse pass can obtain the same effect by turning round just as the receiver is crossing behind and dropping the ball in his hands. Care must be taken to turn facing the touch-line and in the first attacking direction to deceive the defence until the last possible moment.

We give these movements as an example of the combination which is possible between a wing and his centre, and the centre must always be looking for such opportunities in attack, and he must always, as A. M. Smallwood insisted, be in position for the return pass from his wing.

This intensive backing-up is most important, a fact which the All Blacks realised to the full, and which was a dominating factor in their success. No player has shelved his responsibilities in an attack when he has passed the ball, for as long as a movement is progressing every man on the side should be doing his utmost to position himself where he will be most useful in carrying it through to success.

Another point which outsiders must watch is the need for backing up the full-back. Sometimes the full-back may run up to initiate a passing movement, when one of the three-quarters must drop back at once to take his place till he returns. Generally the man to do this is the wing on the opposite side from the direction of the attack, but it may fall to the lot of a back-row forward or centre three-quarter. All this is part of combination, and it is clear, therefore, that a centre must always have his wits about him, must know his stand-off half and his wing thoroughly, so that he can anticipate all their movements, and must study the game from every angle to realise to the full its possibilities.

RUGGER

A centre should be physically strong, for he will have a great deal of heavy defensive work to do. It is in the centre that most attacks are delivered, so that the players there must be excellent tacklers, must be ready to fall on the ball and to deal with forward rushes adequately.

The position which the centres will take up depends upon circumstances, upon the habits and passing power of their stand-off half, upon the weather conditions, for with a heavy and difficult ball they will obviously stand closer than when passing is easy with a dry ball, and upon

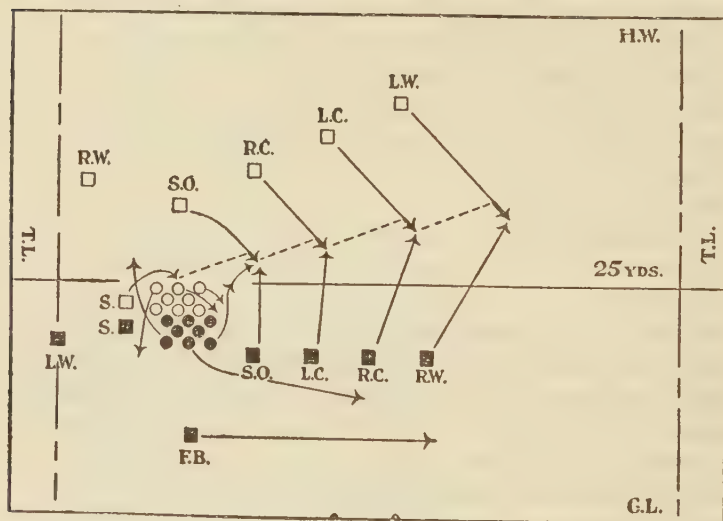


FIG. 76.

the state of the game. As a general rule, we may give five yards back and seven yards away as the approximate interval between three-quarters. They will always align themselves on the stand-off half, the wings outside them doing the same, and in attack they will stand deep so that they can take their passes going full out, though it may be necessary near their own line in defence to stand shallow so that they can get up on their men at once, before they cross the advantage line. This is clearly shown in Fig. 76, where the back-row forwards

WING THREE-QUARTERS

break as we have described before, the Black out-forward being definitely responsible for the White scrum-half, since there must be no risk of a break-through. The half, however, passes, when the Black stand-off half, who has come up level with the back row of the scrum, can get on to the White stand-off half at once, the remaining Black outsides getting up on their men immediately, before they have crossed the advantage line, so that no outflanking is possible. The Black stand-off can stand to one side of the scrum like this because the Black in-forward will look after the White stand-off if he goes on the blind side.

Obviously, therefore, the centre must be a versatile and complete footballer, though his qualifications differ considerably from those of—

Wing three-quarters.—In our opinion, as we shall explain more fully later, the wing three-quarter is now, or should be, the pivot of the game, rather than the stand-off half. In these days of fast and scientific back-row forwards the stand-off half is becoming more and more hampered and restricted, with the result that the tendency is for the ball to be swung across to the wing, taking the defence with it, and then returned, probably by a cross-kick, so that the direction of attack is suddenly changed and applied where the defence is weakest.

If this is so, it follows that cross-kicking, instead of being dismissed as a risky affair, and an admission of failure, should be most carefully studied, and more intelligently and frequently used. We do not want to see any increase in those blind, hoping-for-the-best sort of kicks which are so frequent in club football, of which Fig. 77 gives a good example. Here the Black scrum-half has slipped round the blind side of the scrum, and, on being checked, has passed out to his wing. The wing, being held up, with no chance of getting through, has promptly kicked across almost parallel to the goal-line—so that the ball has dropped between the opposing lines of three-quarters. Obviously, the White players have

RUGGER

just as much chance of snapping up the ball as the Black, and a cross-kick of that sort is dangerous and futile.

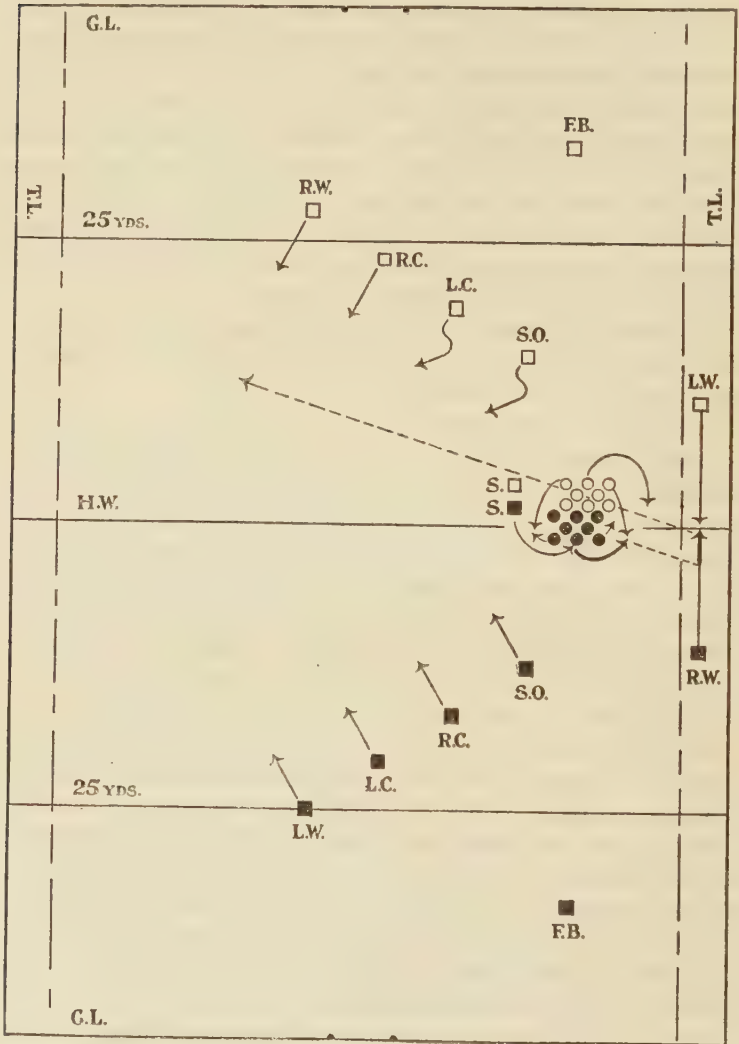


FIG. 77.

The cross-kicking we advocate is that done by an intelligent wing who has studied the disposition of the

INTELLIGENT CROSS-KICKING

defence, and who can rely upon the co-operation and backing-up of the rest of his team. As an example, let us look back at Fig. 64 on p. 210. Here the Black scrum-half has gone round the blind-side of the scrum, drawing the defence over that way, and on being collared by the opposing wing, who has come in, has passed to his own wing, who has gone on until he is faced by the full-back and the rest of the defence which is coming across. His best policy, since he has no one to pass to, with his scrum-half out of action and his in-forward marked by the opposing in-forward, is to *kick across* at once. He will aim to drop the ball under the cross-bar, so that his own out-forward, and other forwards, stand-off half and centres, who have sensed the position and followed up hard down the middle of the field for this very kick, should have an excellent chance of scoring, even if the ball bounces awkwardly, for they are advancing at full speed while the defence is going the wrong way, and the White full-back has been drawn right over to the wing. Even supposing that a White player is able to get back in time to secure the ball, he is almost certain to be collared in possession, when a set or loose scrum will result in a position near the goal-posts most favourable to Black.

A successful cross-kick of this kind is no haphazard affair, but the result of quick judgment and thinking, of accurate and intelligent co-operation, and it is a most dangerous method of attack. It should only be exploited when the two factors of success are present, a disorganised defence and an advancing attack, for the ball must never drop between the attack and defence, or when the attack is standing still, where the chances of getting it are equal, but only where, as in our last example, the odds are heavily on the attack gaining possession. A long cross-kick towards the opposite corner-flag is often useful when the runner has cleared the ruck of players, and sees that the defending wing three-quarter from the opposite side is racing

RUGGER

across to cut him off, should he evade the full-back's tackle.

We think that a wing should have the possibility of clever cross-kicking always at the back of his mind, and that he should no longer regard using it on every suitable occasion as a confession of weakness. Here it may be argued that suitable occasions are very few, but in our opinion they frequently occur, and more often than not are wasted. It is maddening, when following down the middle of the field and excellently placed, to see a checked wing kick feebly into touch, and yet this happens over and over again.

This waste of opportunities is largely the result of an old-established prejudice against the cross-kick, which arose because an epidemic of indiscriminate kicking gave rise to the theory that the cross-kick was used by players who had not enough courage or determination to run for the line. Hence it has been argued that the cross-kick should only be used as a last and desperate resort in emergency. We should like to see it become generally recognised as one of the most dangerous weapons in the armoury of a wing three-quarter, to be studied and scientifically used whenever the conditions are favourable. Incidentally, having cross-kicked, the wing must remember to continue running at full speed to put the men following up on-side.

A wing must get rid of the idea that he is the final link in attack, and that he must therefore work on his own. He should always be prepared to give a return pass to his centre, for clever combination between these two players is very hard to stop. He should also remember the value of the short punt ahead, though this ruse is often decried as being too risky and a confession of a dislike of strong running. Here again we think that it is far better to attempt to penetrate the defence by striking at its weakest points than to run blindly into strength.

Valuable though the various forms of kicking are in

THE TOUCH-LINE PROBLEM

the offensive tactics of a wing, it must, however, be remembered that a wing's first duty when he gets the ball is to go bald-headed and all out for the line, and that only when he sees that the chances are very much against him should he lose possession of the ball by kicking. Strong and fearless running is essential, particularly in the early stages of a game, when a wing is testing the quality of the opposing defence, or when he is anywhere near his opponents' line, when real dash should carry him through. There is nothing finer in Rugby than a wing's full-blooded assault on the line, and it is the first quality which a wing should cultivate. But it is equally true that the variations in attack, such as the cross-kick and the scissors movement, are most important, and should consequently be assiduously practised.

The problems a wing three-quarter has to face, both in attack and defence, are made respectively difficult and easy by the close proximity of the touch-line to his sphere of operations.

He should avoid the touch-line like the plague, and try to visualise it as one long row of opponents who never fail to tackle and never give way an inch.

On the other hand, though those opponents never fail to stop a wing should he cross their path, they are immovable, and he therefore knows that they cannot advance upon him unexpectedly.

Thus we can understand that the problems a wing will have to face in penetrating the defence are quite different from those in the centre or at half-back.

For instance, a right wing running down the touch-line knows that he can only continue the attack on his left. This he can do, either by passing in to the left, by kicking to the left or by himself running inwards to the left so that the defence are drawn after him, and another player will then have room to come up outside him.

If, however, there seems room for him to slip between the defence and the touch-line he will, of course, go out-

RUGGER

wards in an outflanking movement. It is then that the hand-off, as we have described earlier on, is very useful. For this purpose the ball must be held under the right arm, and *vice versa* for a left wing, as the only side on which the defence is moving forward is on the left where it must be met by means of the left hand.

The wing, more than any other player, is favourably placed for employing the hand-off by reason of the fact that his opponents will only be approaching him from one side.

It is often possible to outflank an opponent by swerving outwards as the ball is taken, especially if the centre has turned inwards, as he should do, just as he parts with the ball. If an opponent is near, the sudden swerve coming sooner than expected may carry the wing round and past him. If the opponent is further away, he alters his course to gain the correct position in relation to the attacking wing, and once he is on the move outwards it should be possible for the wing to get him on the wrong foot and so be able to cut inwards or, by feinting to cut inwards, to force him to check his outward movement, and so give the wing an opportunity to put on pace and swerve outwards again and past him.

With so little room between himself and the touch-line the wing should be a clever runner. He should practise swerving and side-stepping in both directions, and, in particular, he should be able to alter his speed without appearing to do so by lengthening or shortening his stride. To be able to do this a wing must be fast and have a little extra speed in reserve. If, however, he can run in this deceptive manner, it is possible to elude an opponent, as described above, with very little change of direction.

Pure speed without clever running is not much use, and a slow but clever runner is more valuable than a mere "speed merchant." It is desirable that a wing more than any other back should be able to maintain

WING THREE-QUARTERS IN DEFENCE

his first burst of speed, for there are occasions when a long run will be necessary.

By proper positioning a slow wing can always manœuvre a much faster man, who is not a clever runner, in such a way that he runs into that most efficient of all tacklers—the touch-line. Earlier on we have given the normal position in which a wing three-quarter should stand in defence, but this may vary considerably according to the relative qualities of himself and his opponent and the tactics both sides are employing.

For instance, if his side are not getting the ball and his three-quarters decide to employ the shallow defence and determine to stand right up upon the opposing side, it is then advisable for the wing three-quarter on the side on which the attack is developing to be close to and well behind his centre, so that should the attacking side attempt to drive back the defending three-quarters by short punting over their heads, he will be well placed to retrieve the ball before the attack can get to it.

Another occasion when he should lie well back in defence is when the attacking half or centres are kicking diagonally for the corner flag for quick following up by a fast wing. Again, by lying well back in mid-field play and running across he can force a faster man who has the ball into touch, as he has not so far to run as the out-flanking wing.

On the other hand, a wing who is faster than his opposite number can often afford to lie well up, and either attempt to intercept the pass or else take his opposite number before he has got properly in his stride. Then, should he miss the interception, or should the opposing centre go through the gap which has been left by his standing out of position, he can always overtake his opposing wing and tackle him easily from behind.

It is often advisable when the scrum is near the touch-line and a blind side movement possible that the wing should stand close up and nearly on a level with the scrummage. Should his own half slip round the

RUGGER

scrummage he will be well up with him for a quick pass. This would not be possible if he were lying too far back. Again, by being well up he can nip in the bud more easily a blind-side attack by the opposition. If, however, his back-row forwards appear capable of dealing with any blind-side movement, it might be better for him to lie back to watch for a short punt down the touch-line.

In addition to individual defensive movements there are also those in which combination plays an important part. Let us suppose that the attacking scrum-half has drawn the opposing stand-off half, with the result that the defending wing is faced with two men, the opposing right centre and right wing. Is the wing to take the centre and leave to the full-back his opposite number who will thus be going away from the defence, or is he to keep out on the wing and let the centre cut through to the full-back, and so run in towards the defence which is coming across? This all depends on the tactics adopted beforehand, and emphasises the need for combination between the wing three-quarters and the full-back. If, for example, the defending full-back is really good, while the attacking right-wing is slow, the defending wing will go for the attacking centre, knowing that he can trust his full-back to get the wing. If, however, the attacking wing is fast and dangerous, the defending wing will probably keep out on him, allowing the centre to cut through, then driving him inwards towards the defence's strength. The point is that the wing must have a complete tactical understanding with his full-back.

This brings up another point which must be noted, and that is that if the attacking centre is faced by the defending wing, he must pass at once, and not try to beat his man, for he has an unmarked wing in support outside him. So often the centre tries to beat the wing, and is tackled, thus probably wasting a really strong attacking movement, for if he gives the ball to his wing, the wing

THROWING IN FROM TOUCH

will at least run up to the full-back, when he may beat him by swerve, side-step or change of pace, or he may cross-kick, short-kick ahead, or as we have shown, give a return pass to one of his side who is backing-up. Whatever he does, he should not weakly kick into touch, with so many more likely possibilities before him. This final position of the wing shows again the great value of backing-up in support, and also is an example of the scoring value of unexpected movements against sound defence.

A wing three-quarter, when the scrum is near the touch-line, just as the ball is coming out of the scrum, can often slip across from the blind side in between the stand-off half and the centre, and by this means and a series of quick passes out, a man over should be obtained at the far end of the line.

There is another unexpected manœuvre which is frequently more successful when attempted by the stand-off half and the wing than by the centre and the stand-off half. When the scrum is near the touch-line, the stand-off half stands on the open side but runs to the blind side, followed by the defence. The scrum-half, however, instead of passing to the blind side, passes out to the open side to the wing three-quarter, who has run from the blind side to the open side and in the opposite direction to the stand-off half. By this means the defence may be easily outwitted.

There is one other much-neglected duty of a wing three-quarter, and that is throwing in from touch. How often do we not see the ball slung carelessly anywhere, into the hands of the opposition, into gaps where both sides have equal chances of getting it, or wildly crooked so that a scrum is the only result. This is simply because wing three-quarters do not practise throwing the ball in, as they should do, until they have made certain of accuracy. After all, accuracy is only a matter of practice, and consistently bad throwing-in is simply a confession of laziness. Ian Smith, Scotland's wing, throws in very

RUGGER

well, lobbing the ball under-arm well into the air, so that it is easy to catch, and he can put it where he wants it. With this method he can get a reasonable distance, and it is far better thrown in this way than hurled with a low trajectory along the top of the line-out so that it goes without certainty, bumping from hand to hand, for it is quite impossible for a forward to catch a ball thrown in this way. The wing must carefully choose the man to whom he throws, according to the state of the game, and he must note the dangerous men in the opposition scrum, and always avoid them if he can. If their best line-out forward is opposite your best forward, both should be missed if possible. The accepted principle is that in defence near your own goal-line there should be a short throw-in, but in these circumstances, we repeat, it is very often useful to fling a long pass right out to the stand-off half, who has come up on purpose, as this takes the opposition by surprise. Obviously, a long throw such as this calls for great accuracy, and here the American method of throwing is most useful. The ball is taken in the palm of the hand, and thrown as a javelin is thrown, and with a slight under-cut, so that it spins on its longitudinal axis, and in this way it can be thrown a surprising distance, very fast and very accurately. H. H. Forsayth, of Oxford and Scotland, was an adept at this, as anyone can be who will only give a little time to picking up the knack of it. But a wing must find by trial and error how he can most accurately throw-in from the line-out, and he should not rest till he has perfectly mastered this important art. He must not forget to work out a system with his scrum-half, whereby the half can show him the best place to throw. Finally we come to the—

Full-back, that very responsible position. There has been of late a dearth of really class full-backs in England, possibly because the position of full-back is sometimes considered rather as a negative place where safety is the essential virtue. Certainly safety must be a feature in

THE FULL-BACK

the play of a successful full-back, but there is considerably more in it than that.

The fundamental quality, without which no player will ever make a good full-back, is an instinctive sense of position. One of the best examples of possession of this positional sense is D. Drysdale, Scotland's full-back, and it is most instructive to watch him in action. The game looks so easy for him ; he is hardly ever forced to dash wildly after the ball, but whenever the opposition kick it he seems to be waiting to catch it, and if there is a sudden break-through, Drysdale is standing opposite the danger-spot to make the tackle.

This faculty for being in the right place is partly instinct, which is innate in a man, but it is also very largely knowledge of the game and intelligent summing-up of the possibilities. It should be obvious that a full-back must watch every move in the game, but apparently it is not, for often in club games he can be seen suddenly taking notice when the attack is bearing down upon him, though he should have been prepared for such a move well in advance. He must watch the disposition of the opposition before the ball is kicked off or put into the scrum, taking particular notice of the stand-off half, who will very often show him which way the attack is going, and he must watch the ball in the scrum, so that if his own forwards get the ball he can move up, while if the opposition have it he can move with the attack.

Generally speaking, he should endeavour to keep directly between the ball and his own goal-line, at a distance behind his own three-quarters which will enable him to take any normal kicks by the opposition. Naturally, distance will vary with conditions ; with a strong wind against him, for example, a full-back will stand farther away, while with a wind behind him he will go closer to the opposition.

Usually he will stand behind the scrum when it is in mid-field, but when on his own line he must be prepared for a blind-side movement, while at line-outs he will

RUGGER

start near the touch-line and follow the ball along the line.

But so many swift changes and chances are there in Rugger that it is impossible to dogmatise about position ; all we can do is to advise the full-back to watch every movement in the game, and to train most carefully his powers of anticipation.

Supposing that he is in the right position, it is most important that he should make absolutely *sure of fielding the ball without fail*. Nothing is so depressing for a team as to know that in all probability their full-back will misfield a high kick, and that they will consequently have to rush back in support. A safe field is a real asset to the morale of a team, and therefore a full-back should practise till catching the ball becomes second nature to him.

Here we must repeat what has so often been emphasised before, that a full-back, in normal circumstances, should *never wait for the ball to bounce* before catching it, but should make every effort to go in and take it full pitch. However, it is impossible to be dogmatic even about so universally recognised a principle as this, and if, for example, a high kick is dropping outside the full-back's 25, and he is not certain whether he will be able to reach it, while the opposition are not following up too closely, it may pay to let it bounce, for supposing he does not reach it full pitch, and over-runs it, the opposition have then nothing between them and the goal-line.

If, however, he waits and lets it bounce, he will practically always have time to follow the bounce and get to the ball at least as soon as any of the opposition who may be following up, thus making certain of holding up the attack. As in every other phase of the game, this is a matter purely for individual judgment, but we would repeat that only the very experienced full-back can afford to let that ball bounce.

By going towards the ball to catch it, a full-back is

HERDING MANŒUVRES

carrying out the principle which underlies play in his position, which is that a full-back should always go to meet danger rather than wait for it to come to him. He should go in to meet a forward rush anywhere in his own 25, instead of waiting and thus allowing the forwards to dribble past him when he is a stationary mark, though if he is outside his own 25 it may sometimes be better to wait for the inevitable kick too far ahead, which even the best-controlled packs must make at some time or another.

He should, as a general rule, go in to tackle his man, for thus he may confuse him and cause him to give a bad pass. Here comes the question of how a full-back should deal with the man with the ball, and much clever work beyond mere tackling may be done in this way. Let us suppose that, as in Fig. 78, the Black scrum-half has eluded the White in-forward, thus making an opening for his wing, who has got clean away on the blind-side and is making for the line, running some seven or eight yards from the touch-line. He has plenty of room to swerve round the White full-back, and a competent wing with a clear field should always be able to beat one man in such a position. Realising this, the White full-back early on gets very close to the touch-line, and thus forces the wing to alter his direction inwards. The full-back chases him in as much as possible, so that he may drive him into the arms of the White backs and back-row forwards, who will have been coming across and back in defence. The Black back-row forwards would probably be somewhere near their wing in support, but they should be covered by the defence. If the White left wing is a player who understands the theory of defence as clearly as did C. N. Lowe, of England, he will generally be ready for this herding manœuvre, and waiting to take the wing as *he is forced inwards*, and clearly this luring of the attack towards the defence's strength must often be more effective than a single-handed attempt to tackle by the full-back.

RUGGER

If, on the other hand, the Black wing is running close and parallel to, or slightly converging upon, the touch-line,

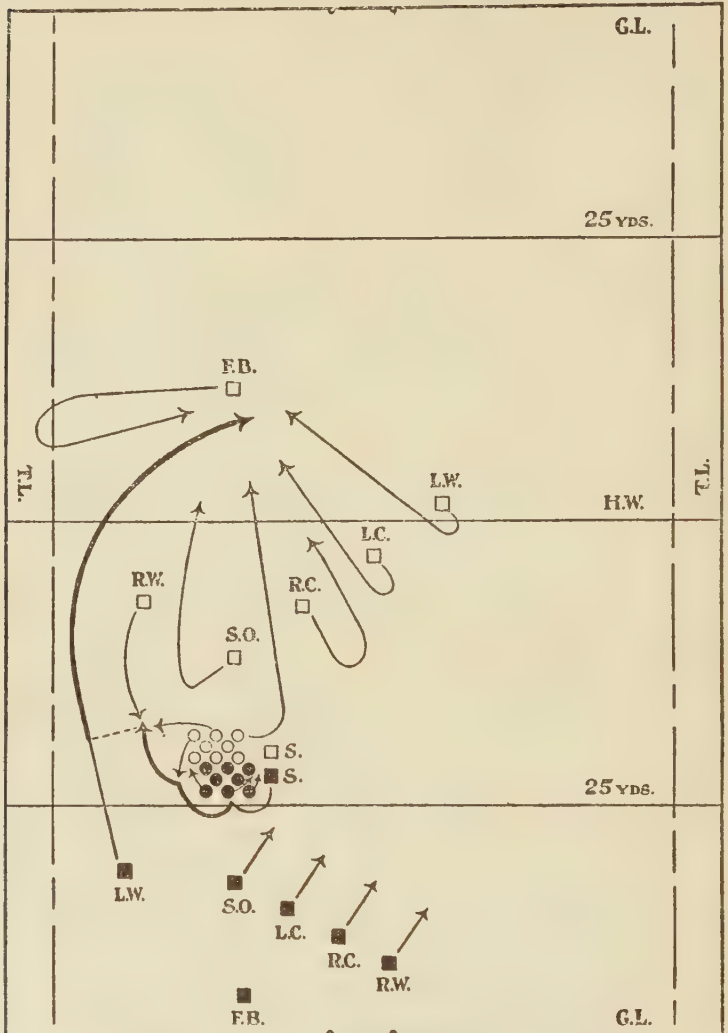


FIG. 78.

as in Fig. 79, and the whole attack is coming up past the advantage line, all the White full-back can do, with

DRIVING A WING INTO TOUCH

no support in the offing, is to herd the wing into touch.

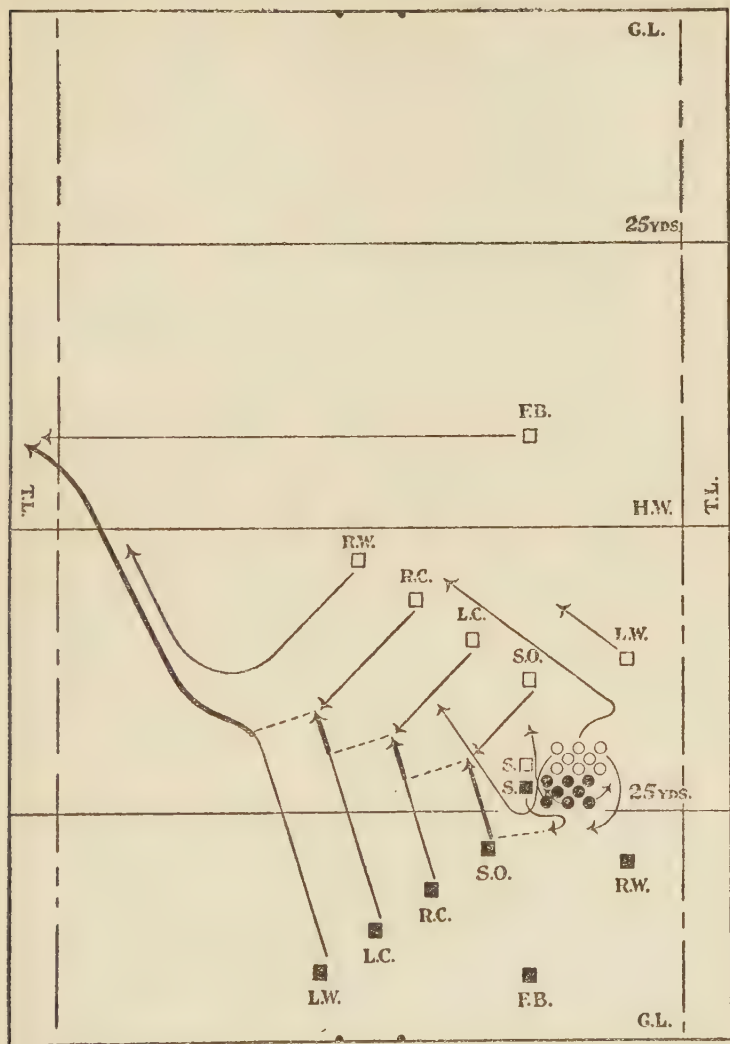


FIG. 79.

Now comes the even more difficult problem of dealing with, say, a centre who has broken through, with his

RUGGER

wing outside him. The first elementary principle here is to go for the man with the ball, going in to meet him, hoping that he may mistime his pass, or that by the swiftness of your advance you may get him in a smother-tackle, taking both man and ball. Clearly this is one of the occasions when it is useless to go low, for then his arms will still be free to pass even if he is brought down. The other occasion when it is essential to go high for man and ball is when an opponent is trying to bullock his way over near the line, when if he were tackled low he still might get the ball across the line.

But there are other ways of dealing with two men. It is sometimes possible by coming across to force one to pass and then to go on and take the other, a most satisfactory conclusion for the full-back.

There is also a more subtle method, which B. S. Cumberlege exploited with success. This is purposely to buy the dummy from the man with the ball, allowing him to cut inside on his own while the full-back makes for the wing. The full-back, however, in doing this will have seen to it that he was so placed as to force the man with the ball to swerve in considerably, so that he swerved into the arms of the defence, whom the full-back had previously seen coming across out of the corner of his eye. This, incidentally, is the sort of deliberate manœuvre which causes the knowing but ignorant spectator to patronise the full-back !

We have said that every player must be able to kick with both feet, and this is specially true of a full-back. He must specialise in straightforward punting, in spin-kicking, screw-kicking and drop-kicking, and it is worth remembering that for length and accuracy a drop-kick is always better than a punt, and that a drop kick sets the ball turning over and over lengthwise, so that should it pitch short of touch it will, in all probability, roll straight in.

If he can the full-back should always, as in Fig. 80, run out from the touch-line to make as wide an angle as

TIRING THE OPPOSING FORWARDS

possible before getting in his kick, for in this way he will get greater length. He should also make it a rule to get touch rather than distance, for it is particularly wearing and discouraging for forwards to follow up a long kick which is fielded by the opposing full-back, with the result that they are driven right back again. By all means let him acquire as much length consistent with safety as possible, but let him also always rather under- than over-kick. And he must remember that one of his objects is to save his own forwards and tire out the opposition as much as possible.



FIG. 80.

He may let the opposing forwards follow him as much as possible, though he must make certain of getting in his kick without being caught in possession. In Fig. 81 is suggested a way in which the full-back can often tire the opposing pack. It will be seen that the White full-back has

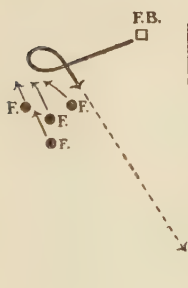


FIG. 81.

caught the ball near the touch-line, and has run out towards the middle of the field, drawing the opposing followers-up with him. He then turns completely round, facing his own goal-line, as the arrows show, and finds touch near his own forwards. In this way the opposing forwards will shoot past him, and he will have time to get a clear kick into touch without risk of having it charged down. He will discover many such ruses during the course of a game.

But a full-back is not only a defender; he can frequently join in the attack, and many are the times when a full-back has scored, or been directly responsible for a try. Let us look at an example of an attacking full-back, as in Fig. 82. Here the Black left centre, being hemmed in, has cross-kicked to the right for his right wing, but the kick has fallen into the hands of the

RUGGER

White full-back, who, instead of kicking for touch, immediately bursts through a gap on his own, thus

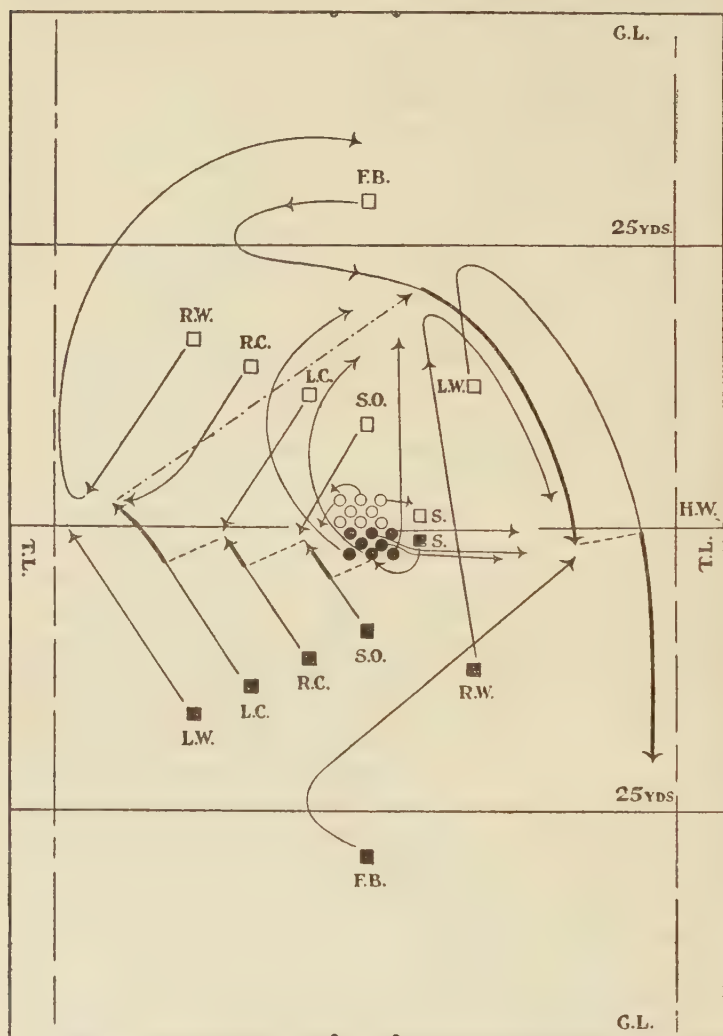


FIG. 82.

starting a valuable counter attack with his left wing in attendance and the Black defence out of position. Here

THE FULL-BACK IN ATTACK

it is important to note that as soon as the White full-back goes up in attack the white wing three-quarter on the side farthest away from the attack—in this case the right wing—must drop back to fill the full-back's position. But this is only one possibility out of many which will arise during a game, and the full-back should always be on the look-out for chances of turning defence into attack by passing movements, for thus possession of the ball is retained, instead of being lost by kicking. It may also be possible for a full-back to be most useful in attack by slipping up between the stand-off half and centre to make an extra player, though here again his place must always be filled.

We have said enough to show the importance and the many-sided nature of the full-back position, and it is clearly one which calls for a clever, level-headed and courageous player. He must be a close student of the game, he must be quick to note the peculiarities in action and tactics of his opponents, he must have sense of position and be able to kick, tackle, fall on the ball, and field it thoroughly and soundly, and he must be fast to cover the seventy-five yards of his goal-line, and be physically tough to take the punishment which will certainly come his way.

If a player has these qualifications, let him try playing at full-back, for he will find it a position where, as is not understood by many people, he will be able to have all the exercise he needs, and where he will be able to appreciate the finer points as well as share in the sterner aspects of the game.

CHAPTER V

SET POSITIONS IN ATTACK AND DEFENCE: THE KICK-OFF, THE DROP-OUT FROM THE 25, THE KICK FROM A MARK, AND THE PENALTY KICK.

THE first of the set positions is the one which comes earliest in the game, and that is the—

Kick-off.—The Black *players in attack* are shown in Fig. 83. Here the out-forward goes to the left of the kicker, with another forward close to him, so that they may go straight down the field either to break up any passing attack which may be started by the opposition when they have caught the ball, or to back up a kick down the centre which may be suddenly made because of an obvious gap in the defence. The remaining forwards line across as shown, with the in-forward nearest the touch-line. Behind them comes the scrum-half, so that should they tackle a man in possession and a loose scrum ensue he will be in position to get the ball away. The remaining outsides are aligned on the scrum-half, as shown, with the full-back behind them in a position to take a return kick. This leaves the stand-off half to kick off, and in our opinion it is better that either he or a centre should do this, to allow all the forwards to follow up. If the full-back is a particularly good and accurate kick, he may do it, but if he does, some one must be dropped back to fill his position and to cover the area where a return kick may drop.

Now what sort of kick is best? As a general principle, we think that a long kick at the corner flag should always be taken, which should drop in the danger zone

KICKING-OFF

as shaded in Fig. 83. This is the surest method of gaining ground, for (a) the ball may bounce into touch ;

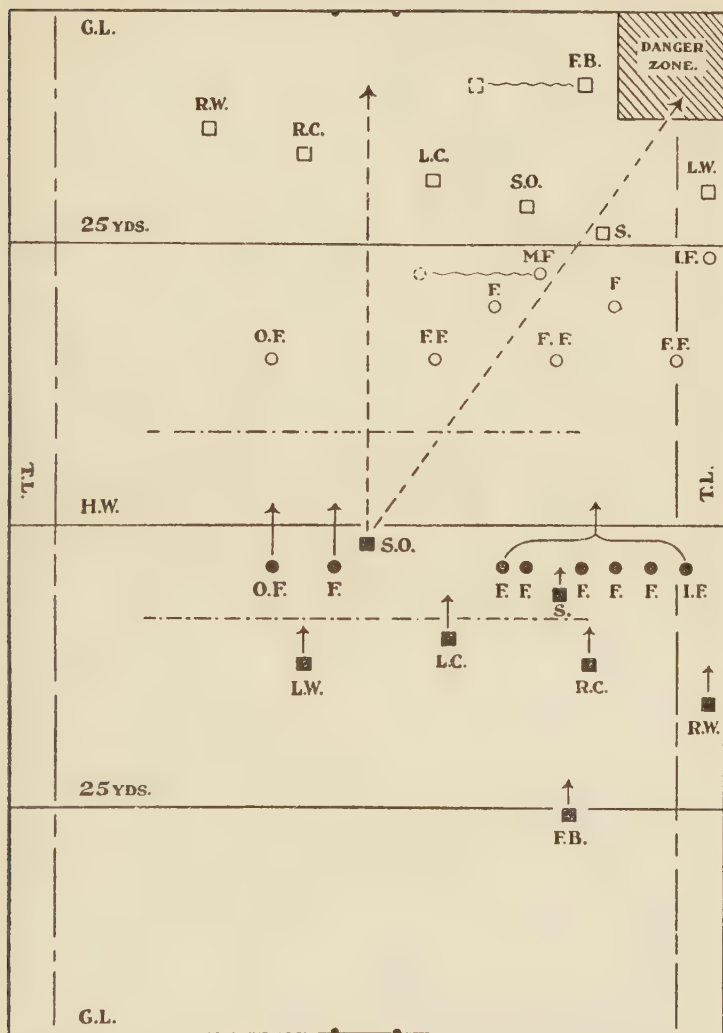


FIG. 83.

(b) if the full-back catches it, he will have to run out to get much length, while if the attacking forwards are

RUGGER

following up hard, and in a line rather than in a bunch, he will be forced to get his kick in quickly, so that in all probability he will not get much length ; (c) the full-back may misfield the ball and knock-on, when a scrum will take place uncomfortably near his goal-line. A short high kick can easily be caught and kicked or passed by the opposition, and even if the attack are up on the man who catches the ball, not much ground has been gained. However, the initiative should be left with the kicker, who may see a big gap in the defence, for which he will aim. Weather conditions also affect the kick, and with a following high wind and possibly a greasy ball, a straight kick down the middle of the field might pay, as in Fig. 84, when the defence and attack will endeavour to position themselves as shown, for a scrum under the goal-posts may easily result. If, however, the wind is boisterously against you, when long and accurate kicking is difficult, a short high kick, making certain that your own men get underneath the ball, will probably be better. In general, however, the long corner-flag kick should be used, aimed to drop as near the touch-line as possible.

Whether to kick left or right is also largely determined by weather conditions, for the sun and wind must be used against the opposition. The kick should go where the sun will be in the eyes of your opponents as they field the ball, or where a cross wind will make it difficult for them to find touch. Also, if they have weak defence on one wing, play towards that, or if their full-back does not appear to like taking or kicking the ball in a particular direction, that is the direction in which he must be forced to take or kick it. On an ordinary dull day however, it is a safe principle to kick away from the side on which your strongest wing is.

It is essential that forwards should stand six or seven yards behind the ball, so that as it is kicked they can be running at full speed and yet still be behind it, so that they follow up going all out. It is strange how difficult

FORWARDS BEHIND THE BALL

it is to persuade forwards to get well behind the ball, and the number of times a scrum in the centre is given

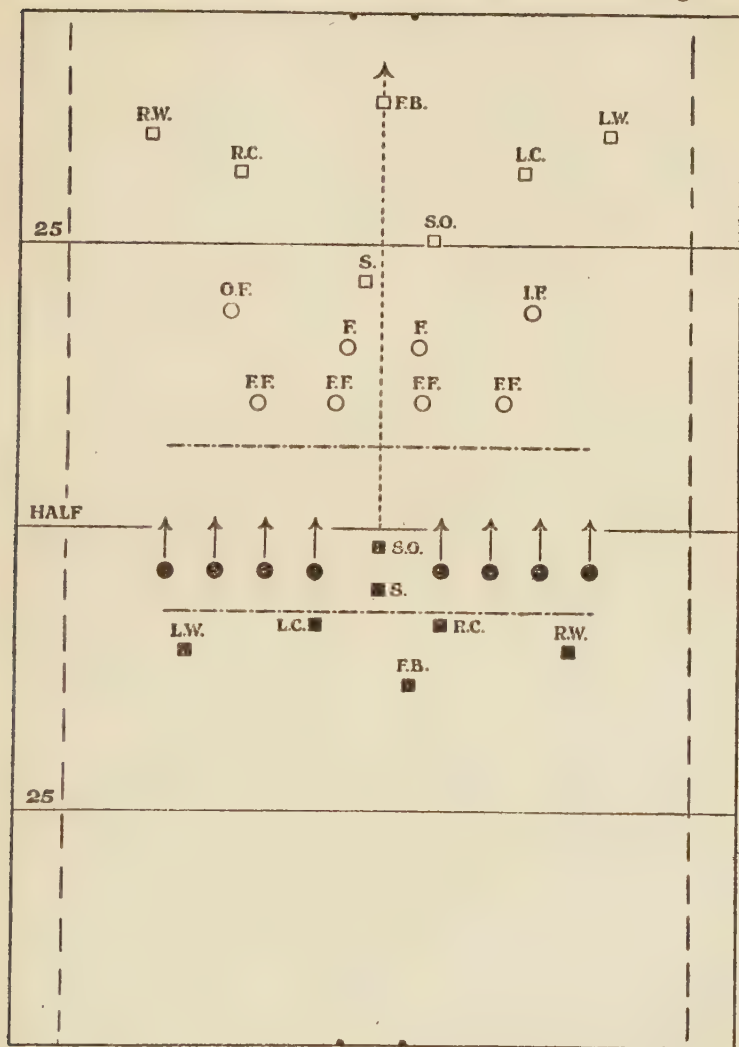


FIG. 84.

because forwards are in front of the ball when it is kicked is amazing. It is also most annoying when a good kick

RUGGER

is wasted in this stupid way, and it is the duty of the scrum-leader to insist that his men are going all out when they cross the line in following up, and that they are all behind the ball when it is kicked; they are



FIG. 85.

able to do both these things if they start to follow up well behind the ball. Here it is worth emphasising the fact that it is useless for forwards to follow up one after another, for the player who catches the ball can elude them almost as easily as he can one man. They must follow up in line, as in Fig. 85, for then it is impossible for the catcher to run round them, so that he is forced to kick for touch or to pass.

Now comes the disposition of *players in defence* at the kick-off, which can be seen again in Fig. 83. Here we see that the forwards are stationed much as in the scrum, so that should a loose scrum occur, or a scrum-back in the centre, they will be able to go down as quickly as possible in their accustomed places. The three front-row men are up close to the ten-yards line, though not on it, for that would mean a loss of valuable space in which to work. If the ball drops on the ten-yards line, they can run forward easily enough, and this applies to the whole defence, who will lie back correspondingly so that they will have more room in which to work, and will be coming forward to meet the ball instead of having it dropped over their heads. Here it is important to note that when waiting for the kick forwards should never run back to catch the ball, nor should they jump for it. If it is going over their heads, then they should let it go, shouting "Over," so that it will drop easily into the hands of some one behind them. Another point is that if the opposition try a short high kick, the forwards should at once gather round the place where it is dropping so that the opposition have no chance of coming through with the ball.

In the gaps behind the front-row men come the

FORWARDS CATCHING THE BALL

second row, while out on one side watching for any sudden attack down the undefended part of the field, will be the out-forward. Then the mid-forward will come in between and behind the second row, the in-forward on the touch-line, and behind him the wing three-quarter with the scrum-half slightly ahead of him and behind the forwards, about fifteen yards out from touch, and the three-quarters aligned on him. Last will come the full-back, ranging between the danger zone and the possible landing-point of a kick straight down the field, and it should be noted that if he concentrates on the danger zone he may be caught badly out of position by a kick down the centre. These positions are, of course, subject to alteration according to the attributes of the various players, but we think this arrangement of the defence will give an idea of the best method of covering the possible variations of kick.

Next comes the question of what to do with the ball should it be caught. A front-row forward will probably not have time to start a movement, as the opposing forwards will be upon him at once, and he will probably have to die with the ball, if he cannot possibly break through or find touch. The second-row men have more chance of starting a movement by passing the ball out, and this is very often most valuable, but if they do this, they *must pass at once*, so that the defence has not time to get up on the man to whom they are passing. Here we repeat that it is worse than useless for a man who catches the ball to run across the field, as this will give time for the defence to close up, and will make it impossible for the attack to straighten up and go through the gaps in the defence. These two second-row men, if they are filling the gaps in the positions we have shown, must be fast, safe-handling and experienced forwards who know when to open up the game, for the ball will often come to them, and their position is therefore a responsible one. It may be that the opposition are seen to be bringing up men on the undefended side; in

RUGGER

this case a kick may be attempted that way, or down the centre of the field, when it is worth while bringing an extra forward across to support the out-forward, who is already watching this undefended side. The defence, of course, must be like a concertina, ready to open out or close in as the circumstances demand. If, however, the forward on the undefended side is well up, it is improbable that a kick will be risked in that direction.

If the ball is kicked to the scrum-half, he is in position to start an attack, while if it goes farther to the wing three-quarter, he should have time to run out before the defence get on him. The point is that, having gained possession from the kick-off, every method of keeping possession must be tried before it is returned to the other side by kicking into touch. Moreover, every move of the attacking side before they kick-off must be noted, so that the direction and strength of their kick may be, as far as possible, anticipated and countered. This applies also to the—

Drop-out from the "25" line.—The usual place where this kick is taken is somewhere near the centre of the 25 line, but we would rather have it kicked from nearer the touch line, as in Fig. 86. This shows the left-centre dropping out from within a few yards of the left touch-line, aiming to drop the ball just over the half-way and near the right touch-line. The out-forward and the left wing will be near him in case of a mis-kick, and another forward will be somewhere near the middle of the ground, but the rest of the pack will bunch near the right touch-line, ready to follow up. The centre will kick as high and as hard as he can, and the very fact that he has such a long kick to make will give his forwards time to get under the ball when it drops, and it will drop behind the defence, having made a lot of ground. Had a kick from the centre of the field been aimed at the same spot, it would have had considerably less distance to go, and the forwards would have had proportionately less time to follow up and get beneath it. Moreover, since the

DROP-OUT FROM NEAR THE TOUCH-LINE

line of the kick from the touch-line will be more nearly at right angles to the opposite touch-line than the kick

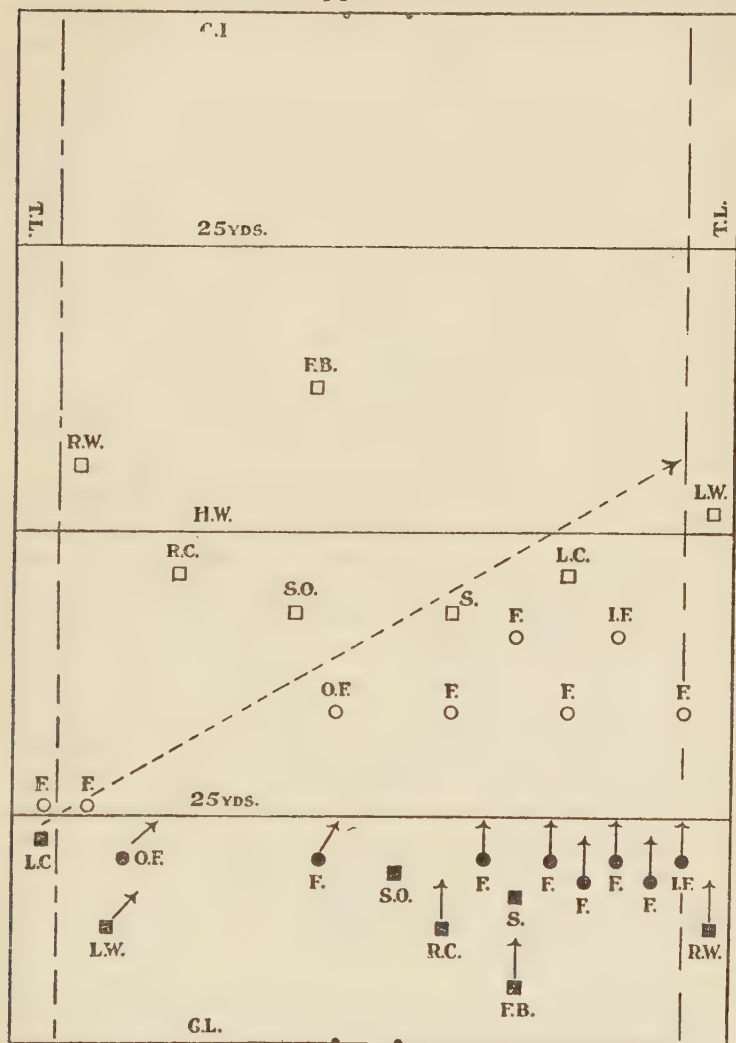


FIG. 86.

from the centre, the ball will have a greater chance of rolling into touch should no one be there to catch it.

RUGGER

The individual positions in attack and defence for this long kick can be clearly seen in Fig. 86. Here the defence are seen spread out to cover as far as possible the wide frontage whence the attack may come, the essential point being that wherever the kick is taken, two defending front-row forwards must be right up opposite the spot, one on each side of the kicker. The drop-out need not go ten yards as must the kick from the centre, but can be tapped just over the 25 line, and it is most important that two men should be detailed off to stop any little tricks of that sort. Moreover, if these two forwards did not come right up to the 25 line, the kicker would be able to do so, but as they are there he is forced to drop back a few yards to get in his kick.

In Fig. 87 we see the individual positions in attack and defence for the more generally used drop-out from the centre of the 25 line. Here again there are two front-row forwards opposite the kicker. The White out-forward is almost ten yards back on the blind side, ready for any unexpected move that way, and the rest of the side are covering the frontage again as well as possible. The Black stand-off half is kicking, with the out-forward and another forward in support, one on each side of him. The remaining forwards are bunched together, ready to follow up the ball, which should not be aimed out of their reach, for the possibility of their opponents making a mark from which they may kick a goal has always to be faced, and the Black forwards must arrive simultaneously with the ball. Here again it is obviously important that there should be no one in front of the kicker, or even likely to over-run him, but it is most difficult to keep people behind. The only way this can be done effectively is for the kicker to refuse to take his kick until every man is at least five yards behind him.

The kick should be taken by the best drop-kick outside the scrum, for accuracy makes all the difference from the 25, and the kicker must use his initiative all the time. If the defence have taken up position he may go

LOOKING FOR THE GAP

far out, as we have suggested, and try the long high kick over the half-way line, but if when he gets the ball he

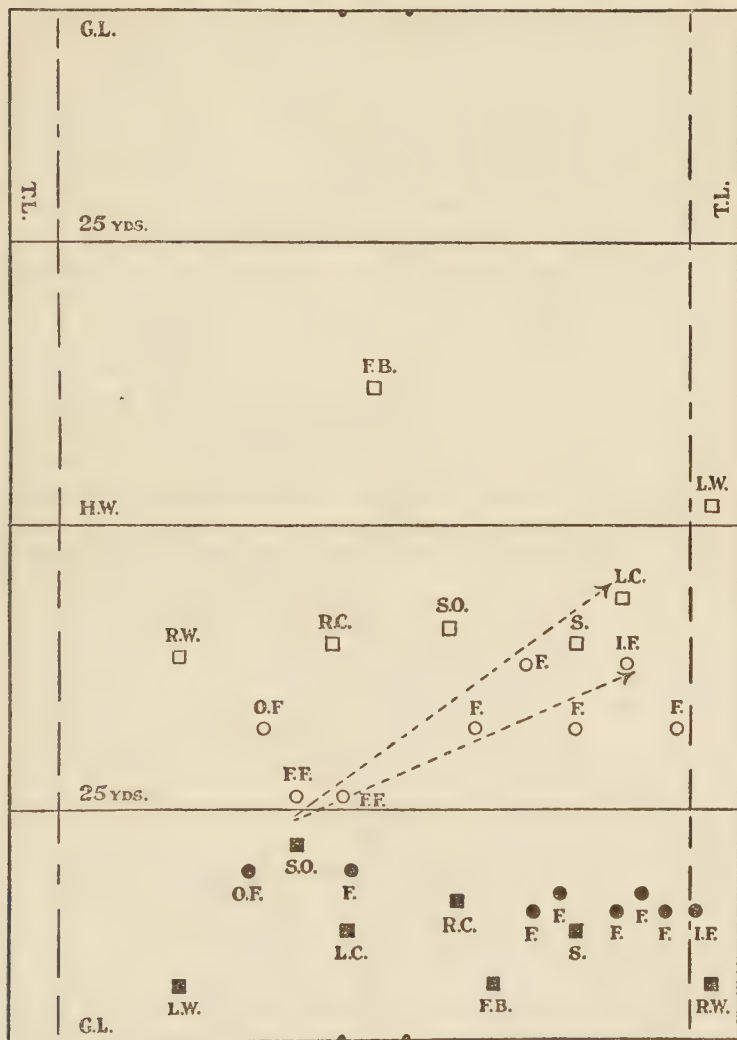


FIG. 87.

sees a gap in the defence he must kick for it as quickly as possible, even if his forwards have to come across,

RUGGER

for there will always be a chance of getting through. He may try a short kick straight ahead or to the blind side

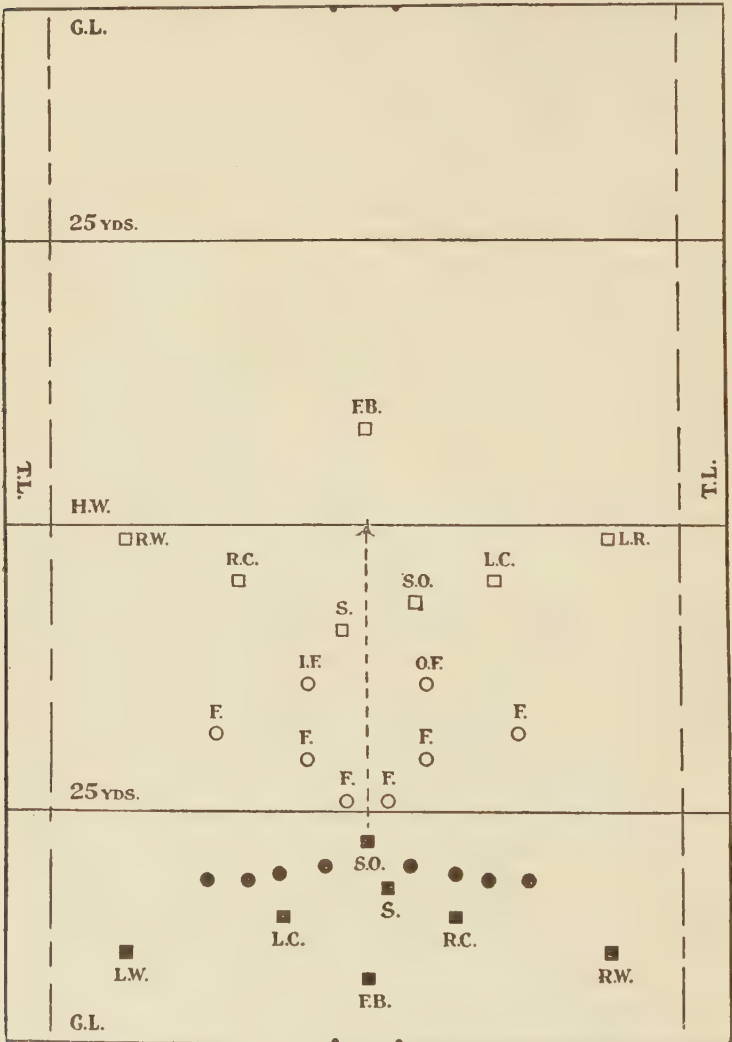


FIG. 88.

if no forwards have come up opposite him, or he may—as in Fig. 88—drop straight down the middle of the

USING A MARK

field, when the attack and defence will endeavour to position themselves as shown. Now having suggested what may be done by the kicker and the attacking side, we come to the duties of the defence. Here the first thing to notice is that possession of the ball will always turn defence into attack, and that again, as from the kick-off, possession is not to be relinquished at once, when the ball is caught, by kicking into touch. One of the best methods of turning defence into attack is by—

Making and using a mark.—If a man has time to kick into touch he has time to make a *mark*, and, as we have said, a mark from a drop-out should give an excellent chance of a goal, especially with a following wind. Therefore, since the man who makes the mark has to take the kick, the value of a team is proportionately increased by the number of people who are able to make a mark with any real prospect of kicking a goal from it. Having made a mark, the best sort of free kick to take has to be considered, and this will depend upon the capabilities of the kicker and the place where the mark is made.

If the side making the mark is down on points, a shot for goal, either by a place-kick, or, more usually, a drop should be taken, with the rest of the team spreading across behind the kicker and following up hard. If, however, a poor kicker makes the mark in mid-field somewhere near the half-way line, he should kick high and the rest of the team should follow up, while, if he is near the touch-line, he should make sure of finding touch, certainly doing so if his side is leading on points.

There is another method of attack from a mark, and that is by a *short kick ahead*. The ball need only go a foot in front of the kicker, in the direction of his opponents' goal-line, as in Fig. 89, and the kicker can catch it immediately, as shown by the action sketches, and start a passing movement. This is particularly valuable, for example, when there is very little time to go, and five points are needed, but the whole side must be prepared



FIG. 89. THE SHORT KICK AHEAD.

THE PENALTY KICK

for this move, for there will not be time to explain it during the game, and the kicker must know exactly what to do and how to do it. The illustrations show clearly how this kick is worked, though it should be used from a penalty kick rather than from a mark, as the opposition are not allowed to charge a penalty as they are a mark.

These possible developments of attack from a mark show plainly how much more useful a mark can be than a hurried kick into touch, though if a man cannot kick well enough to use a mark to advantage, he will surely have time to pass, and whenever possible a passing movement should be started in reply to a drop-out, for in this way possession and thus attack is retained.

We see, therefore, that the object of the defence against a drop-out, having caught the ball, is to retain possession and to initiate a counter-attack, and to this end every man must size up the disposition of the players behind the kicker, before the kick is taken, and do his best, should he get the ball, to strike at any weakness he can thus discover. Finally, we come to the best ways of utilizing a—

Penalty kick.—This will be determined by the state of the game, and by the weather conditions, as well as by the position in which it is awarded. First let us say that definite players should be detailed before the game to take the various kinds of penalty kick, for a place kick, a long punt to touch, a short kick ahead, as in Fig. 89, or a drop at goal may be necessary, and each one of these kicks must be entrusted to a specialist. For example, it frequently happens that for a kick into touch on the left-hand side either the left-centre or the stand-off half are better kicks, whereas the right wing or the full-back might kick better to the right. One man may be equally good at all of them, when he will take all penalties, but it is more probable that a separate player will take each particular kind of kick.

Now as to the kind of kick to take, supposing that a team have a competent performer at each particular kind

RUGGER

of kick. Broadly, we may say that near the touch-line and your own goal-line a kick for touch will be taken ; if in midfield in your own half the short kick which is immediately caught by the kicker and passed out, as we have previously described ; with the wind behind you, a long kick for touch ; if the sun is in the eyes of the opposition, a high kick straight ahead which must be followed up hard ; while, with suitable weather conditions, in your opponents' half either a place or a drop at goal may be tried, or, again, the short kick, as in Fig. 89. This kick should be used more often than it is, particularly if five points are needed, and the kick is given near your opponents' line. Here a penalty goal could give you only three points, and your opponents would then have possession of the ball, whereas the short kick and subsequent passing might well bring five points. The principle should be that if a side is behind on points it must attack, since it has everything to gain and nothing to lose, and it is with this principle in mind that the question of taking penalty kicks should be decided.

A complication arises in the fact that for off-side the non-offending team has the option of a penalty kick at the place of infringement or a scrummage where the ball was last played by the offending side, and it is not always easy to decide which of the two to take. If the kick presents an easy shot at goal, that is good enough, and also near your own goal-line a kick is the safest method of relieving pressure. But where a shot at goal is doubtful, and you are getting the ball in the scrum, it is often better to take the scrum, though here, too, if three points are badly needed, the slightest chance of a goal should be taken. Generally, we may say that if a side is on top, and there is not much difference in the position where either the place-kick or scrum has been awarded and this position is near the touch-line then a kick should be taken. Under the same circumstances, should the position be in the middle of the field, if the

THE SHORT KICK

side which has been awarded the penalty is getting the ball, it should take a scrum, though if it is not getting the ball, the short kick should be attempted. It is obviously impossible to give all the combinations of circumstances which will determine what course of action should be taken, and which will vary with individual teams, but we have said enough to show the general lines upon which every captain must work.

CHAPTER VI

THE NEW ZEALAND AND DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FORMATIONS.

BEFORE we finish with the actual theory and practice of Rugger, we must discuss other possible formations for fifteen players. The game as we have described it has been considered in relation to the usual British formation of eight forwards, two half-backs, four three-quarter backs and a full back, but we must note the formation used in New Zealand, the efficacy of which was shown to the present generation of players in the 1924-25 All Blacks' tour in this country.

In this formation there are only seven forwards, who pack 2-3-2, a scrum disposition with which we have already dealt, while the outsides consist of the extra forward, who may be described either as a rover or a half-back, a scrum-half, two five-eighths, a centre, two wings and a full-back. The rover puts the ball into the scrum, while the scrum-half stands at the base of the scrum to take it out, for the New Zealanders claim that the ball is heeled so quickly through their scrum that there is not time for one man both to put the ball in and get round the scrum to take it out. As a matter of fact, as we have previously tried to show in dealing with scrum formations, in our opinion the channel for heeling is exactly the same in the 2-3-2 formation as in our 3-2-3, and in this country halves have no difficulty in getting round in time to receive the ball from a heel. However, the rover has duties other than putting the ball in, and in attack he is well placed for backing up the five-eighths should that player break through, and, since he has not

THE ROVER

packed down, the rover is well forward, and the moment the ball is put in he can go straight across the field. It seems to us that should he do so he is definitely off-side, and certainly he makes it easier for his five-eighths to break through, by masking their movements and thus distracting the attention of the defence, and possibly drawing them slightly out of position. But, whatever his merits in attack, he is also most valuable in defence.

Obviously, being a rover and well forward, he can devote his whole attention to the opposing halves, and since he is so far up on them, if he cannot bottle them, he will at least make sure of driving the opposing stand-off half right across the field, which, as we have shown, is bound to cause the attack to break down. There is a way of countering this hampering activity of his, and that is for a scrum-half, whenever the ball is his, always to put it in on the blind-side, as with three forwards opposed to two his side will always have the loose-head. If he does this, the rover will naturally come round and stand opposite him, and will thus be unable to move across in time to interfere with an attack on the open side, nor will he be able to take part in the inception of an open-side attack should his own side get the ball. In this way his value is greatly lessened.

It is thus clear that the rover, though ostensibly he seems to be merely an agent for putting the ball in, actually does a great deal in attack and defence, and it is equally true that, though some people seem to think that the New Zealand formation behind the scrum merely differs in name from the British formation, actually it is based upon an entirely distinct principle. Let us suppose that the scrum-half passes the ball immediately it is heeled, when it will go to the inside five-eighths, this five-eighths passing to the outside five-eighths, who then passes to the centre, from whence the ball is transferred to the wing three-quarter. As a glance at Figs. 90 and 91 will show, the ball is always

RUGGER

passed out to the wing through this same chain of players in this order, which means that the inside five-eighths, who corresponds to our stand-off half, combines always with the same man, the outside five-eighths, who in turn always works with the centre whichever side of the scrum the attack may develop. Thus we see that these three players always have the same combination, and are, therefore, the pivot of the attack, whereas in the British formation the stand-off half may combine with either the left or the right centre, so that he alone is the pivot, though he has not the same opportunities for working up a really efficient combination. We may here note that this New Zealand disposition of players often confused the teams in this country against whom they played, for, as Figs. 90 and 91 show, the British outsides, whose positions were fixed, would find themselves opposite different men. For example, in Fig. 90 the White right-centre is marking the Black outside five-eighths, whereas in Fig. 91 the White right-centre is opposite the Black centre. Similarly the White left-centre in Fig. 90 is marking the Black centre, and in Fig. 91 he is marking the outside five-eighths, a fact which our orthodox defence quite naturally found confusing.

At first sight this New Zealand formation has obvious advantages, the most important being the opportunity for combination which the triangle composed of the two five-eighths and the centre must give. These three players, since they are always working together, must get to know one another's method of play, and so, with better combination, have more chance of bringing off sudden and unexpected attacks, and thus breaking through in the centre. This, in fact, is one of the chief reasons why the New Zealanders believe so strongly in their formation, for their theory is that the defence should be broken in the centre rather than overlapped on the wing.

We cannot deny that there is much to be said for this triangle, but it has a definite weakness. If it is to be

CONTRASTED DISPOSITION OF PLAYERS

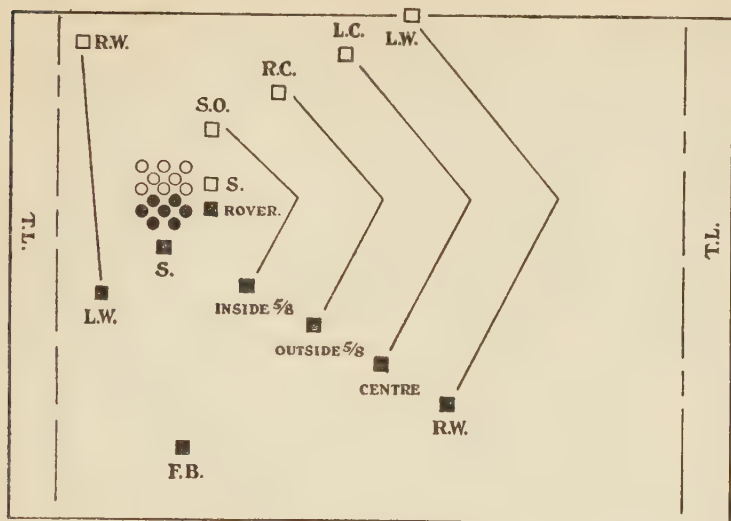


FIG. 90.

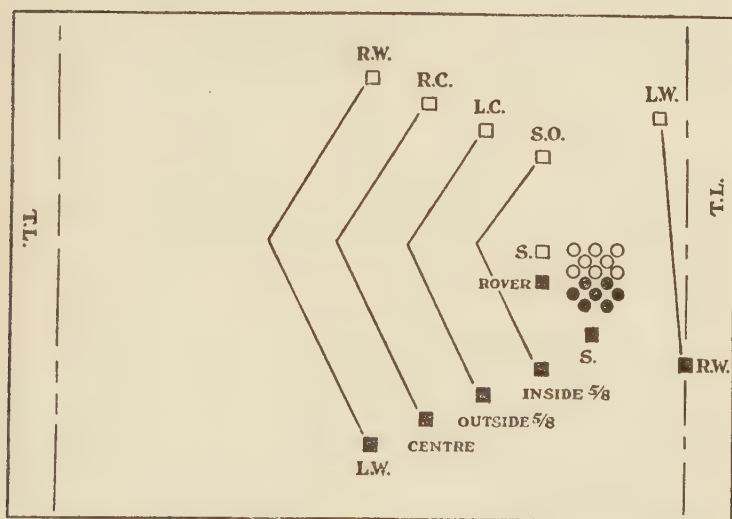


FIG. 91.

RUGGER

successful, the three players who compose the triangle must be equally efficient, for if one link in the chain is weak the attack is apt to break down, as the ball must pass through the hands of this link on its way to the wing. In the British formation, if one of the centres has an off day, it is always possible for the stand-off half to play to the other wing, for our method of attack is not so confined as that imposed by the triangle. Therefore, although at first it seems that the New Zealand formation, by its cohesion and theoretically smooth working combination, should be more mobile in attack, we believe that in actual fact it is more rigid, and, therefore, less adaptable to conditions than the orthodox three-quarter line. Rugger is essentially a game where differing conditions affect the mode of play adopted, and for that reason alone it seems to us better to have a formation which is as ready as possible to meet the demands of the moment, whether those demands are occasioned by the varying temperaments of the individual players or by the changing states of weather and ground surfaces.

There is another possible formation to be considered, which we will call the Dublin University formation. For this formation only seven forwards form the scrum, so that with the orthodox British arrangement of half-backs and three-quarter-backs a man is over, who is given the position of rover and placed definitely between the three-quarter line and the full-back, where he will be able to cover the movements of the attack or defence across the field.

Clearly an intelligent man in this position must be a great asset in defence, for he can nullify any breaks-through, interceptions or short punts by the opposition, and he would be particularly useful in aggressive defence. Suppose, for example, that a team is beaten forward and losing the ball in the scrum. It might be good policy to pack 3-4 so that the back row forwards and outsiders could lie right up in defence, with the seven-eighths, as the rover is termed, just behind them to stop short

A MAN WASTED

punting by the attack. Moreover, there would certainly be occasions when clever opportunism would make this rover a dangerous addition in attack, and we think it might be worth while trying this formation occasionally during a game, especially should the half-backs wish to make experiments in combination, when it would be as well to have an extra man to cover them.

In ordinary circumstances, however, the seven-eighths seems to us wasted, for the basis of Rugger theory is that as many men should be on the ball as possible, and to place a man in what would for the most part be a negative position behind the three-quarter line is surely not the best method of carrying out this principle. It is also very doubtful whether many clubs have seven forwards who can really hold their own against a competent pack of eight, and to risk weakening so essential a part of the team as the scrum can hardly be justified by the advantages of a man placed so far from the point of attack as the seven-eighths. To sum up, we consider that the orthodox British formation, if intelligently directed, is as sound as any formation which has hitherto been devised.

CHAPTER VII

CAPTAINCY AND REFEREEING.

A PART from the general application of tactics by individual players, there is one man who will have a great effect on the play of his team, and that man is the captain. Captaincy is no easy matter, for so quickly does the game vary and so much have individual temperaments to be considered that the ideal captain needs unusual powers of quick thinking and understanding.

First, let us say that captaincy should not merely be an honour, but should go to the best man available. There is a tendency to let the distinction of leading a side go round among the best or the most distinguished players, but there is more in captaincy than mere playing skill. A captain should be no figure-head, whose only duties are to spin a coin at the beginning of a game and call for three cheers at the end. He must above all have strength of character, and there is usually in every school or club a player of outstanding personality who is clearly fitted to lead the team. To such a man, whether he be the best player or not, the captaincy should go.

His necessary qualifications are many, and among them a genuine knowledge of the game as it is played in every position on the field may be taken for granted, for no team will follow a player who knows less than they do about the game they are playing. But as important as a knowledge of the game and a strong character is the ability to judge the character of others, for it is here that true captaincy makes itself felt. Rugby football is essentially a team game, and the responsibility for

TACT AND ENCOURAGEMENT

welding fifteen players into a cohesive whole rests with the captain.

It used to be the fashion to regard the Rugby footballer as a large and unimaginative lump of a man with a curious liking for raw steak, mudlarking and unproductive work, but that conception is now almost universally discredited. As all who have played the game know, the best players are generally the most intelligent men, and a first-class footballer, like any other athlete, must be sensitive enough to receive and act upon instant impressions of swiftly alternating phases of play, and therefore must be imaginative and possibly temperamental. Such a man requires careful handling if he is to produce his finest efforts, and a captain will need tact and sympathy to know how to get the best out of him.

This means that a captain must know when to praise or blame, and he will do well to remember that encouragement is more necessary than wholesale condemnation when a team is doing badly. There are occasions when individuals, or a whole side, may be taking things easily, or persistently adopting wrong tactics, when a few sharp words will have a good effect, but in general we may take it that players do not drop passes or mis-kick on purpose, and that explanation will be more worth while than censure. A man who has blundered knows well enough what he has done, and the added worry of blame may do him more harm than good. It is in these matters that judgment of character is so essential, for the blustering, swearing captain has a damping rather than an inspiring influence on his side.

A captain must keep cool in adversity, and refuse to be discouraged by failure, and he must do his best to set such an example on the field by his play, and by the spirit in which he plays the game, that his men will be glad to follow him. We have heard teams blamed for shady tactics or unsportsmanlike conduct, and while the team as individuals deserve such censure, the

RUGGER

responsibility lies largely with the captain. He must not only play a straight game himself, but if any of his men show any tendency to unfair methods, those men must be dropped at once and told why they are dropped. The suppression of unfair and foul play in Rugger rests not in the hands of referees, but in the hands of those responsible for choosing and controlling the teams concerned.

A captain is really the ambassador of his school or club off the field just as he is its leader in action, so that he must be prepared to sacrifice much time and to take much thought in caring for its interests. It is impossible to go into the endless situations in which he will have to make difficult or diplomatic decisions, but we have said enough to show that a Rugger captaincy is by no means a sinecure.

Whether a captain should be a forward or an outside is a point which has raised much discussion, but we think that if the choice lies between a forward and a back, both having equal personal qualifications, the back should be chosen, for he will be in a better position to direct the policy and tactics of his team on the field.

There is also this point to be noticed, that while forwards always realize that they have to have a leader, outsides have not the same natural understanding of the need of being led, so that if a forward is captain the leader of the backs is either not followed at all, or is only followed with reluctance. If, on the other hand, the captain is a back, the outsides will do as he tells them, while the forwards will follow their scrum-leader. Here is an appropriate place to emphasize the fact that if the captain is a forward there must be a vice-captain in definite charge of the backs, and that the backs must definitely be told by the captain that they have to take instructions from his deputy behind the scrum.

Having seen that there must be one man in charge of the forwards and one in charge of the backs, one of them being captain of the side, it is essential that these two

THE BEST POSITION FOR A CAPTAIN

should be in constant touch with each other throughout the game. It may be that the scrum-leader will send back word for a few kicks to touch which will rest his forwards, or that the leader of the backs will let the scrum-leader know of a scheme he proposes to try after the next scrum in which close co-operation with the forwards will be necessary, but whatever the combination may be, this co-operation is most valuable and too often neglected.

To return to the best position for a captain, actually the full-back sees more of the game than any other player, but he is too far from most of the play to be able to control his side to the best advantage. A captain may, however, learn much by consulting his full-back during the course of a game. Wing three-quarters are also too far away from the heart of things, and the scrum-half has enough to do without the added burden of captaincy, so that we are left with the alternative of stand-off half or centre three-quarter. We do not think there is much to choose between these two positions, though it may be that at stand-off half a captain will be so occupied in watching the work of his forwards and scrum-half that he may get out of position, and even a slight deviation from position here would be serious. However, W. J. A. Davies showed definitely enough that this need not be so, and in our opinion stand-off half is the better place of the two, for here a captain will be in close touch with the forwards and at the same time will be better able to direct attack and defence.

Possibly a forward will be the obvious choice for captain, and if this is so, we think the middle of the back row is the best place for him to pack, as in that position he can see if the scrum is binding properly, and he can supervise the work of the back row, in addition to being able to let the ball out or keep it as occasion demands. It is true that in the back row he will be unable to tell how much weight is going through and how much his forwards are doing, but it is always possible and advisable

RUGGER

for him occasionally to slip up into the front or second row to see how things are going.

A captain has certain definite duties apart from deciding the general tactics to be applied during a game. He will have to choose, if he wins the toss, which way to kick off, and he should know, especially if he is playing on his own ground, whether the tendency is for the wind to veer or back towards evening. In deciding whether to kick into or with the wind he will have to take into consideration the qualities of his own team and his opponents, but the general principle should be to play with the wind in the first half, for it may drop altogether, and it is far wiser to assert a superiority where possible from the first moment of a game.

He should, before going on the field, detail the men who are to take the various kicks, and he must see that, in case any player is crocked, each man in the team knows how the positions will be rearranged to fill the gap. Moreover, lest he himself be hurt, he should tell the man who will take on the captaincy when he leaves the field everything that he proposes to do, so that the tactics of the side will be carried on competently even though he is not there. On the field he must remember, if a high punt is dropping between two of his men, to say which of them is to take it, and he should watch carefully the play of each individual member of his team.

He must also, before and during the game, study the methods and characteristics of his opponents, remembering that each game is a fresh problem presenting special circumstances and different conditions.

Scrum-leadership is closely allied to captaincy, for the leader must know his forwards and their peculiarities, so that he can always get the best out of them. He should lead by example rather than by precept, and he must see that his men consistently perform their allotted duties in the set positions such as the scrum, the line-out and the kick-off. Above all he must allow no talking, and while he infuses enthusiasm into his forwards, he

REFEREEING

must see that that enthusiasm is directed collectively rather than individually.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that a mediocre team well captained, and with its forwards well led, will very often do better than a team of brilliant individuals whose talents are unco-ordinated by leadership.

Next we must consider the difficult problem of—

Refereeing. — The duties of a referee in Rugby football must, by the nature of the game, be most exacting. It is easy enough to sit in the stand and criticize his decisions—so easy, in fact, that more and more spectators are indulging in the scope given them by the difficulties of refereeing to air aloud their own imperfect knowledge of the rules. It is not sufficiently realized that from the altitude of the stand it is possible to look down on and note infringements which the referee cannot see, as he is on a level with the game, and must often have his view blocked by players who run in front of him.

Of course referees make mistakes, and it is their misfortune that a trivial oversight often paves the way for a deciding score, but it would be inhuman to expect any man always to referee perfectly. Far more remarkable than the mistakes referees make are the mistakes they do not make, a fact which would be speedily proved if any of the hyper-critical and brazen-lunged spectators were given the task of adjudicating a game.

The first qualification which a referee must have is a perfect knowledge of the rules, but that in itself is not nearly enough. He must also understand the spirit of the game, for it is by the spirit rather than the letter that the rules must be administered. Perhaps we can explain our meaning more fully by saying that a referee should act as a judge rather than as a policeman, for it is his duty to administer the law impartially rather than to search for the evil-doer, and it is thus that players should think of the referee, instead of regarding him from the criminal's point of view as a repressive minion of the

RUGGER

Rugby Union, to be deceived and avoided as cunningly as possible. The spirit of Rugger does not encourage deliberate evasion of the laws, and the referee should not go on the field expecting to meet any such evasion, though should it come his way he will check it with the utmost severity.

It is better if a referee has played the game himself, for if he has done so he will understand and anticipate the movements of play more easily, and so will be able to position himself where he can best see any technical infringements. This sense of position is most important, and many referees who know the rules well enough are quite useless because they are never up with the game. How often the referee fails to see that final pass which precedes a try because he is twenty yards behind the ball, when by anticipation, and even without being speedy himself, he could have been level with the man who gave the pass. It is certainly an advantage for a referee to be an old player, and he must be as physically fit as any of those taking part in the game, though we have sometimes thought that this question of physical fitness has not been quite seriously enough taken by referees.

Next in importance in a referee's equipment comes self-confidence, for a game will always run smoothly under a referee who knows his own mind, though any doubt or vacillation may have a most disturbing and disintegrating effect. Players know at once when a referee has a real grip of the game, and they know equally quickly when they can take liberties with him. A referee must, therefore, be prompt in his decisions, and if he remembers that once his decision is given it cannot be altered he will allow no arguing on the field, though he should always be prepared for friendly discussion in the dressing-room after the game. It is, we think, advisable that referees should briefly explain their decisions when they blow the whistle, for this is the best way to check any tendency to dissension. Some referees do this, and,

POINTS TO WATCH

from the players' point of view, we can say that this is the most satisfactory form of refereeing.

But though a referee must make his presence felt, he must not be obtrusive, for the best games are those in which the whistle is least heard. It may be argued that some games call for more whistle than others, and this is so, but it is equally true that by firm handling a referee can greatly lessen the need for whistling, and the more competently a game is controlled the less will that control be apparent.

The difficulties of refereeing are added to by the fact that referees must occasionally take their eyes off the ball should there be any suspicion of doubtful tactics or unfair play. A quick glance round the field and behind the back when play is in progress may often be the means of preventing something undesirable from taking place. We have already dealt with the man who deliberately falls down in the scrum to stop a straight shove or a wheel, a transgression of the laws which is not sufficiently penalized. This is obstruction, and another form of obstruction occurs when a man, having passed the ball, continues running in front of the player to whom he has passed, thus shielding him from would-be tacklers.

The scrummage, as every referee knows, is the most fruitful ground for infringements, and it is unnecessary to go into such tricks as handling the ball in the scrum, or such line-out illegalities as pushing in the back, swinging the elbow or hand across an opponent's eyes, or holding a jersey to prevent following-up, but we would suggest that referees might watch the line-out from the side, instead of from the end of the line. By thus positioning themselves they could see the forward throw well enough, and they could also pick out any shady tactics.

To return to the scrum, the back-row forwards must not be allowed to swing suddenly out to bar the passage of the scrum-half, and it is very easy for a scrum-half

RUGGER

to impart spin to the ball as he puts it in so that it bounces into his own front row. And while the ball is being put in, thus drawing the referee's attention, we have known three-quarter lines behind his back to creep up off-side in defence, a trick for which the referee must be on the look-out.

We have mentioned the final forward pass, and another similar move which needs attention is the cross-kick and the subsequent danger of players following up being off-side. And while on the subject of off-side, we should like to emphasize the fact that referees have no right to give a scrum for this transgression unless it is definitely accidental. A penalty kick is the punishment, and it must be applied, though referees are apt to use their discretion in the matter too much. Here we may point out that *any* member of a team is allowed to shout "All on-side" when following up a kick, provided that this is so, and not only the man who has kicked the ball. We should like to stress this, as some referees maintain that only the kicker may shout.

We think that more attention should be given by referees to the manner in which the ball is hooked in the scrummage. For instance, the great majority of hookers when striving for the ball do so with the near leg in such a manner that the ball has not passed a player on either side of the scrummage, and consequently has never been allowed to become properly in the scrum. We feel that this irregularity should be penalized more severely than it is at present, as hooking with the near foot in this way more than anything else prevents the ball entering the scrummage.

Referees should, save in exceptional circumstances where unfair play is suspected, always award the right of putting the ball into the scrummage to the non-offending side. This is important, for though the rule states that the referee *may* order the ball to be put in on whichever side he chooses, this is only to give him power to deal with any situation which may arise. In ordinary

AN ANNOYING PRACTICE

circumstances, it is imperative that the principle of awarding the ball to the non-offending side should be recognized as a definite principle of the game, and with this understanding it should be followed by all referees.

We think that referees should enforce more strictly the rule which says that a tackled player must immediately get up from or roll off the ball without interfering with it. It is quite clear that the ball must not be interfered with in any way after a player has been tackled until it has been played with the foot, and this is too often neglected by referees as well as by players.

Finally, we can never understand why, after a scrummage has been formed and one scrum pushes another, referees should bring the scrummage back to where it formed down. There seems to be no reason for this, and it is certainly most annoying, after getting the first shove and gaining ground by honest work, to be forced to go backwards and so lose both the first shove and the ground that has been gained. As long as a scrummage is originally formed in the right place, it is surely up to the forwards to see that they either hold their own or beat their opponents in pushing, and if they fail to do so they must expect to lose by their inferiority. If, however, a pack can allow its opponents to wear themselves out by pushing, knowing that they will be brought back before the ball is put in, an incentive to quick forming down and pushing is lost.

We have raised these points as from our playing experience we think they need the most careful attention. We hope that some of these suggestions will be helpful to that body of men who give so much of their time with such success to helping and improving our game, and without whom Rugby could not exist. For this reason we think it is the duty of every player when he retires from the game, and is still in close touch with it, to take up refereeing. By so doing he will render a real service to Rugby football, and he will be strengthening the only class of men from whom referees should be drawn.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MODERN GAME AND FUTURE TENDENCIES, A SUGGESTED NEW RULE, AND ARGUMENTS AGAINST SUBSTITUTION.

NOW that we have enumerated, as far as possible, what in our opinion are the attributes necessary for individual players and some of the possible movements in attack and defence, we must consider the general principles upon which this groundwork of Rugby knowledge can be applied in practice under present conditions, and also what the future tendencies of the game may be.

The first fact that strikes us in the playing of the game is that possession of the ball is everything, and from that fact it follows that constant attack must be maintained. Clearly there are many means of maintaining the attack, but for our purpose we are justified in dividing ways of attack into two branches—the orthodox and the unexpected. Hitherto orthodox attack, which has for its foundation the theory that forwards obtain possession, while halves and centres make openings, and wing three-quarters score, has been generally prevalent, and this theory is a sound enough link in the chain of progress. It is certainly a great advance on the old theory where forward frontal attack was the backbone of the game, when there was no heeling, and consequently no organized attempt at evasion of the defence. When heeling came in a definite link was formed between the scrum and the three-quarters, so that evasion was practised on clearly defined lines, with a resultant development in back and half-back play.

FORWARD SPECIALIZATION

It is safe to say that whatever progress Rugby football has made, its development as a scientific game has been due to the necessity for new forms of defence to counter new forms of attack, and it was this necessity which brought the back-row forward his present responsibility as a check against attacking half-backs. Although there are still many people who believe that fast breaking forwards tend to slow down the game, we would repeat that, in our opinion, their activities are merely a step towards the use of speed in fresh directions. Here we may emphasize the fact that the men in the back row are no longer merely individual spoiling units, but form an organized line of defence, as we have previously explained. In the past they were lone skirmishers, but now all three working together to a preconceived plan form a complete circle of defence round the scrum.

We have heard, and no doubt shall hear again, the familiar lamentation for the good old days when forwards packed any way in the scrum and when specialization was unknown. Those days may have been good, but forwards packed casually simply because no other system of packing had occurred to them; if there is specialization in the positions behind the scrum, we can see no reason why forwards should not also have particular duties. By this we do not mean that a back-row forward should not know how to pack in the front row in emergency, for at school every player should be made to pack in every position so that when he advances to a higher class of football he is grounded with a general knowledge which will enable him to specialize. It is fair to say that when casual packing was in vogue, the responsibilities of forwards were not so great as they are to-day, for while we admit that it was their duty to secure possession of the ball, to that duty we now add the responsibility of checking the attack of the opposing halves and backing up in the attack of their own side. If their defensive duty is efficiently carried out, it is easy to see that the direction

RUGGER

of attack must be pushed across the field away from the scrum, and this naturally is having a great effect upon the basic principles of the game. These principles, we may roughly say, used to be that if equal numbers of players were opposed an attack would fail, while a man over in attack would be likely to produce a score.

Obviously the man-over theory still holds good, but it seems to us that Rugger has now reached a period when attack and defence are equally balanced, when a man-over position is difficult to secure by ordinary methods, when, in fact, the answer of defence to orthodox attack has become effective, and observation has proved it to be true that nearly all movements on accepted principles from set positions are likely to fail. If this is so, attack to be successful must be unorthodox and unexpected, and, since it is being pushed over to the wing by back-row forwards, it seems that the wing three-quarter is now becoming the pivot of the game, for, having drawn the defence, he will be able to swing back the attack to undefended areas by ruses such as the cross-kick or the return pass. Needless to say, the wing will not be the only man who can swing the attack, though he will be increasingly expected to do so, but the principle implies the growing need for individualism, though this in itself is not enough. Individuals must undoubtedly be encouraged, but with it as an indispensable factor in success comes the importance of studied backing-up against the weak spots in defence.

The visits of teams from New Zealand have shown us that the importance of individual attack and co-operation has been fully realized in that country, and it was to emphasise and improve individualism that New Zealand abolished kicking full pitch into touch outside a player's own twenty-five. Not only did this innovation force players to try to do something themselves with the ball rather than tamely play for safety by finding touch, but it is said to have improved the standard of back play

REASONS FOR A NEW RULE

and to have made the game faster and more open. Naturally, before we can judge this rule it must be carefully tried out, and in the one game we have had when it was in force the conditions were so strange that it was not given a fair opportunity. There are, however, strong arguments against it, and one is that it reduces the need for close dribbling by forwards. If under English rules a forward dribbles too far, an opposition player may gather the ball, and by kicking to touch send the forward toiling back. In New Zealand the opponent would not be able to kick to touch, and it is improbable that he would be able to do anything with the ball before the forward who had kicked too hard was upon him. In our opinion, anything which lessens the value of close dribbling is unfortunate, for surely this method of attack is one of the foundations of the game. Moreover, this embargo on kicking restricts the action of individual players, and we are strongly against any restriction of individual liberty. We realise, however, that the New Zealand authorities conceived this rule in a genuine attempt to improve the game, and we do not wish to be merely destructive in our criticism. We should therefore like to suggest what might, in our opinion, be a better method of obtaining the objects of the no-kicking rule.

One of the reasons why excessive kicking into touch is bad play is that by putting the ball into touch possession is given to the other side. To make players realize this more fully, we propose that the value of this possession at the throw-out for the non-kicking side be increased, so that while a player may still put the ball into touch should it seem expedient to him to do so, he will have to consider more carefully the occasions upon which he should kick.

At present the only method of re-starting the game from touch is by throwing in the ball at right angles to the touch-line, and this in itself is a restriction which tends to do away with line-out play. So often now do we see a scrum ordered when the ball is thrown

RUGGER

in crooked or is knocked forward that in some quarters it is suggested that the line-out should be altogether abolished, and that scrums should take its place. We think that this would be a great mistake, and instead we suggest that the restriction of only being allowed to throw the ball in straight when the ball has been punted full-toss into touch should be removed, and that the side with possession should be able to restart play by a punt or a drop-kick in any direction, or a pass straight out or back. As from the kick-off, no goals should be allowed from touch, and this unrestricted method of restarting play would only be adopted after a clear punt out, not after dribbling out or when the ball had bounced into touch, when the present method would be retained. By this suggestion we are bringing in no new rules; we are simply increasing the liberty of the player, and we think that this would in practice carry out and develop the basic principles of the game.

It is at once apparent how much wider would be the scope for initiative and tactical skill if this method were adopted, for not only would the wing three-quarter who was responsible for starting the game have many possible courses of action, but he would depend upon the intelligent backing up and co-operation of the rest of his team. He might wish to punt from his opponents' twenty-five line so that the ball would drop under the goal-posts, when his forwards would have to be following up down the centre of the field. He might decide to cross-kick or pass back, or do anything, in short, which seemed the best way of striking at the defence, and any one who cares to think out the varied tactical schemes which might ensue will agree that the possibilities are many. Undoubtedly every member of a team would have to understand these possibilities and anticipate the probable combination which would be needed; in this way the general knowledge of the game would be increased, a team would be kept on the alert, and individual judgment and skill would be improved.

THE SPEED LIMIT

There are occasions when touch-finding is undoubtedly the best policy, but under the New Zealand rule good play of this description is always penalized. By our suggestion a long and accurate kick for touch would still be worth while, though it would never be a method of attack or defence to be lightly used. While we admit, however, that the New Zealand rule has, by penalizing kicking, placed more value on individual play, we hold that our suggested innovation, by removing restrictions, instead of imposing them, would limit casual and safety-first touch-finding equally well, since no side, when they can do anything more profitably, will wish to give such advantageous possession to their opponents. We claim also that it would widen the scope of the game, giving more rein to individual anticipation and knowledge of theory, and, in addition, that it would improve kicking and be a direct incentive to team co-operation and backing-up. At least we feel that it would be interesting and possibly valuable to try it for a season.

This is one possible development of the game, and others will doubtless be suggested in the near future. No one can deny that Rugger is now directed less by brute force than by brains, and, though the game is not more difficult than it used to be, it is faster, a fact which has caused a considerable amount of adverse comment. We do not think there is any danger of it becoming too fast, as it is bound to find its level, for there is, after all, a limit to physical endurance, and when this limit has been reached the game will automatically cease to increase in speed.

To sum up, we see that under modern conditions combined unorthodoxy should be the aim of all thinking teams. Back-row forward play is not yet by any means perfect or fully understood, and it is still possible for clever pairs of half-backs to use ruses and to break through near the scrum, while halves must combine with the centres and centres with wings to produce those

RUGGER

unexpected movements in attack which penetrate the now accepted defence. More and more, we believe, the game will tend to swing from one side of the field to the other, and, correspondingly, forwards will come to be regarded as the main scoring force, since they will be able to give the co-operation which will lead to tries. This is a curious reversal from the early days of forward frontal attack, when it was bad form to heel or to go down in the scrum, for from being the most stolid and unimaginative part of the team, forwards have become the most mobile and active, and it is worth noting that their value is increased by the fact that when the scrum has broken up they become virtually backs, but since, unlike players outside the scrum, they are not bound by their positions, they can go where they like and thus have more scope than any other player on the field.

Although, in spite of those who say that Rugger has reached its full stature, we see that it continues to develop, there is, in our opinion, no likelihood of its losing the qualities which have made it so fine a game. Scrummaging, for example, will be just as intense while it lasts, though even now it is no longer the protracted waste of energy which once it was. Tackling will be harder than ever, for it will have to be effected at consistently greater speed, and this will make the hand-off relatively stiffer. Thus the sterner virtues of the game will remain to breed hardiness and courage, while more and more a premium will be placed upon intelligence. Since this is so, we feel that Rugger will go from strength to strength and that progress on the lines we have described must be sought after and welcomed.

There are, however, suggestions afoot which are not for the good of the game. In New Zealand, we understand, it is thought that should a player be definitely injured before half-time, he should, with the consent of the opposing captain, be replaced, since he might otherwise continue to play out of loyalty to his side, and thus seriously injure himself, as did C. J. King-Turner when

SUBSTITUTION

playing for Blackheath against the Harlequins last season. Moreover, it is urged that to lose a player early in the game is an unfair handicap to a side, who will reap no great advantage if a fresh man is substituted in the first half, when freshness is general. This question of substitution is bound to be brought up again from time to time more insistently, and thus it seems appropriate now to discuss it.

We are definitely against this substitution, for it might so easily lead to abuse. If, for example, a player had an off-day, it would be possible for him to pretend to be crocked, whereupon an equally able substitute who was playing well might be brought on to improve the attack. From this the principle of substitution might develop as far as it has in American football, where lines of reserves are kept in readiness and brought on to the field for special duties. If, let us say, a goal has to be kicked, an expert goal-kicker, who perhaps can do nothing else, is temporarily substituted, and retires immediately he has made his kick. Again, it may be decided to attempt a particular movement at which one of the reserves has specialised, when this player will be brought on to the field for a few minutes. Obviously this is carrying substitution to absurd lengths, and while we do not suppose that we shall ever see such happenings on a Rugby field, we are definitely against admitting the thin end of the wedge. Nor do we favour the method adopted in Lacrosse, when, if a man is hurt, the corresponding player on the other side goes off to equalise the numbers. If this were done, a weak player might be opposed to a brilliant three-quarter, and the weaker player, by getting crocked and going off the field, would thus have rendered his side a great service by ridding them of a formidable opponent.

There seems to be no need to change our present principle that if a man is injured it is all in the luck of the game, for to lose a player is in actual fact a fine test of the versatility of a team, who should be able to rearrange

RUGGER

their forces adequately. Moreover, a side that is one short very often plays better simply because it has extra responsibilities, and, therefore, must put out extra effort. But, as we have said, injury is all in the game, and at that we are content to leave it.

CHAPTER IX

COMMENTS ON THE LAWS OF THE GAME

BEFORE we make our comments on the Laws, which are printed in full elsewhere, we should like to put on record the very great work that was done when the Laws of Rugby Football were brought into their present form and recodified by the Rugby Union as the result of many years' labour. This recodification was issued in the summer of 1926, and no one can deny that the laws are now in a most convenient and readable form, whereas in the old days they were arranged without logical sequence or cohesion. It is a simple matter to read through and understand them all, and it is to be hoped that every player will take advantage of the fact to make himself fully conversant with them and all their implications.

The comments we make are in no way intended to be destructive, but are simply the result of a certain amount of playing experience, and we merely wish to point out what to us appear slight difficulties or to emphasize points which are sometimes overlooked.

Law 3.—Many players do not seem to realize that the goal lines are in-goal.

Law 4.—Here it is worth noting that there is a tendency to make Rugger balls too pointed, shaped, in fact, more like cigars than eggs. A pointed ball greatly increases the already considerable difficulty of dribbling, and the flight of such a ball in the air is most deceptive.

Law 7.—The method of scoring in Rugger is a matter which is always causing dissension, and it may be interesting to note how scoring has changed since the earliest days of the game.

RUGGER

Until 1875 it was simple enough, for the Rugby Union ruled that "a match shall be decided by a majority of goals only."

In 1876, however, this was felt to be too stringent, and it was decided that matches should be won by a majority of goals, or, if the number of goals were equal or no goal were kicked, by a majority of tries. Up to this time, it will be noticed, no points were counted for a try or a goal, and it was not until 1886 that a goal was definitely made equal to three tries, while in 1889 a goal was recognized as three points and a try one point, the match being decided by a majority of points. Since then the alterations have been in the scoring, and in 1890 a penalty goal was two points, a goal from a try or a dropped goal three points, and a try one point. In the following year another change was made, a try being raised to two points, a penalty goal to three points and a converted goal five points, while any other goal was four points. In 1893 the value of the try was raised to three points. It was not till 1905-6 that the present mode of scoring came in and the field goal was abolished.

It is thought in some quarters that the present scoring system gives too much value to kicking. In South Africa, for example, it is advocated that the dropped goal and the penalty should be less, and with good reason, for in that country the light atmosphere and the hard ground make kicking easier. In New Zealand a desire is expressed for raising the value of the try to four points and making a converted goal six, while any other goal should equal three points. By thus raising the value of a try the value of kicking is lessened, for conversion represents a half addition as against our two-thirds. It is perfectly true that the New Zealand desire to make the object of the game the scoring of tries is very sound, but it will be observed that one converted try in their system equals two penalty goals, thus greatly decreasing the value of a penalty goal, which is also beaten by a try. This seems to us to be a dangerous tendency; it is most important

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN SCORING

that the value of penalty goals should not be lessened, as the temptation for wrong-minded players to risk obstruction and unfair tactics is proportionately increased.

In our opinion the method of scoring as we have it is perfectly sound, but if any change should be made we suggest that the dropped goal, penalty goal and the try be decreased to two points, a goal from the mark to one, and a goal from a try to three, in which case the try shall not count. This would lessen the emphasis on kicking, for the dropped goal, for example, could no longer beat a try, and three tries would equal two goals, while the penalty would still equal a try.

Here we may add that in New Zealand it is suggested that no mark should be allowed outside the player's own twenty-five, while in that country there is also a local law which says that no heel mark is necessary when a mark is made, the reason for this being that the heel mark pre-supposes that the catcher has plenty of time and that his action is, therefore, not so meritorious as a mark made in a desperate emergency, when it might be impossible to place the heel on the ground. We do not agree with this, for we think a mark is a just penalty for bad play, as a player is generally enabled to make a mark through bad play by his opponents, when, for example, the forwards have kicked the ball too hard, or backs have misjudged their kicking ahead. Moreover, to take an instance, if a defender catches a ball while jumping in the air he might very well be collared by an attacker before he touched the ground. Under the New Zealand rule he can make his mark in these circumstances, but it does not seem fair to us that the attacker should be deprived of his reward for keen following up.

Law 10.—A great deal of responsibility devolves upon the referee, and it seems to us that it would be as well, if possible, to remove the additional distraction caused by his having to watch the time. We should therefore like to suggest that for important matches a time-keeper be stationed in the stand, whose sole duty

RUGGER

it would be to check the time, giving the signal for half-time and no-side by blowing a hooter or ringing a bell. It is quite a common occurrence, and a very understandable one, for the referee, through his concentration on the game, to allow a few minutes extra by mistake, and matches have been won and lost by such oversights.

Law 11.—Very rarely do touch judges conform with this rule, which says that “the touch judge must assist the referee by standing one *at* each of the goal posts of the defending side.”

A touch judge is only responsible for his post, and must stand right alongside it and underneath the bar, so that not only can he see whether the ball passes between the posts, but also whether it crosses the bar, though it may afterwards be blown back. It would be a good thing if touch judges all wore Rugger boots, for in this way they could get a better hold of the ground and so could keep up with the game; they would, indeed, be probably more efficient if they changed altogether.

Law 13.—This comprehensive law really gives the essence of the game and shows how straightforward and simple Rugger is, as there are so few restrictions on players. This very fact, however, by giving the utmost liberty to the player, makes the possible movements in which he can be involved limitless; and thus the game is seen to be correspondingly complicated as compared with that fine game, Association Football, where players are more definitely restricted in their action. Considering how unrestricted players are at Rugger, as this law shows, it is remarkable with what simplicity the game is controlled.

Law 15.—The scrummage law occupies so much space because of the importance of the scrum in the movements of the game, and if the laws as now constituted are properly *enforced* they should really benefit scrummage work. By definitely restricting the number of players in the front row, one team or the other must have the loose-head, and by further awarding the

THE LOOSE-HEAD

right of putting the ball into the scrummage to the non-offending side or to the side territorially on the defensive, unless the referee decides otherwise, that loose-head advantage has been definitely awarded to the deserving side. Many years ago it was not realized what an advantage the loose-head on the side on which the ball was coming into the scrum gives, not merely in securing the ball, but in various back-row forward and half-back tactics, which now definitely depend on the loose-head. Recently this has been more clearly understood, which has resulted in the scrapping for the loose head which has been so unpleasant a feature of the game; the new law, however, will put a stop to all this, and it will also stop the fighting for possession of the ball by forwards and halves before the scrum is formed which up to now has been so prevalent. When this loose-head rule was tried it proved so excellent in operation that during the 1926-7 season, though it was then temporarily repealed, clubs mutually agreed to abide by it.

On principle we are against restricting individual action, but though the number of players in the front row are now definitely limited, this is so clearly for the good of the game that it must be greatly welcomed.

It is, however, to be hoped that referees will use their judgment in inflicting the penalty for accidental four-up, as it would be very unfair to have a penalty kick awarded under the goal posts if a player had quite accidentally slipped up into the front row when three men were already there.

Law 16.—Here we must repeat that referees do not sufficiently enforce, nor players abide by, the rule which says that a tackled player must immediately get up from or roll off the ball without interfering with it. Players must realize that it is definitely illegal to interfere with the ball in any way when they are lying on the ground after a tackle until it has been first played with the foot. This rule only applies to tackled players, and not to those who fall on the ball or who have been knocked over but not tackled.

RUGGER

Law 17.—Many players seem to think that they can do anything in their own in-goal, and it would be well to emphasize the fact that a player is definitely off-side if he is in front of one of his own side who is taking a free-kick or a penalty behind the goal-line. Otherwise he cannot be off-side, and any other infringement is a scrum five yards out. Here it is worth noting again that many referees say that no player, save the one who has kicked the ball ahead and by following up put the remainder of his team on-side, shall shout, "All on-side." This is definitely not in the rules, and *any* member of the team can shout "All on."

Law 27.—Now that it is essential to throw the ball five yards beyond the touch-line, the value of gap play is greatly lessened, but in our opinion the new system is a definite improvement, for when the ball could be just dropped over the touch-line into a mass of forwards, much time was wasted in valueless heavings and maulings which rarely gained much ground.

Before closing with the rules, it is interesting to note the trial by Wales of the rule which made it illegal for any player to advance beyond the line of his own forwards till the ball was clear of the scrum. This was designed with the good intention of improving back play by limiting the activities of the spoiling back-row forwards, but by this limitation it tends to do away with the incentive to quick passing from the scrum by the scrum-half, and has also lessened the danger consequent upon slow and slovenly heeling. In our opinion, the back-row forward, instead of slowing down and bottling up the game, is a direct stimulus to speed both in heeling and in getting the ball away, and it is fair to say that the scrum-half in English football, if he be reasonably competent, has never found any difficulty in feeding his three-quarters. This rule is an example of legislation which restricts the activities of the players, and, in our opinion, restricts those activities harmfully.

CHAPTER X

RUGBY FOOTBALL GOVERNMENT: THE NEED FOR AN IMPERIAL BOARD.

IT is not simply a destructive spirit which leads us to make the following suggestions for the control of the game, but it cannot be denied that this control is at present in a somewhat chaotic state, for there is no central authority and representation is inadequate. Perhaps it would be well first to summarise the way in which the government of the game has grown up, for by so doing it is possible to see that the present method of control, though once sufficient, is no longer able to watch over so rapidly growing a game as Rugby football.

It was on 26th January 1871 that a number of representatives of London Rugger clubs met together to form a society which should enunciate a code of laws acceptable to all players of the game, for in those days Rugger was definitely developing out of the infant stage into a recognized form of sport, and a central authority was therefore urgently needed. The society thus formed was known as the Rugby Football Union, and it is interesting to note that, in addition to many English clubs, such Scottish institutions as the Glasgow Academicals, Edinburgh University, Edinburgh Academicals, Edinburgh Wanderers, the Royal High School and the West of Scotland joined the ranks of the new society.

In 1873, Scotland formed a union of her own, the objects of which were to encourage football in Scotland, to co-operate with the Rugby Union, and to select International teams. In 1874 the Irish Union came into being, and in 1880 Wales followed suit.

RUGGER

There were thus four separate unions, though they all played under the Rugby Union laws, and until 1883 everything went smoothly. In that year, however, as a result of an incident in the England *v.* Scotland match, Scotland claimed that knocking-back was illegal. This the Rugby Union refused to admit, and no match between the countries was played till 1885. In 1886 H. G. Cook, the Hon. Secretary of the Irish Union, suggested that representatives from the four unions should meet and find some way out of the difficulty, and as a result of the meeting Scotland gave way, while England agreed to the formation of an International Board, on which all the unions should be represented, whose duties would be to judge any disputes which might arise on matters of law in International matches.

It seemed that peace would be thus secured, but in 1886 the Rugby Union changed the system of scoring without obtaining the definite consent of the other unions, who protested against the change being carried out in International matches. Consequently, in the following season, 1887-8, England played no International matches, for neither the Rugby Union nor the other unions would give way, and it was not until 1889 that the question was submitted to arbitration. As a result of this arbitration the powers of the International Board were defined and enlarged, for it was obviously essential that there should be some central representative authority for dealing with such matters.

The subsequent history of the Rugby Union and the International Board does not affect us here, but the point is that the history we have given shows what is sometimes not realized, that the Rugby Union, while it is the parent body, is, in effect, only the English Rugby Union. Moreover, the laws of the International Board have not substantially changed, and the Board has no jurisdiction over the game as played in the separate countries. In the meanwhile, the Rugby Union has delegated to the New Zealand, the New South Wales Union and the

A PROPOSED CHANGE IN CONTROL

South African Board the power to carry out their regulations.

The position, therefore, is this—that the four home countries have each a separate and independent union, while unions with powers delegated from the Rugby Union are in existence in the Dominions. It is clear that there is no central authority with absolute powers as a final Court of Appeal, and it seems to us that if the game is to be held together such an authority is essential. It is common knowledge that the Dominions very rightly wish to have more voice in the development and control of the game, and suggestions are being strongly put forward for an Imperial Advisory Board. In our opinion, though this Advisory Board might go some way to improve the situation, it would not go far enough, and the time has surely come when the whole question of the control of the game should be thoroughly examined.

It seems obvious that a central authority with absolute powers is an urgent and vital necessity, and, therefore, we would suggest that the entire control of the game should be given to a body which we would call the Imperial Board. This Board should be empowered to deal with all questions concerning the game, a three-fourths majority being necessary for changes in the laws, and should be the final court of appeal in every issue arising out of the playing and control of Rugger. It would be constituted, we suggest, by two representatives from the Rugby Union, one from each of the other home countries, and one from each of the Dominions, the Chairman being selected in rotation from the various countries, and having the casting vote, and it should meet at least every two years. While the formation of this Board would mean that it became the supreme controlling factor in Rugby football, the Rugby Union would still remain as the representative body for the game in England, to deal with all questions arising in this country, and the International Board would serve

RUGGER

a useful purpose when problems arose in matches between the home countries, for the settlement of which it would be unnecessary to collect representatives from far-away Dominions.

At present the position in the Dominions is particularly difficult, for though they look to the Rugby Union as the M.C.C. of the game, since their powers were delegated to them by that body, they have no representatives on the other home unions, and these unions are entirely independent of the Rugby Union. Therefore, though the Rugby Union may give the lead in the matter of laws, the Dominions have no guarantee that Scotland, Wales or Ireland will fall in with any changes that may be made, and it is unfortunately true that the laws are by no means uniform wherever the game is played. In our opinion uniformity of laws is essential in the best interests of Rugger, and this uniformity can only be secured if the various unions are prepared to set aside their own interests for the general good of the game. It may be trite to repeat that a house divided against itself cannot stand, but this is clearly the danger which faces Rugby football to-day.

We have said that sacrifices must be made, and without doubt the Dominions are only too ready to make sacrifices if by so doing they can help in the formation of a central and representative authority. New Zealand, for example, are prepared to cast aside their rule which forbids kicking full pitch into touch outside a player's own twenty-five, though they firmly believe that this rule has greatly improved their game, and if they are prepared to make what in their opinion is this retrograde step, merely to gain full representation in the councils of the game, surely we should be able to visualize matters in an equally broad-minded and statesmanlike spirit.

It must not be thought that the Rugby Union are entirely deaf to any proposals for improving the control of Rugger, but there would undoubtedly be opposition

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

in certain quarters to any suggestion which might mean that the Rugby Union should abdicate from its position as leading authority. The reason for this opposition is that the Rugby Union feels strongly that it should not throw away its birthright, and that it should be able to form its own laws for its own game. While we admit that this is a natural point of view, we feel that the game has spread so widely and that it means so much to our great Dominions, that the time has come when we must put aside any suspicion of insularity. We suggest, therefore, that the home unions should be bold enough to face the situation, which has arisen simply through the popular and excellent qualities of our game, and that, instead of consulting their own interests, they should look at the problem from an Imperial view point.

It is true that at home we may differ from the Dominions on petty points of legislation and methods of play, but in the main principles of the game and in the spirit which rules it we must surely all pull together. The game is the first thing in our thoughts, but beside the game we must remember that by a broad-minded answer to this question of control we have a great opportunity to help in the work of binding together the peoples of the Empire.

It is difficult to see what the Rugby Union, or, for that matter, any union, has to fear in submitting the control of the game to a representative body such as our suggested Imperial Board, for if a three-fourths majority is necessary to decide an issue, we cannot doubt that the spirit of the various unions is close enough to the spirit of the game to make their rulings just. We must remember also that while the game at home might have to face criticism and possibly amendment under the new board, it would also be possible for the home unions, by coming more closely and more fairly in touch with representatives from overseas, to spread abroad their own conception of the game.

In our opinion, the Rugby Union, by taking so broad-

RUGGER

mind and progressive a step, has nothing to fear and nothing to lose, for if, as is most unlikely, any insurmountable difference of opinion on a vital issue arose, it would always be possible for the Rugby Union, or any union, to leave the Imperial Board and to steer its own course.

If, as we think, the present system of control has in the process of time become obsolete, the problem of rearrangement must be immediately faced before the laws become too diverse and before dissension has sown bad feeling among the various groups of players. It would be to-day an easy matter to draw the threads of the game together, but in a very few years the rifts which are even now apparent will have spread too wide for any possible unity. Therefore, we say most definitely that now is the time to set our house in order, and though the constitution of our suggested Imperial Board, as we have given it, needs much amplification and consideration, it suggests the lines along which we think it imperative to work.

It will be noted that we have said nothing about the position of France in the Rugger world, though we fully appreciate the importance of the French organisation. In no way do we suggest that France should be left out of the control of the game, but it seems to us that she has separate work to do. Every season there are more indications of a growing interest in Rugger on the Continent. Already we have Germany holding her own against France in a representative match, and the game is being played with increasing popularity in Spain, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia. It seems almost certain that Rugger, now that it has its footing on the Continent, will spread there enormously, and there is a great opportunity for France to become the parent body and central authority of the game in Europe, forming a European Board on the lines of our Imperial Board, in which France would play the part of the Rugby Union. In this way France is most certainly not left out of the control of the game,

THE POSITION OF FRANCE

but rather is sharing in a division of that control, and ultimately she should be in a stronger position than if she came in on the Imperial Board as one of many other countries. On these lines it would seem that France has a great work before her.

CHAPTER XI

PLAYING AND COACHING AT SCHOOLS.

IN discussing the teaching of Rugger in the schools, we should like to clear ourselves right away of any suspicion of dogmatising on a subject which the coaches at schools, through experience and study, understand so much better than we do. We have, however, taken the opinions of many leading authorities on the subject, and as a result of those opinions and our own experience and interest, we have ventured to approach the problem of coaching from the outsider's point of view.

There is no doubt that Rugby football appeals very strongly to boys, for by its freedom from restriction it gives them every possible scope for energy, enthusiasm and initiative. But though in itself it has this strong natural appeal, it requires most careful teaching, for it can easily become an ordeal rather than a pleasure to a small boy if the games in which he first plays are unwisely organised.

It is a strenuous game, and one in which physical strength is a large, though not necessarily determining, factor, for the more advanced the knowledge of the players, the more is intelligence likely to defeat brute force. The question of physique, however, has considerable bearing on the age at which Rugby football should first be played, and this may be brought out by considering the game at Preparatory Schools.

At many of these schools Soccer is now played in one winter term and Rugger in the other term, and this would seem to be an excellent system, as it gives a boy

PROBLEMS OF PHYSIQUE

an insight into the merits of both games. But before this can be accepted, it is debatable whether Rugger should be taught at Preparatory Schools at all. Many critics say that between the ages of eight and thirteen boys are not sufficiently developed physically to undergo the strain which the game imposes upon them, and while we do not agree entirely with this, it is, like so many half-truths, a statement worth examining.

The fact of the matter seems to be that between those ages the difference in size of growing boys is too pronounced, with the result that most schools can produce at least one relative giant, who by weight and strength alone can trample over the basic principles of defence in Rugger. To such a boy the ball will always be thrown in a school game, so that he may bullock his way through to score, and clearly this is bad for him, bad for the spirit and principles of the game, and discouraging for the smaller boys against whom he plays. Certainly it may be argued that the tendency is to play to strength in every class of game, and that the essence of Rugger is to take hard knocks and learn to face any opposition courageously. Admittedly that is true, but it hardly applies to such young players, among whom a disparity of strength makes relatively so much more difference, and who have not acquired any standards by which to adjust themselves to such glaring inequalities.

Critics may say that under proper supervision such a method of winning matches would not be allowed, for the stronger boys would have to take their place in the proper tactical scheme of things. Theoretically this is so, and when it is carried out in practice it is excellent, but in actual fact many preparatory school teams are built up round one or two boys with the object of winning matches against other schools. It is easy to understand this, for naturally every master wishes his school to be successful in games as in everything else, and we do not say that much valuable coaching is not given as well. But if the game is played at Preparatory Schools,

RUGGER

surely the winning of matches should be a minor consideration. Indeed, we would go so far as to say that unless this is so, in our opinion it would be better to play no inter-school matches at all, but simply to concentrate on teaching the boys the laws and elementary principles and tactics of Rugger, so that when they reach their public schools they may be prepared for more advanced coaching and experience.

We realise, however, that the individual aspect is not thus over-emphasized in all schools, and there can be no doubt that when inter-school matches are played on the right lines they must give the older boys a valuable insight into the game. Moreover, competition within reason against other schools is helpful, for more than anything it encourages the team spirit, and it certainly adds interest and purpose to what might otherwise be a rather dull and apparently pointless study of the game. It is always easier to learn anything with a definite end in view, and too much coaching, with no opportunity of putting the principles thus learnt into practice, might well lead to staleness and boredom. While we think, therefore, that at Preparatory Schools boys should be primarily taught the laws and elementary principles of the game, they should not be denied the incentive of competition with other schools, provided that such competition is wisely supervised, for with proper supervision the inequality of strength will be reasonably modified.

However much a boy may have learnt at his Preparatory School, he will still need careful handling when he arrives at the Public School, and it is essential that whatever enthusiasm he may have for the game should not be damped or ignored. A Public School is a large place, and to supervise from five hundred to a thousand boys is no easy matter, and calls for most skilful organisation. Fortunately that organisation is generally in the hands of experienced masters, and is therefore competently carried out.

Obviously the question of relative weight and strength

SEDBERGH AND HAILEYBURY

again arises, and the grading of players into suitable games is the crux of the problem. At some schools the houses are made the basis of the games, but at others teams are chosen irrespective of houses, as at Sedbergh, which we may take as an instance. Here there are three principal games: Big-side, for which the thirty best players are chosen, Little-side for the next thirty odd, and the Colts-side, for the best players under sixteen. Then there is a Senior League of four teams, a Middle League of eight teams, and a Junior League of four teams, each of these teams having its own captain. The Leagues are arranged by the School Captain at the beginning of term, and revised every fortnight in an endeavour to keep the games evenly matched. C. H. Evans, who is in charge of Rugger at Sedbergh, claims that by this scheme boys are graded according to size and ability, and that the danger of too much fierce inter-house competition is avoided, for the house spirit is sufficiently emphasised in the series of inter-house matches which is played by both senior and junior teams.

As a contrast to this system we may take Haileybury, where, apart from Big-side and Colts matches, the games are definitely divided among Houses. Each House fields three teams, known as Firsts, Seconds and Thirds, and in the winter term a competition is held in which every House plays every other House with its Firsts and Seconds. In addition to this division of players, there is a game called *οίπς*, to which each House sends its new boys for instruction by the master in charge. By this method boys are naturally grouped according to size and ability, and the House spirit is an inducement to House captains to give as much instruction and supervision to as many of the boys under them as they can. In the Easter term the basis of games is not the House Firsts and Seconds, but House Colts, who have an inter-House competition leading to a Cock-house match at the end of the term, the rest of the school being formed into graded games as at Sedbergh. The merits of House

RUGGER

combination and graded football are in this manner combined, thus combating the sound argument that if School Rugger is based solely on the Houses, some Houses will generally be weaker than others, and so will always be beaten, which will do them no good.

The method adopted naturally depends largely on circumstances in individual schools, but it seems to us that, as C. H. Evans says, a judicious balance of house and graded games should give the best results. The vital point is that as far as possible each boy should be watched and brought on according to his abilities from the first day he enters his school, rather than be left for a few terms to take his chance, for during those terms his enthusiasm and natural aptitude for the game may very easily be shaken out of him if he is carelessly made to play in badly graded games.

This may sound obvious, but there are schools where coaching is not always immediately given, or where attention is paid only to those who show special ability. This seems to us a short-sighted policy, for it is by no means necessarily the best starter who makes the best stayer at Rugger, and a boy who arrives at his Public School as a slow and unimaginative forward may, with careful coaching and instruction, end as an International three-quarter, whereas left to his own resources an unimaginative forward he will probably remain.

Every school has its scrum practices and chuck-about for members of the various School and House teams, but actually members of these teams are not so important as the youngsters who have only just arrived. These new boys, after all, are the material from which the School teams will eventually be built up, and they should therefore be very thoroughly coached in all the rudiments of the game, such as kicking, passing, tackling and dribbling. It is, in our opinion, a mistake simply to provide graded games for these boys, for it is impossible in a game really to discover the fundamental arts of Rugger, though it is very simple gradually to form bad habits

SCRUM-PRACTICES

which will not easily be eradicated. Therefore we think that from the first day every boy should be taken in hand, and that with an eye to the future the best coaches in the school should concentrate on the new material. Many boys who, when they leave school, cannot get games with club sides because they run or tackle or kick badly, are suffering directly from lack of proper coaching in the earliest stages of their careers, and consequently from bad habits from which they have never recovered.

In some schools we know that this early coaching is given; at Tonbridge, for example, C. C. G. Wright tells us that the boys are coached from the very beginning of their school career. If we grant that boys should be coached apart from games, the method of organising practices is seen to be really important as the basis for Rugger instruction.

Naturally practices will vary according to the ages of the boys being coached, but there must be method about every practice. A chuck-about too often lives up to its name, and consists of merely a certain amount of scrummaging and some random kicking and running with the ball. Here again C. C. G. Wright must be quoted, for he says, "It is the bounden duty of every master never to let these practices get boring, and all details of various methods should be distinctly gone into with the players before they begin to practise, so that they may know and realise what they are aiming at and what they have to attain." If all chuck-about were run on those lines there would be no complaints, but while the Big-side practices at most schools are interesting and purposeful enough, it is doubtful whether many of the junior practices, often taken by House captains, have such principles behind them.

We agree that it is wise to get as much talking and explanation done as possible, before the practice starts, for it is not good for boys to hang about during spells of vigorous exercise, and, as we have said before, practices

RUGGER

should be short and intensive. There will be a definite period for scrummaging, when every scrummage art, such as wheeling, heeling and breaking will be tried, and here is worth noting G. S. Conway's system of packing eight forwards against five in order to demonstrate clearly the methods and merits of genuine straight shoving.

Lines-out must be practised, and dribbling, both as a scrum and individually, with a ball, if possible, for each player. Then passing must be tried for both forwards and outsides every way, straight passing, reverse passing and dummies, and here will be an opportunity for teaching running, quick starting, swerving, side-stepping and change of pace. For this purpose E. D. G. Hammett at Brighton College, uses a line of posts, and a very useful way of instruction this is. In passing we repeat that always the conditions of an actual game must be preserved, players keeping proper alignment and dropping back into position when they have passed, instead of running on ahead of their man. Then comes kicking at a definite mark, as we have previously suggested, and finally the practice may end with some combined play. As an instance of this, J. H. Bruce-Lockhart, at Rugby, runs about the field with the ball, and suddenly puts it down. This represents a scrum, and the scrum-leader immediately shouts "Hook" or "Take," when immediately, according to the order, the players have to be in position and go all out for a try, so that they are in and shouting for a pass at the end. Many such combined methods of practice will suggest themselves, and it is precisely these phases of the chuck-about which keep interest stimulated.

A chuck-about, then, must move with a swing on precisely organised and interesting lines, which every coach will originate and amplify as he thinks best. Coincident with thus learning the rudiments of the game comes the urgent necessity for learning and studying the laws of Rugger, a necessity which is too little emphasised. Every boy should have access to a copy of the laws,

FIXED PLACES IN THE SCRUM

which in their re-drafted form are very simple and easy to learn and understand.

When a boy has been grounded in the elementary arts and the laws of Rugger, the knowledge thus gained must be carefully expanded in games, and it is thus essential that every game played, apart from School and inter-House cup matches, should be supervised by some responsible person with a real knowledge of theory and practice. At most schools games are handled either by a master or a school colour, so that instruction can be given as play proceeds. At Uppingham, for instance, a master is in charge of each of the fourteen games which are played. This supervision is important, for not only does it mean coaching under real playing conditions, but those in charge are kept in touch with individual boys, and are able to experiment with them in various places on the field, when every effort should be made to find a player's correct position.

This raises the vexed question of fixed places in the scrum, and here opinion is sharply divided. It seems to us that there should be no fixed places before Big-side is reached, for it is vital that a boy should learn how to pack everywhere in the scrum. Only in this way will he become a complete forward, and, therefore, the old slogan of "First up, first down" should be observed. On Big-side and in School games, however, the players should be passing beyond the groundwork of the game, and should for that reason learn to scrummage as they will have to scrummage when they leave school. As in our opinion fixed places are the foundation of successful packing in Club and International football, fixed places should be the order on Big-side. But though we advocate fixed places in individual games, it might be as well judiciously to change the places from time to time, so that a boy gets accustomed to an organised scrum, but at the same time has experience of every position in it, and so knows his duties wherever he is chosen to pack.

Now we come to the teaching of back-row forward

RUGGER

play—wing-forward play, as it is generally called—and here again there is a diversity of opinion. In some schools it is not taught at all; in others, such as Sherborne and Rossall, it is partly taught, but not emphasised; while in others, as at Tonbridge, it is systematically explained and practised. It is easy to see that in their desire to encourage and instil the virtues of hard scrummaging masters may dislike anything which tends towards slacking or playing to the gallery, and it is true that misunderstood or bad back-row play may lead to these vices. With proper coaching, however, and consequently with a real understanding of the game, a back-row forward will do as much work as any other member of a team. But first let us repeat that we are against any specialisation before Big-side, and that without fixed places it would be too confusing for young players to attempt to apply back-row tactics. Moreover, their experience of the game would not be sufficient for them to grasp back-row theory thoroughly, and for that reason alone it should not be practised in junior games. These games should be solely devoted to working out the fundamental principles of the game, such as straight running, speed off the mark and sound tackling.

Big-side, however, is the stage whence a boy will step into inter-school and then into first-class football, and accordingly he should be made familiar with the most modern developments of the game. As we have attempted to show, scientific back-row forward play is having and will have considerable effect on the theory of Rugger, and, since it plays so large a part in the game, we do not see how it can be neglected during coaching. Nor do we see why it should be neglected, for most decidedly back-row forwards have a hard and exacting game to play, and their inclusion on Big-side will not only reproduce more exactly the conditions of first-class Rugger, but will call for more intelligence from the players as a whole, and will improve, we believe, the general standard of play. A half-back who is not

INSTRUCTION OFF THE FIELD

accustomed to back-row forwards will have his whole conception of the game badly upset when he meets them in inter-school or club Rugger, and it seems to us under modern conditions as strange to suggest that a well-coached team should play without back-row forwards as we understand them as it would be to suggest that the team should play without wing three-quarters. The back-row theory is perfectly simple, and any forward of Big-side standard is old and experienced enough to understand and apply it.

We would say, moreover, that if it is to be taught at all, it must be taught thoroughly, with all three back-row players carrying out their full duties.

Big-side is clearly a stage where coaching must be fully and carefully thought out, and generally it is taken by the most experienced Rugger master. There must be stoppages to explain interesting points or to correct mistakes, for Big-side must be regarded as the time for final polishing.

We do not wish to suggest that theory should be too much emphasised at school, for there is a risk of overloading young players with a mass of abstract principles, which at all costs must be avoided. There is also the risk of boring the beginner, who will want to be trying his own theories out rather than having other and more complicated ones hurled at him like algebraical formulæ. R. L. Ashcroft, of Haileybury, brings this out well when he says, "Instruction in theory off the field savours rather of making a business of a pastime. The first thing we aim at is joyousness, a *joie-de-jeu* rather than a kind of football-bookishness." We absolutely agree with him, for Rugger above all things is a game, and a happy one at that. If boys are interested in more advanced theory, there are books—or there should be books—in their school library which will give them all they want, and if a team is keen enough to experiment with theory, it is improbable that any obstacle will be put in their way. Any master will surely talk over

RUGGER

strategy with enthusiastic players, but while we feel strongly that the primary duty of the school is to instil into their boys the bed-rock principles of the game, we think that now and again a little blackboard instruction may be very valuable. H. L. V. Day, for instance, at Felsted, explains mistakes and makes suggestions with the aid of a board after every match, at the same time encouraging questions, and there can be no doubt that much can be learnt in this way, and that these talks can be made really interesting. At Sedbergh after a match G. H. Todd used always to write a few comments on the game and on individuals, which were passed round the team, and those comments were most useful. Day also emphasises another point which needs attention, and that is the growing tendency to over-estimate the importance of winning matches. Here what we have said about Preparatory Schools may be equally applicable to a few Public Schools, though we firmly believe that in the majority of Public Schools it is considered far more important to produce a combination of boys who play the game as it should be played rather than a record-breaking team of brilliant individuals.

Another way in which boys can get an insight into both the Laws and the game itself is by refereeing, and they should have as many opportunities for doing this as possible.

Now comes the question of training, and here the boys themselves are apt to take matters into their own hands if they are keen, often dieting themselves unwisely. As H. J. Kittermaster, at Sherborne, says, "Life at school is such that it is difficult to be unfit; the danger seems to be rather in the boys getting stale"; and that puts the matter in a nutshell. There should be no dieting whatever, save for the obvious exception of not eating a heavy meal just before a match, for the amount of exercise a boy gets will enable him to eat according to his inclination, and be none the worse for it. The exercise is another matter, and in this we agree with

ORGANIZATION

T. R. K. Jones, of Blundell's, who believes in short sprints, but is very much against long runs or runs before breakfast. Long runs, besides being boring, will slow a boy down, and he will be far better employed in practising short bursts of speed, which will be equally good for his wind. There should be no need whatever for special training, for the normal routine of exercise at school will keep a boy perfectly fit, and even this must be carefully watched to see that staleness does not set in. An excellent scheme is that in use at Haileybury, where Big-side has a fortnight at the beginning of the season under an Aldershot gym-staff-sergeant, with no football except chuck-about for the first week. House captains pass on the exercises they learn on Big-side to their Houses, so that the risk of bruised or torn muscles is greatly lessened.

Finally, we come to the actual organisation and running of the School games, the question being whether this should be in the hands of a master or the boys themselves. Obviously there will be supervision by a master, but whether this should amount to absolute control is not generally agreed. In our opinion the organisation should as far as possible be left entirely to the boys; they should select teams, award colours, look after fixtures and make all arrangements themselves. In this way a sense of responsibility will be fostered, and judgment will be improved. If, let us say, in the selection of a team a school captain, or a Colours Committee, relies solely on the advice and direction of a master, their judgment becomes atrophied through disuse. If, however, the whole responsibility for the success of the school games devolves upon the boys, they will naturally take a far keener interest in everything and they will learn much that otherwise they would not have troubled to notice. Therefore, we think that the master in charge of games should leave the boys to themselves as much as possible, acting merely in an instructional and advisory capacity. Here we may quote J. H. Bruce-Lockhart,

RUGGER

of Rugby, again, his policy being that "the captain is entirely responsible and manages the whole thing solo, apart from delegating ordinary jobs. I make a great point of his doing everything—choosing the side, etc., and always make it clear that as a coach I am only an invited guest." A. M. Smallwood, of Uppingham, also lays stress on this point, saying, "The general principle underlying the whole of the organisation is that the boys run their games as far as possible."

We cannot do better than close with Smallwood's summing up of the Uppingham method, which "aims at making every individual member of the side speedy or, to say the least, quick at seeing what is happening and then quick at getting into position. Also it encourages unselfishness and so makes boys play for the good of others. These, after all, are the qualities which make a boy not only physically fit, but also go a good way to make him mentally fit, and this is surely what games in our Public Schools are for."

To achieve this balance between mental and physical fitness is, we know, the object for which all games coaching strives, and as long as this is so there will not be much wrong with Rugger at our Public Schools.

CHAPTER XII

BRIEF HISTORIES OF THE LEADING CLUBS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND WALES.

Bank of England.

The records of this club are very incomplete, though it is certain that between 1886 and 1890 a Bank of England team was in existence, matches being played against such teams as the Wasps, Croydon, Bedford and Upper Clapton. After this the Bank experienced considerable difficulty in running a team, for it was impossible to get a ground, and players could not get away until 3 p.m. However, in 1906 a fresh club was formed which stimulated the Governor and Company of the Bank to open a Bank of England Sports Club at Priory Lane, Roehampton, in 1908. The possession of a ground naturally made all the difference, and since then the club has flourished. After the War, in 1919, there was only a small nucleus of old players, but reorganisation was successfully carried out, and several teams are now put into the field.

Barbarians.

This famous touring club was formed in 1890 as a result of a tour in the Midlands and Yorkshire by a team collected by W. P. Carpmael, of Blackheath. Among the original members were Internationals of all four countries, and it was felt that there was plenty of scope for a touring club, as club fixture lists in those days were not so full as they are now, and tours were quite a rarity. The first Barbarians' tour resulted in a victory over the

RUGGER

Hartlepool Rovers and a draw with Bradford, and among the players were P. F. Hancock, S. M. J. Woods, A. E. Stoddart, A. Allport, and R. L. Aston. In 1891 it was decided that all members should resign annually, and that fifty new members should be elected before the end of September each year, the Committee having the power to elect fifteen new members at any time during the season, and with very small alterations these rules are still in operation. The club had started well both in membership and fixtures, and ever since its inception has achieved most successfully the purpose for which it was formed. During the War several successful games were played for charity by the Barbarians, their teams being composed of any club members who were on leave or who could get special leave for the occasion, but though the club suffered heavily, it was revived after 1918, and is now as successful as ever.

Barnstaple.

Founded in 1877, Barnstaple has on two occasions, in 1893-4 and 1925-6, won the Devon Senior Cup. Among the well-known players turned out by the club have been C. Thomas and C. Harper, who played for England, and J. E. Williams and C. G. Pritchard, who have recently received International trials.

Bedford.

As a result of the amalgamation in 1887 of the Bedford Swifts and the Bedford Rovers under the captaincy of A. Parrott, the Bedford Club came into being and by 1893-4 had become a very strong organisation. In this season, out of 28 matches played 27 were won and 1 drawn—529 points being scored against 37. Records are not complete for these early years, but the club well maintained its position and very successful seasons were experienced in 1912-3 and 1913-4, when such teams as Oxford University, Northampton, Moseley, Rosslyn

CLUB HISTORIES

Park and Guy's Hospital were beaten. Many difficulties in organisation were encountered after the War, but the Club is now progressing steadily. Among the great players who have worn the Bedford colours must be mentioned:—P. G. Jacob, H. W. Finlinson, H. H. Vassall, C. B. Atkinson, M. E. Finlinson, J. G. Milton, F. G. Brooks of England, Basil Maclear of Ireland and D. M. Grant of Scotland.

Blackheath.

The Blackheath Club can undoubtedly count itself as one of the pioneers of Metropolitan Rugby football, for it was as long ago as 1860 that four members of the Blackheath Proprietary School—F. Campbell, R. E. Gower, A. Sinclair, and W. Burnett—formed a club known as the Old Blackheathen F.C., the object of which was to provide Rugby football for old Blackheath School boys. By 1862, however, experience proved that a team could not be raised if players were limited to the Blackheath School, and accordingly the club took its present title, and removed the restriction on its membership. Until the season 1876-7 games were played on Blackheath, but in that year during a match against Richmond the spectators became so troublesome by encroaching upon the field of play that a move had to be made, and in 1877 Richardson's field was acquired, where Guy's Hospital were the Club's first opponents. In 1882-3 building operations necessitated another move, this time to the Rectory field, where Guy's again were the first opponents, and where twelve International matches have since been played. Two of the most successful seasons in the club's history were in 1880-81, when only two matches were lost, and in the first real season after the War, 1919-20, when out of 25 matches played 23 were won under the captaincy of C. H. Pillman, 517 points being scored against 113. The International record of the club is remarkable, over 150 members

RUGGER

having represented their respective countries, among them being T. W. Pearson, A. Budd, J. Baxter, S. F. Cooper, B. S. Cumberlege, F. Evershed, H. T. Gamlin, C. N. Lowe, C. J. B. Marriott, C. H. Pillman, E. W. Roberts, G. C. Robinson, P. M. R. Royds, A. E. Stoddart, H. H. Vassall, S. M. J. Woods, T. H. Vile and A. T. Young.

Birkenhead Park.

This club, which was formed from two smaller clubs, Claughton and Birkenhead Wanderers, was founded in 1871-2 by H. M. Blythe and W. H. Wallace. For some time the club could not find its feet, but in 1877-8 14 matches were won, 3 drawn and only 2 lost, and since then the Park has never looked back. In the previous year the club did a great deal to form the Cheshire County Union, and of this Union H. M. Blythe was elected first president. In 1887 Ireland played Wales on the club ground, and the England *v.* Wales match took place there in 1894. Since then many trial matches have been played at Birkenhead Park, which in 1919 was acquired for the club as a War Memorial. The Park has had many International players, among whom may be mentioned the following:—*England*—H. Alexander, A. H. Ashcroft, J. Baxter, A. J. L. Darby, C. S. Edgar, F. C. Hulme, P. D. Kendall, H. M. Locke, W. M. Lowry, B. B. Middleton, J. C. Marquis, E. T. Nicholson, C. Phillips, J. Ravenscroft, H. J. Ryalls and F. W. Spence; *Scotland*—P. R. Clauss, A. B. Timms, L. M. McLeod; *Ireland*—G. Pinion; *Wales*—T. W. Lockwood.

Bradford.

The exact date of the foundation of the Bradford Club is unknown, though 1863 has been given. It must at any rate have been in existence before 1876, as Bradford was one of the clubs which presented the Yorkshire Challenge Cup for competition in that

CLUB HISTORIES

year. Probably the club was strongest between 1884 and 1894, when the following Internationals appeared in the Bradford colours:—F. Bonsor, A. Briggs, H. Duckett, C. Emmott, J. J. Hawcridge, J. L. Hickson, J. Richards, R. Robertshaw, J. T. Toothill, E. Wilkinson and J. F. Wright. Before that period H. W. T. Garnett and F. S. Tetley played for England and F. Shute for Ireland, while since then T. H. Dobson, H. Ward, A. Cockerham and E. Myers have gained English caps.

In its early days Bradford met the leading teams in the country, such as Blackheath, Cardiff, the Edinburgh Academicals and Cambridge University, in addition to the best Yorkshire clubs of the times, but after the Northern Union split in 1895 the club went over to Soccer, and it was not until 1914 that the Bradford Rugby Club was revived, though under the name of Horton there had been quite a strong team in Bradford from 1910-4.

Then came the War, and in 1919 all was ready for a new start, so that to-day Bradford has a finely equipped ground, a first-class fixture list, and can well claim to be one of the leading clubs in the north.

Bridgwater.

This club is the result of the amalgamation of two other clubs, Bridgwater and the Albion, which for thirty years prior to 1914 ran side by side in the district. After the war, however, when the surviving players from these two clubs returned to Bridgwater they heard that an old footballer was ill and needing assistance. To raise a team for a charity match to help him a combination of Bridgwater and the Albion was necessary, and so successful was this combination that the two clubs played together during the Easter of 1919, and decided to run jointly as the Bridgwater Club during the following season. This 1919-20 season was most successful, 29 matches out of 38 being won, 2 drawn and only 7 lost,

RUGGER

while 556 points were scored against 146. Moreover, nine players were chosen for Somerset County, and since then the Bridgwater Club has continued its progressive career.

Bristol.

Between 1870 and 1888 there were several local clubs in and around Bristol, and in the latter year two of them, Carlton and Redland Park, amalgamated and formed the Bristol Club as we know it to-day. In 1889 another local club, Westbury Park, also came into the new organisation, so that the club had good material to work upon. From its inception Bristol never looked back, and among the fine players who have represented the club the following Internationals must be mentioned :— J. Wallace Jarman, H. E. Shewring, W. V. Butcher, Norman Moore, J. Lloyd Mathias, F. S. Scott, P. Down, W. R. Johnston, L. J. Corbett, R. C. W. Pickles, J. S. Tucker and B. S. Chantrill.

The War years seriously disorganised the club, but, owing to the activities of H. S. Gould, a side known as Bristol United was got together, which later on was merged into the present combination, and in September 1921 the fine memorial ground was opened with a game against Cardiff, Bristol being victorious.

Camborne.

Camborne was started in 1878 by J. M. Holman, C. V. Thomas and a handful of keen Rugger enthusiasts. The team was recruited from the local miners, and ever since those early days the game has flourished in the district. At one time most of the likely players used to emigrate, but since 1914 not so many men have gone overseas, and consequently the club has grown increasingly stronger. All but three players in the present team have played for Cornwall, and, as Cornwall in the 1926-7 season defeated the Maoris, Gloucester and Somerset, it will be seen that Camborne have a strong team. During

CLUB HISTORIES

the past season out of 38 matches played 31 were won, and only 7 lost—511 points being scored against 152.

Cardiff.

The Cardiff Club was formed in 1876, though it had been in existence as the Glamorgan Football Club for two years previously. The club pursued the normal quiet course of a new organisation until the season of 1884-5, when the personality and playing ability of F. E. Hancock suddenly brought it into the limelight. This he did by seeing the possibilities of playing four three-quarters and eight forwards as against the old formation of three three-quarters and nine forwards, Cardiff thus being the first club in Wales to adopt this positioning of players. The result was startling, for in this season Cardiff won all their matches except the last, when Moseley beat them by two tries to one. During that year Cardiff scored 70 goals and 61 tries against 3 goals and 1 try, beating such teams as Newport by 6 goals and 2 tries, the Harlequins by 3 goals and 3 tries, and Llanelly by 6 goals and 4 tries. From that year onwards Cardiff have been a power in the Rugby world, and among their more notable achievements may be mentioned their victory over Arthur Gould's great Newport team in 1893, and over the South African touring team in 1907, when the tourists after a triumphant tour had only once previously been beaten. Another great season in the club's history was 1905-6, when Gwyn Nicholls was at his best and Percy Bush was captaining the side; 32 matches were played, 513 points being scored against 86, only one match being lost, and that against the All Blacks, who were only successful by 2 goals to 1 goal 1 try. Among the famous Internationals who have played for Cardiff must be mentioned:—F. E. Hancock, W. M. Douglas, C. S. Arthur, D. L. Lewis, A. F. Bland, H. J. Simpson, T. Williams, A. F. Hill, Q. D. Kedzlie, W. H. Stadden, S. Biggs, H. M. Ingledew,

RUGGER

D. W. Evans, S. H. Nicholls, T. W. Pearson, H. B. Winfield, R. T. Gabe, Gwyn Nicholls, Percy Bush, J. L. Williams, T. Johnson and R. A. Cornish.

Coventry.

The Coventry Football Club was formed in 1873, one of its founders being Colonel W. F. Wyley. The most famous player of those early days was H. Ratliff, a player of particularly fine physique with a legendary hand-off. By the early "nineties" the club's fixture list was a good one, while the Rotherham family, including Alan, the famous stand-off half, were the backbone of the team. The ground at the Butts was the Club's home until 1911, but the beginning of the 1914-5 season saw a return to their former headquarters, only for the Great War to intervene. In 1919, with sorely depleted ranks, with no ground and little prospect, the club got going again, but for two or three seasons had a hard struggle. Optimism reigned, however, owing to the promising players produced by the local schools, and during the past three seasons Coventry has steadily come forward in the Rugby world. To-day more than half the first team are under twenty-two years of age, while the second team, with still younger players, have gone through the season 1926-7 without defeat. For the past seventeen years one of the outstanding figures in Midland football has been H. J. Pemberton, at stand-off half or centre, and his captaincy of the side has been invaluable.

Devonport Services.

Although the Devonport Services are one of the leading clubs in the country, they were only formed in 1919 under the title of United Services, Devonport. Captain J. M. Casement, R.N., was the originator and first president of the present organisation, and among those who have held office we may mention Engineer-Commander S. F. Cooper, the present Rugby Union

CLUB HISTORIES

Secretary. The club's headquarters are at the Rectory, Devonport, where over 16,000 spectators can be accommodated, and the club's fixture list now includes such teams as Newport, Llanelly, Gloucester, Bristol, The Army and Plymouth Albion, while of its better known players E. R. Gardner, W. E. G. Luddington, F. G. Gilbert, and W. C. T. Eyres have represented England.

Dublin University.

Founded in the year 1856, the Dublin University Football Club is the oldest Rugby club in Ireland, and claims to be the second oldest in the world.

In the early days of the club there were no other clubs to be met in Ireland, and it was not until ten years after its inception that it played against Irish clubs.

The early Irish "fifteens" were selected from Dublin University and North of Ireland Football Club, and in one of these sides the University had no fewer than eleven members.

The Leinster Challenge Cup, which has been played for on forty-one occasions, has been won by the club twenty times. The members of the D.U.F.C. who have been honoured with International caps total one hundred and sixteen, almost twice the number selected from any other Irish club.

Oxford and Cambridge have been met for upwards of fifty years.

The president of the club for the past two years has been the one-time great wing three-quarter, H. Thrift.

Edinburgh Academicals.

This club has the honour of being the oldest in Scotland, since it was founded in 1858. Moreover, it has a particularly fine record of International players, its International list comprising 66 names. Among them we may mention as possibly the most prominent:—R. W. Irvine, J. H. S. Graham, C. Reid, W. E. Mac-

RUGGER

Iagan, M. C. McEwan, J. I. Gillespie, J. E. Crabbie, J. M. B. Scott, D. M. Bain, A. T. Sloan, G. H. H. Maxwell, G. B. Crole and G. P. S. Macpherson.

F. J. Moncrieff captained the first Scottish side against England in 1871, but in the years immediately following the club did not become particularly conspicuous. It was about 1885, when C. Reid was captain, that the Academicals really got into their stride, and in 1887-8 they supplied five of Scotland's pack. From 1897-8 to 1901 the club were Scottish champions, winning the championship again in the season 1905-6.

Exeter

The Exeter Club was in existence as far back as 1871, though the first recorded match was played in 1873 against Exeter Training College. In those early days a spirit of independence manifested itself on the committee, and in the minute book a motion is recorded which states boldly that the Exeter Club "resolved to have Rugby Union rules with alterations to suit our club." What these alterations were history does not relate.

Gradually the fixture list improved, and by 1890 Exeter was definitely a first-class club, and supplied many players to the famous Devon teams of those days. In common with other clubs, Exeter had to face the problem of reconstruction after the War, and to add to their difficulties the stand was burnt down in March 1918, and for two seasons the club had to struggle hard for existence. However, reorganisation was undertaken under the chairmanship of T. S. Kelly, with J. Coombes as hon. secretary and R. E. Veale as hon. treasurer. After strenuous exertions a new grand stand was opened, and so excellent is Exeter's ground now that county matches and an International Trial have since been played there. As a result of this activity the fixture list has grown stronger year by year, and four teams are sometimes turned out on Saturday.

CLUB HISTORIES

Among the well-known players who have represented the club are :—R. S. Kindersley, W. Ashford, L. R. Toswill, P. L. Nicholas, T. S. Kelly, G. D. Roberts, W. E. Mann, all of whom played for England, while more recently the list of members has included J. C. Buchanan of Scotland, T. R. K. Jones of Cambridge, H. Rew, W. E. Bradden and F. W. Buckland.

George Heriot's School F.P.'s.

This club was instituted in 1890, when it played on its present ground at Goldenacre, Edinburgh. In the early years of its history the team met various senior clubs with a fair measure of success, but it was not until 1904 that a really stiff fixture list was undertaken, and from that time onwards the club established a reputation for attractive back play. In 1919 the club was revived after the War years, and at once came to the fore, winning the Scottish Championship for the first time in 1919-20, when out of 21 games played 19 were won and 2 drawn. In 1922-3 the championship was again carried off, all 25 games being won. The club has produced several players who have represented Scotland, viz. :—W. G. Dobson, D. Drysdale, D. S. Kerr, K. G. P. Hendrie and R. M. Kinnear, while Gow Brown and A. H. Brown have been International reserves. In recent years the Edinburgh v. Glasgow teams have usually contained a large proportion of Heriot players, and the club has had good representation in Trial games.

Glasgow Academicals.

The membership of the Glasgow Academicals is restricted to "Old Boys" of the Glasgow Academy. The club was founded in 1866, and started playing organised matches in 1867. During the first seven years 77 matches were played, of which 55 were won and only 6 lost. Prior to the War it won the Scottish Club Championship on many occasions; records are not complete, but it is known

RUGGER

that it did so in 1871-72, 1872-3, 1873-4, 1904-5, 1912-13. In the intervals the club had its ups and downs, but since the War it has met with consistent success. In the eight post-war seasons the First XV have been Scottish champions thrice, joint champions once and runners-up once. The club runs seven XV's, and owns its own ground of 10 acres.

From first to last the club has given 68 players to the Scottish International teams. In the 1926-7 season five members obtained "caps," viz. :—J. C. Dykes, H. Waddell, J. B. Nelson, W. M. Simmers and E. G. Taylor.

The club has always maintained an intercourse with the English Universities and clubs. This began in 1870, when they played away matches with Liverpool and Manchester, thereby having, as an old record states, "the honour of being the first Scottish team, either Rugby or Association, to carry the game into English soil."

It is of interest to note that the first International match with England in 1871 was arranged, not by the Scottish Rugby Union, which did not then exist, but by the captains of the four leading Scotch clubs, West of Scotland, Merchistonians, Glasgow Academicals and Edinburgh Academicals, who, in conjunction with Mr. Almond, headmaster of Loretto, issued a challenge to England, which was accepted.

Glasgow High School F.P.'s.

This club was first started in 1884, D. Fisher being captain and T. Davidson hon. secretary. It did not at once attain first-class rank, as most of the High School men playing at that time were members of other clubs, and after two seasons it was disbanded. A revival took place in 1889 through the efforts of players who had just left school, the most prominent being D. S. Ker and F. J. Barker. The former of these was the first captain

CLUB HISTORIES

and C. W. Stewart the honorary secretary. This club also played second-class teams and died out after three seasons. A fresh start was made in 1894, the most prominent movers in this being J. M. Dykes, J. M. Macrae, A. Anderson and W. M. Anderson. J. M. Macrae was the captain and J. M. Dykes the honorary secretary. It again began with a second-class list of fixtures, but by 1900 it had a full first-class programme, and is now one of the leading clubs in Scotland. In 1907 a tour to the Borders was instituted to improve the fixtures by including some of the Border clubs, which has been an annual feature since that date, and now all the first-class sides in Scotland are met, as well as Instonians and North of Ireland, the two strongest clubs in Ulster. Before the War the club always occupied a respectable position in the Scottish Club Championship without making any great show, except in season 1901-2, when it tied for second place, and season 1910-11, when it tied for third place. Since the War it has been in the first flight, the high-water mark being reached in 1923-4, when it tied with Glasgow Academicals for first place, having played 24 matches, of which 21 were won, 2 lost and 1 drawn, and scored 605 points as against 76 lost. In the other years it occupied at different times second, third and fourth positions, the worst record being that of the season just completed, 1926-7, when with several other clubs it took fifth place in the table. Curiously enough, in spite of this lowly position the points scored during the season were far ahead of those gained by any other club, their nearest opponents being Hawick, the leaders in the championship, who were nearly 100 points behind for the same number of games played.

The club has done fairly well in gaining International honours. Up to date 13 players have been honoured, holding in all 86 caps. The most prominent of these have been J. M. Dykes, G. M. Frew and J. M. Bannerman, the latter of whom holds the Scottish record with 28 consecutive caps, a number which he may substan-

RUGGER

tially increase before his playing days are done. Numerous High School men have also represented Glasgow in the inter-city match against Edinburgh, the greatest number who played together in any team being six. The Internationals are :—J. M. Bannerman, G. M. Boyd, A. Browning, R. L. H. Donald, J. M. Dykes, G. M. Frew, A. Greig, W. R. Hutchinson, J. C. H. Ireland, W. C. Johnston, L. M. Stuart, J. B. Sweet and J. M. Tolmie.

Gloucester

This club is one of the oldest in the West country, for it was founded on 15th September 1873, F. Hartley being the first captain. The first match was played, it is interesting to note, on the site of the present ground at Kingsholm, against the College School. The club subsequently moved their headquarters to the Spa ground, where they remained until 1890-1. In that year Kingsholm was acquired, and Gloucester have played there since.

Of the club's many successful seasons, perhaps the most notable have been 1882-3, when they were unbeaten; 1890-1, under T. Bagwell, when out of 26 matches played 21 were won, 3 drawn and only 2 lost, victories being recorded over Llanelly, Cardiff (twice) and Swansea; 1898-9, when, with W. Taylor as captain, Cardiff, Swansea, Newport and Llanelly were beaten; 1905-6, under W. Johns, when in 36 games the club scored 661 points, and A. Hudson made a club record by scoring 41 tries himself; and 1920-1, when the club was unbeaten at home, winning 19 matches out of 20 played, one being drawn.

The club is still, as it always has been, one of the strongest in the country, and the following Gloucester players have gained International caps :—W. Jackson, C. A. Hooper, F. O. Poole, F. M. Stout, P. W. Stout, C. Hall, C. Smith, A. Hudson, D. R. Gent, A. E. Wood,

CLUB HISTORIES

W. Johns, H. Berry, D. Holland, S. Smart, G. Holford, and A. T. Voyce.

Guy's Hospital.

Guy's can definitely claim to be the oldest club in existence, for it is substantially confirmed that the Hospital had a playing organisation in 1843. In those days, naturally, they had few opponents, and it is not surprising to find them taking an active part in the formation of the Rugby Union in 1871. Their fortunes fluctuated till round about 1873, in which season out of 17 matches played 9 were won, 6 drawn and only 2 lost, their victorious opponents being Richmond and Blackheath, who won, as a contemporary report states, "by the nasty trick of heeling the ball out of the scrummages."

In 1874 the Hospital Challenge Cup was presented and played for, Guy's winning it in the first year of its existence. Since then they have been successful on 22 occasions, and have always been one of the strongest Metropolitan clubs. Among the notable players who have turned out for them may be mentioned:—A. W. Pearson, A. H. Jackson, L. Stokes, W. W. Pinching, H. M. Jordan, W. G. Mitchell, H. L. Evans, J. J. Biggs, E. T. Morgan, R. R. F. Duncan, J. P. Krige and W. D. Doherty.

Harlequins.

Originally known as the Hampstead F.C., this club was one of the earliest in the London area, being founded in 1867 and playing its first games on Hampstead Heath. In 1870 the present title was adopted, and the ground was changed to a field near Highbury Station. In 1874 the membership was 103, and two teams were being run, while in 1884 the Harlequins made their first visit to South Wales, when they played Cardiff. In the meanwhile they had several times moved their headquarters,

RUGGER

subsequently playing at Swiss Cottage, Putney Heath, Kensal Green, Stamford Brook, Turnham Green, Chiswick Park, Catford, Wimbledon Park, and Wandsworth Common, eventually going in 1909-10 to the Rugby Union ground at Twickenham, where they have remained ever since. Owing to these frequent changes of ground it was a very difficult matter to keep the club alive, and during the first ten years of their history the Harlequins owe a great deal to the enthusiasm of such men as W. A. Smith, W. E. Titchener, H. L. Wynne and G. W. Perham. In the late eighties and early nineties the club was established on a firm basis by such stalwarts as the brothers Surtees, W. R. M. Leake, G. B. James and A. B. Cipriani, who alternated as captain and vice-captain with one of the Surtees from 1887 to 1894. The skill of C. M. Wells further brought the club into prominence, but when at the end of the century he retired the backbone of the team was supplied by the forwards, notably the brothers Hammond, A. C. T. Veasey, R. Curtis Hayward and D. Linton, who received very little support from their backs till A. D. Stoop came down from Oxford in 1905, and was joined by H. J. H. Sibree, J. G. G. Birkett and D. Lambert. The forwards, first under W. B. Grandage, a great leader, and later under R. O. C. Ward, continued to be a formidable force against any opponents, though they were overshadowed by the more obvious brilliance of their backs. The most successful season in the history of the club was probably 1909-10, the first year at Twickenham, when the team was unbeaten till meeting Oxford in the return match in February, when the fine play of R. W. Poulton in the 'Varsity side had much to do with the result. In this season 19 matches were won, 1 drawn and 4 lost, 541 points being scored against 147. For the International match against Wales in 1911, in addition to A. D. Stoop at stand-off half, a complete Harlequin line was selected, consisting of D. Lambert, J. G. G. Birkett, R. W. Poulton and F. M. Stoop, and when

CLUB HISTORIES

Poulton fell out another Harlequin, J. A. Scholfield, was chosen in his place. Unfortunately F. M. Stoop was also unable to play. Between 1905 and 1911, in addition to both halves, eight Harlequin three-quarters found their way into the English team.

Here it is interesting to give the methods which during A. D. Stoop's playing connection with the team made the Harlequins such a force in the game, and had such a widespread effect on the principles of attack. The Harlequins were always ready to start a passing attack in any position on the field, whenever there was a favourable opportunity, and once the attack was launched their opponents were given no respite by kicking into touch. By the uninitiated they were credited with recklessly throwing the ball about, but, in fact, warning was always given of any unusual manœuvres by pre-arranged signals, so that what appeared to be luck was actually the outcome of design. Moreover, the forwards did not heel unless there was a favourable opportunity to pass, but were always ready to take the ball on themselves. The backs were always lined up in an attacking position in relation to the ball, and more successful attacks were launched from opportunities arising in open play than by heeling from the set scrums. After the War, the Harlequins had fewer pre-War players available than almost any other club, with the exception of the London Scottish. However, H. B. T. Wakelam, R. H. King and Noel Hudson had played for the club before, and with J. G. G. Birkett, who in this emergency turned out for his old side again, they formed the backbone of the new team. In the minutes it is recorded that a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to W. P. Ward, H. Hughes-Onslow and Major E. M. C. Clarke for their invaluable work in restarting the club at the conclusion of the War, and these three names stand second to none in the history of the Harlequins. The secretaryship was undertaken by W. P. Ward until A. D. Stoop was able to resume his duties as President and Hon. Secretary in 1920, and the club

RUGGER

has now regained its former position among the clubs of the country. The Harlequins have produced 27 English Internationals, while A. L. Gracie has played for Scotland, and W. R. F. Collis and W. F. Browne for Ireland.

Hawick.

One of the oldest clubs in the South of Scotland, Hawick was founded in 1873. In 1888 the "Hawick Greens," as they are known in Scotland, took a lease of Mansfield Park, their present playing field, and in that year played against the Maoris, being beaten by one goal to one try in the only game the visitors played in Scotland. In 1895-6 Hawick won the Scottish Championship by a try to nothing from the Watsonians, and in that season they were successful in 17 matches out of 19. Again in 1908-9 Hawick were Scottish champions, sharing the honour with the Watsonians. Since that season Hawick have always been amongst the leading clubs in the Scottish Championship, but probably the best year they have so far had was in the past season, 1926-7, when, besides winning the Scottish Rugby Championship again, they also won the Border League Championship and carried off first prize at the five Border seven-a-side sports held in April. Their "A" XV also won the Border Junior League Championship and the Hawick Junior League Championship. Hawick have now won the Border League Championship eleven times, and it is remarkable to note that up to date the club has played in 120 finals in seven-a-side sports and taken 121 prizes, as in 1886 their "A" and "B" teams contested the final at their own sports.

The following are the Hawick players who have been capped :—W. E. Kyle, D. S. Davies, W. R. Sutherland, T. M. Scott, T. L. Scott, W. T. Forrest, M. Elliott, C. Ogilvy, R. Scott, A. W. Little, D. Patterson, A. Laidlaw, R. H. Lindsay Watson, W. Burnett, J. R. Morgan (England).

CLUB HISTORIES

It is interesting to note that these represent a full fifteen, as players have been supplied for every position in the International team.

Headingley.

The Headingley Club was founded in 1876, and has played on its present ground at Kirkstall since 1902. The club won the Yorkshire Challenge Cup on four occasions, in 1909, 1913, 1914 and 1920, and many famous players have worn its colours, including such well-known Internationals as :—R. W. Bell, J. H. Eddison, F. Hutchinson, E. D. Ibbitson, J. A. King, E. Myers, R. F. Oakes, A. S. Pickering, J. J. Robinson, F. N. Tarr, of England, and A. S. Hamilton and J. Hume of Scotland. Moreover, 80 players from Headingley have played representative county football.

Instonians.

The rise of Instonians, the old boys' club of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, has been one of the most notable events in Irish Rugby since the War, and can be accurately described as meteoric.

Founded in 1919 as a junior organisation, it won promotion to senior rank the following year, and since then has won every competitive trophy in Irish Senior Rugby. The First XV came to the front by a bold type of Rugby, having in the early part of its career to overcome weight with speed. The result has been a traditional open game sustained by a fine team spirit. Twenty-five International appearances have been made by members of the club, and it is interesting to note that Tom Hewitt, the Queen's University centre, as well as Frank Hewitt, made his debut in Irish Senior Rugby in the ranks of Instonians. The record of the First XV is as follows :—1919-20, winners of Ulster Junior League Cup ; 1920-1, admitted to the Ulster Senior League ;

RUGGER

1921-22, winners of Ulster Senior Cup and runners-up in Ulster Senior League; 1922-23, winners of Ulster Senior Cup, runners-up in Bateman Cup (Irish Championship) and runners-up in Ulster Senior League; 1923-4, runners-up in Ulster Senior Cup; 1924-5, winners of Ulster Senior League and runners-up in Ulster Senior Cup; 1925-6, winners of Ulster Senior Championship; 1926-7, winners of the Bateman Cup (Irish Championship), Ulster Senior Cup, and joint-holders of the Ulster Senior Championship.

International Caps.—1922-3, W. H. Hall, R. O. M'Clenahan, and A. C. Douglas; 1923-4, W. H. Hall, A. C. Douglas, J. C. M'Dowell and F. S. Hewitt; 1924-5, F. S. Hewitt and J. C. M'Dowell; 1925-6, J. M'F. Neill, F. S. Hewitt; 1926-7, F. S. Hewitt.

Lansdowne.

This Club was started in the year 1872, and was organised on really complete lines in the season 1872-3. C. F. Ruxton, who was for 31 years Hon. Secretary of the Irish Rugby Union, is still an active member of Lansdowne.

The present Hon. Secretary of the International Rugby Board, R. G. Warren, a past President of the Irish R.F. Union, was captain of Lansdowne in the year 1884, and played many times for Ireland. The Irish representatives on the International Board, R. G. Warren and J. B. Moore, also past President of the Irish Rugby Football Union, are both Lansdowne men. The club has supplied numerous players who have been capped for Ireland, among them:—D. T. Arnott, J. C. Bagot, L. Q. Bulger, J. J. Coffey, F. E. Davies, the three brothers Doran, T. Edwards, J. S. Jameson, V. C. Le Fanu, T. Shanahan, E. J. Walsh, and, since 1919, N. Purcell, W. Cunningham, E. Davy and W. E. Crawford have gained caps.

The club has won the Leinster Challenge Cup on

CLUB HISTORIES

several occasions, and are the present holders of the trophy. Lansdowne, when it started, had some 18 members, but to-day its membership has grown to eight hundred.

H. W. D. Dunlop, the founder of the club, obtained a lease of five acres of ground in the year 1869, and that ground is now the headquarters of the Irish Rugby Union. At the time the site was acquired it was in a very poor condition, and it is said that H. W. D. Dunlop has often paddled a canoe and shot duck where now International matches are played.

Leicester.

The Leicester Football Club was founded in the year 1880, but previous to this date a Leicester Club was in existence for about fifteen seasons. Like most clubs, ups and downs have been experienced, but at the present time, and for many years, a very high place has been maintained in the Rugger world. Leicester can now claim to have one of the best equipped club grounds in the country, and the following International matches have been played there :—England *v.* Ireland (3 times), England *v.* France, England *v.* Wales. Trial matches have also taken place there. Prior to the season 1913-4 Leicester won the Midland Counties Senior Cup on no less than ten consecutive occasions, before withdrawing from the competition. A unique feature of the last few seasons is that all the Leicestershire County players have been provided by the Leicester Club, and since its selection as a separate county in the championship Leicestershire has reached the final four times out of seven seasons. The following Internationals have Captained Leicester :—P. W. Lawrie, J. R. Watson, W. J. Foreman, E. Redman, S. Matthews, W. W. Wakefield, H. L. V. Day, and that great all-round sportsman, A. O. Jones.

RUGGER

Liverpool.

The date of Liverpool's foundation cannot be exactly ascertained, but it may be taken to be somewhere about 1866, though Rugger began to be played in the city in 1857. The club's first captain was W. H. Sergeantson, while others who greatly helped in the early days were J. T. Souter, J. H. Clayton, G. C. H. Dunlop and J. R. Kewley. Although the club has always done well in first-class company, two seasons stand out in its history, one being 1906-7, when, under the captaincy of G. Leather, 17 matches were won, only 2 being lost and 2 drawn, and the other in 1913-4, when, with F. H. Turner, as captain, and R. W. Poulton-Palmer, A. W. Angus, and R. A. Lloyd in the side, out of 20 matches 18 were won and only 2 lost, while 577 points were scored against 154. After the War G. Birkett worked most energetically as hon. secretary, and with R. A. Lloyd as captain the club soon regained its old footing.

Llanelly.

The inception of the Llanelly R.F.C. dates back to 25th November 1875, and it is, therefore, one of the oldest Rugby clubs in Wales. The first trial match was played at the People's Park on 27th November 1875, the first away game taking place against Swansea on 7th March 1876. Blue jerseys and blue caps were the club's colours then, but long since scarlet jerseys and blue shorts have been substituted, with the result that Llanelly are widely known as the "Scarlets."

Llanelly won the South Wales Cup in February 1884, defeating Newport at Neath by 11 points to 2. Four years later they beat the famous Maoris, the late Harry Bowen, who subsequently became a prominent member of the Welsh Rugby Union and a well-known referee, dropping a goal from mid-field which gained Llanelly the victory. Then came the season 1894-5, when Llanelly

CLUB HISTORIES

were unexpectedly robbed of "invincibility" at Gloucester.

Llanelly have played great games against all the Colonial sides. They defeated the "Wallabies," and last year they enjoyed the distinction of being the only Welsh team to beat the Maoris in their official tour, while the invincible All Blacks in 1924 just escaped with a narrow victory.

Llanelly, who are said to be the first Welsh club to have visited Yorkshire and the Midlands, have produced some of the most famous Welsh Internationals, including Owen Badger, Rhys T. Gabe and T. Evans, in addition to such present Internationals as Albert Jenkins, Ernest Finch, Arthur and David John, Ivor Jones and Watcyn Thomas.

Llanelly are also famous for their war song, "Sospan-fach." Since it was first composed many years ago by a Nonconformist minister Llanelly have claimed it as their own. "Sospan-fach" is sung at all the International matches, while it has been rendered even at the Welsh National Eisteddfod; in fact, its fame has become world-wide, and the club mascot is naturally a saucepan, which translated into Welsh is "Sospan."

London Irish.

This Club was formed in 1898, largely owing to the efforts of R. S. V. Dyas, its first captain, and from the first the club was warmly supported. During the first season Louis Magee, the Irish International player, came to London and became captain, greatly helping Dyas to bring the London Irish into the front rank of Metropolitan clubs. The first club ground was at Herne Hill, and by 1903-4 the Irish had two pitches, one at Stamford Bridge and the other at Wood Lane. Later several moves were necessary, until finally the present ground at Norbiton was taken over. In the last season before the War five teams were regularly turned out, but in

RUGGER

1919 the membership was found to be much depleted. However, the efforts of C. R. M'Gowan have resulted in a complete revival. Among the Internationals who have played for the club are :—L. Magee, L. Q. Bulger, P. Nicholson, F. M. M'Cormac, A. K. Horan and S. J. Cagney.

London Scottish.

The 10th April 1878 witnessed the formation of the London Scottish Football Club, so that in 1928 they will celebrate their jubilee.

It is an interesting fact that while deciding to play according to the rules of the Rugby Football Union, the desirability of having an Association team in addition was mooted, but this was left an open question and never came to anything.

The first officers of the club were as follows :—D. B. Gibson (Captain), Robin Arnot (Vice-Captain), Neil MacGlashan (Hon. Secretary), and George Grant (Hon. Treasurer). It is therefore a coincidence that the names of the present Secretary and Treasurer should be Grant and M'Glashan respectively.

The first ground was on Blackheath Common, and the first match ever played was against Ravenscourt Park, which was won by the Scottish by 2 goals 4 tries and 4 touch-downs to nil. The first season actually ended with 5 wins, 4 losses and 6 games drawn. Of the teams then played only three survive to-day, the Wasps, Guy's Hospital and School of Mines.

In the second season matches were arranged with Oxford, Cambridge and Richmond, while the first club dinner was held in 1880, and has been continued annually ever since, with the exception of the War years. This season (1880) was memorable for the fact that W. E. MacLagan came to London and joined the London Scottish, and it was during this past season 1926-7 that the club and, in fact, the whole Rugby world, sustained a very severe loss in the death of that

CLUB HISTORIES

great player, who was the first London Scot to gain a National cap, though since then few seasons have passed without one or more members of the London Scottish appearing for Scotland. The record years in this respect were 1906-7, when the club supplied on an average ten members to Scotland in each of the four International matches, namely, South Africa, Wales, Ireland and England, all of which were won by Scotland, and in 1907-8 fourteen members of the club were capped for Scotland.

The losses of the London Scottish during the War were exceptionally heavy and worthy of being put on record. On the last Saturday of the 1913-4 season four teams took the field, and of these sixty players only four were untouched, the remainder either being killed, wounded or taken prisoner of war. Two hundred and five members of the club served in H.M. Forces, of whom sixty-nine were killed, died of wounds or died on active service, fifty-two were wounded, four taken prisoners of war, and a large list of honours was gained.

Since 1919, with the exception of the first year after the War, the club has run six XV's, and although the First XV record of matches won may not be so good as in pre-War days, the past season (1926-7) was a satisfactory one, and for the past three seasons the record of the junior teams has been extremely good.

The present President is Dr. A. Balfour, elected this past season in place of W. E. MacLagan, deceased; the Captain is G. G. Aitken, who succeeded in office D. J. MacMyn; the Hon. Secretary is D. Lyall Grant, who was elected in 1913, and the Hon. Treasurer is J. A. M'Glashan, who took up office in 1921.

London Welsh.

The London Welsh R.F.C. was formed in 1885. For the first few seasons the club had to struggle hard for existence, but the Welsh Football Union by generous

RUGGER

grants, together with donations or subscriptions from Welsh supporters, helped it to weather the storm.

The executive has endeavoured to keep closely in touch with the leading Welsh clubs, and its aim has been directed to the absorption into the club of young players from the Principality whose business and circumstances bring them to the Metropolis. The club has three fifteens. The Welsh Football Union in 1920 invited the London Welsh to nominate a representative to act on behalf of all the Welsh players in London and the Universities. At the annual meeting in 1926 J. E. Davies was unanimously re-elected, the London Welsh thus having its own representative as Vice-President of the Welsh Football Union.

Manchester.

The exact date of the foundation of this Club is uncertain, but Richard Sykes, the first captain of Manchester, stated in a letter that he was invited to play in a trial game in 1860, and that this game led to the formation of the club. In the Rev. F. Marshall's book we find that "the Manchester F.C., whose founders may justly be described as the pioneers of the Rugby game not only in Lancashire, but also in the North of England, was organised about the year 1867, though it could not be considered to be in full operation until two years later," so that whatever the actual date of its inception, the club has a record of which it may be justly proud. Of the men who helped in the early days J. Maclaren must be mentioned; he was captain in 1871, and was subsequently one of the earliest members to be elected on the Rugby Union Committee from the north, becoming President of the Rugby Union in 1882-3.

Manchester had four representatives in the first International match between England and Scotland, and between 1871 and 1882 the club was as strong as any in the country, and ever since that period has held its

CLUB HISTORIES

leading position. The following members have won International caps :—H. J. C. Turner, A. S. Gibson, W. Maclaren, R. R. Osborne, J. S. Genth, R. Walker, W. H. Hunt, E. E. Marriott, A. J. Bulteel, D. Drew, W. Greg, R. Todd, T. Blatherwick, A. N. Hornby, F. D. Fowler, J. Heron, W. E. Openshaw, H. C. Rowley, W. R. Richardson, J. W. Schofield, R. Hunt, J. T. Hunt, W. H. Hunt, F. T. Wright, J. H. Payne, C. P. Allen, C. Anderton, F. A. Leslie-Jones, L. Haigh, E. I. M. Barrett, A. O. Dowson, J. E. Orr, H. Rottenburg, F. G. Handford, C. S. Williams, Dr. T. Smyth, J. A. Scholfield, W. J. Cullen, and G. S. Conway.

Moseley.

The Moseley Club developed from a smaller organisation known as Havelock, which existed in 1870, the present club being formed in the season 1873-4, when A. Roe was president and S. H. Deakin captain, and the total membership was only 20. From this small beginning the club gradually progressed, and such clubs as Coventry, Gloucester and Leicester were added to the fixture list, while in 1881-2 the London Athletic Club visited Moseley, and in the same year Moseley beat Cardiff at Cardiff Arms Park, though the Welsh club held the South Wales Cup. That season was one of the most successful in Moseley's history, for out of 22 matches 20 were won and 2 were drawn. In 1886 again Moseley travelled to South Wales and beat Cardiff in the last match of the season, though Cardiff till that time had been unbeaten. Many Internationals have played for the club, including J. H. Rogers, J. F. Byrne, E. M. Baker, R. H. B. Cattell, J. G. Cooper and C. Shaw. Moseley have had many successes in the Midland Cup competition, winning in 1881-2, 1883-4, 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, 1888-9, 1894-5, 1896-7, while they have been runners-up eight times, one of these occasions being as recently as 1922-3.

RUGGER

The club ground was bought in 1912, and stands and pavilions were erected, and though Moseley suffered during the War in common with other clubs, their fixture list may be said to have returned to its pre-War strength.

Newport.

This Club was founded by some old boys of the Monmouth Grammar School soon after 1870, and very soon proved itself one of the strongest clubs in the country. It was, however, not till 1891-2 that its record became exceptional, but in that year it produced one of the most remarkable teams that has ever appeared in club Rugby. The names of the players are sufficient to prove this, for they include :—T. England (many times reserve full-back to W. J. Bancroft), the great A. J. Gould, F. H. Dauncey, F. W. Cooper, F. C. Parfitt, P. Phillips, while in the pack were A. W. Boucher, H. T. Day and T. Pook, who played for Wales. It is no wonder that this team earned the title of the "Invincibles." Many other equally famous players have worn the Newport colours, among them being :—J. J. Hodges, G. Boots, C. M. Pritchard, W. P. Geen, P. D. Waller, L. A. Phillips, T. H. Vile, W. J. Martin, A. P. Coldrick, H. S. Lyne, R. Gould, G. L. Hirst, F. W. Birt, R. C. S. Plummer, G. Thomas, C. J. Thomas, H. Uzzell, E. J. Webb, J. and H. Wetter, J. Whitfield, R. T. Skrimshire, T. W. Lockwood, R. D. Garno-Williams, W. Dowell, J. C. Jenkins, P. Jones, J. Shea, R. Edwards, W. J. Roche, N. Macpherson, G. E. Andrews and V. M. Griffiths.

Northampton.

The Northampton Club was founded in 1880 as an off-shoot of some boys' improvement classes which were run by the Rev. S. W. Wigg, and in the early days of its history the club was known as Northampton St. James, whence the team are still called "The Saints."

CLUB HISTORIES

Soon after the club's foundation the present ground at Franklin's Gardens was acquired, and by the early nineties Northampton had established itself among the leading English teams, largely through the play of C. H. Davies. No records are available of the early years, but from 1906 the personality of the English International, E. R. Mobbs, always kept Northampton prominently to the fore, and it was a great misfortune to the club when he was killed in action in 1917. After the War the club was revived, and ever since has been one of the strongest sides in the Midlands.

North of Ireland.

This Club was the first organisation to play Rugby football in Ulster, for it was founded in the autumn of 1868 by E. E. Moeran. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining matches, as there were no other clubs then in existence in that part of the world, and teams had to go across the Irish Channel in search of games, playing such opponents as Birkenhead Park, West of Scotland and the Glasgow Academicals. Soon, however, Dublin University, the Wanderers, Queen's Club, Belfast, and various Public Schools were added to the fixture list, and in 1875, when Ireland played her first International match against England, the club had six representatives in the Irish side, which in those days consisted of twenty players. Since then the North of Ireland Club have often been represented, having turned out among others the following Internationals:—
G. Andrews, J. R. Atkinson, W. S. Allen, H. W. Andrews, W. H. Ash, W. J. Beatty, J. D. Bristow, R. Bell, S. Bruce, W. Byron, A. Combe, D. Cunningham, R. Dunlop, I. G. Davidson, C. T. Davidson, W. Finlay, A. R. Foster, J. Fulton, F. Gardiner, J. D. Gardiner, W. Gardiner, R. P. Gotto, T. J. Greeves, J. Heron, T. Heron, R. W. Hughes, W. Higgin, F. Jackson, H. C. Kelly, S. Lee, R. A.

RUGGER

Lloyd, J. Lytle, R. Montgomery, A. Montgomery, E. McIlwaine, E. N. McIlwaine, J. E. McIlwaine, M. M'Gown, R. E. M'Lean, R. N. Matier, T. Mayne, H. J. Neill, R. D. Patterson, H. Purdon, C. Reid, J. F. Ross, R. Stevenson, A. L. Stewart, J. W. Taylor, D. B. Walkington, R. B. Walkington.

Between 1892 and 1899 the club won the Ulster Senior Cup and League Championship every year, largely owing to the play of F. Lee and W. Gardiner. The War hit the club hard, but the older members kept the organisation going, and G. Combe worked so strenuously in the interests of the club that it was able to resume play in January 1919, and in the following season the Senior Cup was won for the twelfth time. The fixture list is now very strong, including all the leading Irish clubs, as well as Liverpool, Manchester, Birkenhead Park and the Watsonians.

Northern.

This club, one of the oldest in the North of England, was founded in 1875 and originally known as Elswick, the present name being adopted in 1877. In 1878, under the captaincy of J. V. W. Rutherford, the club came to the fore, and in 1882 William Cail, who did so much for the Rugby Union, became president, an office which he held till 1895. He was succeeded by R. Henzell, who also was later President of the Rugby Union. The War years deprived Northern of many of its finest players, but in 1921-2 C. F. Stanger-Leathes became President, and immediately set about improving the fixture list, with a result that such clubs as Bradford, Birkenhead Park, Cardiff, Gloucester, Liverpool, and many of the leading Scotch sides are now played. The Northern have a fine list of International players, and among them are:—F. J. Bell, R. W. Bell, E. B. Brutton, B. S. Cumberlege, H. W. Dudgeon, three brothers Gibson (C. O., G. R. and T. A.) P. H. Morrison, J. A. S. Ritson,

CLUB HISTORIES

A. D. Roberts, M. T. Scott, W. M. Scott, C. F. Stanger-Leathes, C. H. Sample, A. J. Wilson, J. W. Sagar, R. C. Stevenson.

Nuneaton.

In 1882 a club known as Nuneaton Rovers was formed, and a few years later two smaller clubs amalgamated, so that a town team which bears the present name was founded. Since that time Nuneaton has steadily progressed, despite the set-back of losing its ground and the difficulties encountered in reorganisation after the War. However, in 1918 the present headquarters at Attleborough Road were secured, and the efforts of an enthusiastic committee were rewarded when the Midland Counties Cup was won in 1921-2 and 1923-4.

Old Alleynians.

This Club, which draws its membership from the old boys of Dulwich College, was founded in 1898 through the organising ability and enthusiasm of R. M. Everett, who for the first eight years was Hon. Secretary, and who in 1917 collected funds so that the club could be properly revived without liabilities in 1919. It was not easy to find the material to start the new club in 1898, as most Old Alleynians had already joined other clubs. However, a side was collected from those who were just leaving the school, and in the first season, out of 18 matches played, 11 were won, 4 drawn and only 3 lost. In the second year two teams were run, and in 1901-2 three teams were put in the field, the First XV playing such clubs as St. Thomas's Hospital, the Old Blues and the Harlequins. In 1902-3 the London Scottish, the O.M.T's, Rosslyn Park, Lennox and the Marlborough Nomads were added to the fixture list, and from that time the club has steadily gone ahead. In 1905-6 a permanent ground at Dulwich was secured, and in that season ten teams of Old Alleynians played against the

RUGGER

school. The club did well from 1909 to 1913, when A. L. Wade, the Scottish International, was captain, and during 1913-4, when Cambridge were beaten, five Internationals played for the Old Alleynians, namely:— J. E. Greenwood and C. N. Lowe of England, G. Donald and E. G. Loudoun-Shand of Scotland, and W. D. Doherty of Ireland. Since the War the club has satisfactorily progressed, and in 1926-7 produced its first direct International in K. J. Stark, who played for England in all four matches.

Old Blues.

The Old Blues Football Club is recruited from the old boys of Christ's Hospital, and was originally founded in 1873, the first match being played in November of that year at Palmer's Green, against the School. Until 1883 the club met with varying fortunes, but in that year S. F. Walsh, the captain, died during a match, and the club was disbanded, ten years intervening before it was revived. The credit for this revival goes to W. Beaumont, who overcame all obstacles, so that by 1898 we find three teams in the field, with the First XV winning 17 matches out of 19 played, and scoring 344 points to 20. At the beginning of this century Christ's Hospital moved to Horsham, and though at the time the club lost the School players, the result of the move was that the club steadily increased its membership, and from 28th November 1903 till 28th October 1905 the First XV was not beaten. In 1914 the club was one of the strongest in London, having a playing membership of 148. Fine work in organising the Old Blues since the War has been done by L. H. Moody, who has been Hon. Secretary since the 1907 season, and G. T. E. Cockerill, who was captain for some years after the War, and managed greatly to improve the fixture list, so that such clubs as Leicester, Bristol, Gloucester and Plymouth Albion are now played.

CLUB HISTORIES

Old Cranleighans.

This is one of the more recent of the old boys' clubs, for it was founded as lately as 1919. For the first two seasons the club found it difficult to collect a representative membership, but by 1923 three XV's were put into the field every week, and, as other old boys' clubs welcomed the addition to their ranks, the fixture list rapidly improved. Among the clubs now played are the Portsmouth and Chatham Services, the R.N.C., Greenwich, the R.M.A., Woolwich, and the R.M.C., Sandhurst, as well as the leading Old Boy and Hospital sides.

Among the more prominent members of the club have been H. P. Jacob of England and Oxford, D. P. Thres of Cambridge, and M. A. M'Canlis of Oxford. A scheme is on foot for buying a sports ground in Surrey, where it will be possible to field four or five teams every Saturday, so that the future of the club should be well assured.

Old Edwardians.

The Old Edwardians' club is the oldest of the old boys' clubs outside the London area, and was founded forty-five years ago—in 1882—when there were only three other clubs in Birmingham.

King Edward's School is divided into four schools, but the Old Edwardians F.C. is open only to old pupils of the original foundation, with its school in the centre of the city.

Very soon after its start the O.E.F.C. came to the front, and from 1884 to 1890 P. C. Adams was captain. During that period F. G. Swayne got his blue for Cambridge and was chosen for England, but missed his International cap through injury before the match. The Old Edwardians won the Midland Counties Cup in 1890, and after that season regularly played Gloucester, Bristol, Runcorn, Newport and Old Merchant

RUGGER

Taylors. For several seasons they supplied most of the outsides for the Midland Counties, and in one match *v.* Devon all the outsides were Old Edwardians. Bernard Oughtred was capped for England for seasons 1901, 1902, 1903, but afterwards it was not till 1909 that E. W. Assinder brought honour to his club by gaining a cap against Australia and Wales. H. C. Harrison in 1909 was capped *v.* Scotland, and afterwards played for England till the War. Since the War the club has, after a lean year or two, come back into its own and is running five teams, whose average of results shows the virility of the old boy spirit in Birmingham. Their fixture list includes Bath, Birkenhead Park, Coventry, Moseley, Manchester, Northampton, Old Blues, Old Alleynians and Waterloo.

Old Haileyburians.

This old boys' club was founded in 1903 under the name of the Haileyburian Wanderers Football Club, the original founders being H. T. H. Bond (Harlequins), S. E. Cash, R. H. Fox (Harlequins), J. G. Gibson (London Scottish and Scotch Trial cap), L. J. Morson, A. C. Morson, C. B. Smith (Richmond), G. A. P. Thomas A. A. T. Veasey (Harlequins) and H. G. H. Wilkinson.

In the first few years of its existence the club had a hard struggle to keep going, and was only able with difficulty to run one team, but in 1907 an "A" team was started, and a "B" team has recently been added. In 1913 the club assumed its present name, and in the same year gave up its old ground at Ponders End and obtained its present quarters adjoining the Crown Hotel at Broxbourne.

During the War the club lost about two-thirds of its playing members, and among those prominent in reviving its fortunes in 1919 were W. B. Galloway, H. Tucker, F. W. W. Smith, and J. R. B. Worton, then Captain of the Haileybury fifteen.

CLUB HISTORIES

The club fixture list is consistently growing stronger, and the 1926-7 season was the most successful in the club's history, for the first team won 20 of its 27 fixtures, drawing 2 and losing only 5.

Old Leysians.

Formed in 1877-8, the Old Leysians have been in continuous existence ever since. The club came into the front rank in 1882, when Cardiff and Cambridge were defeated, the results for the season being that of 20 matches played 2 were drawn and 4 lost. The club continued with varying success, reaching the peak of its fortunes in the four seasons before the War, in the season 1910-1 only losing to Blackheath and Guy's, when the eight-backs system was adopted. Until the War 671 matches had been played, of which 324 were won, 280 lost and 67 drawn. The club emerged from the War sadly crippled and only carried on with the greatest difficulty. However, the season 1923-4 showed signs of a revival, and during the next three seasons the club began to take its old place among London clubs.

Old Merchant Taylors.

With a membership drawn from the old boys of the Merchant Taylors School, this club was founded by L. H. Gunnery in 1882. It has had a continuous existence ever since, with the exception of the War years, and, considering the limited field of membership, a remarkably high and consistent standard has been maintained. A few years after the club's inception its fixture list had so much improved that it could well claim to be one of the strongest sides in the country, and it has always remained in the front rank, having produced among other well-known players such fine performers as M. F. Waters, a past President of the Rugby Union, J. E. Raphael, C. T. O'Callaghan, J. G. Will, W. I. Cheesman, R. R. F. M'Lennan and R. Cove-Smith.

RUGGER

Although the Old Merchant Taylors suffered badly in the War, the difficulties of reorganisation were well surmounted, and as many as seven sides are put into the field every Saturday.

Old Millhillians.

The Old Millhillians Rugby Football Club was founded in the year 1878 and continued to run until 1895, when it was allowed to lapse. During this period the club had the assistance of various well-known players, including R. W. B. Buckland and J. Lamont, who were originally the Blackheath halves. The fixture list included Rosslyn Park, and the oldest fixture of all was with the Old Leysians, who came into existence in the same year. In 1888-9 T. W. Pearson (now Colonel Pearson, D.S.O.) used to play for the Old Boys whilst still at school, and subsequently became a Welsh International, with many caps.

In 1903 the club was reorganised, and greatly increased in strength up to the outbreak of the Great War.

Immediately after the War the club was revived, and from that time onward has made consistent progress.

A year ago the club acquired a ground of its own at Headstone Lane, Middlesex, where there are two pitches and a pavilion which contains as good changing accommodation as can be found anywhere in London.

Old Paulines.

This old boys' club existed prior to present records, but its revival dates from 1910. Until recently the St. Paul's School spare ground at Wormwood Scrubs was used, but this has been sold, and the club now plays on a new ground in Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing Common. In the first playing season after the club's revival the first team won 15 matches out of 25, and the second team, though they were seldom complete, won 14 out of 22. Since then teams have gradually been added, until

CLUB HISTORIES

to-day the Old Paulines run five XV's on Saturday, one in mid-week and an extra vacation team for University members. The fixtures include such clubs as Bart's Hospital, Bridgwater, United Services, Plymouth Albion, Nuneaton and Rugby.

Since 1910 the club has produced two English Internationals in L. P. B. Merriam and R. J. Hillard, while J. W. Rayner has received an English Trial. In addition, the rise and establishment of the club owes a great deal to C. M. Roberts and W. D. Ramsey, who have been actively connected with it ever since they carried out the secretarial duties at the time of its revival, and to the Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D., the High Master, who has done much to ease the ground problem in particular.

Plymouth Albion.

The history of the Plymouth Albion Club is really a very short one, as it is to all intents and purposes a post-War organisation. When it was found at the close of the War that the old-established and well-known Devon Albion Club was not reforming, mainly owing to the fact that they had lost their ground, the Rectory Field at Devonport, the Naval Sports Board having purchased it for the use of the Devonport Services R.F.C., and that the former Plymouth Club had become defunct, a few enthusiasts took the initial steps of forming a new club, and the present ground, Beacon Park, was obtained. The club at once took its place among the leading English clubs, and obtained fixtures with Swansea, Bristol, Leicester, Blackheath, and Newport in their first season. The fixture list of the club is now on a par with the majority of provincial clubs. Since the formation of the club in 1919 four players have attained International honours, all forwards:—W. H. Wright, F. W. Sanders, E. Stanbury, and J. Hanley. In addition, the club always supplies a good percentage of the Devon County XV and usually one or two to Cornwall.

RUGGER

Queen's University, Belfast.

Queen's College, Belfast, R.F.C., was founded about the year 1869, and is among the oldest of Irish senior clubs. In accordance with the University Charter granted in 1908, its name was changed to Queen's University R.F.C.

The club occupies a prominent position in the records of competitions held in the province of Ulster, and has won the Ulster Senior Challenge Cup twelve times during the thirty-seven seasons when this trophy has been played for, and has been in the final on twenty-two occasions. Queen's has also won the Belfast Charity Cup five times, the Ulster Senior Championship Cup seven times, and the Dudley Cup seven times, despite the fact that the club does not participate in this competition every year.

Perhaps the three most outstanding seasons in the history of the club were 1899-1900, when the First XV, captained by J. H. Ferris, won 20 out of 21 matches played, the other being a scoreless draw; 1920-21, when the First, Second and Third XV's were champions in their respective divisions; and 1923-4, when the First XV, captained by G. V. Stephenson, were Irish Champions and winners of four cups, losing 2 matches out of 22 played. Four backs, J. W. Stewart, G. V. Stephenson, T. Hewitt, J. R. Wheeler, and a forward, T. A. M'Clelland, played in the Irish team.

Of late years the most outstanding Queen's man on the Irish side has been G. V. Stephenson, who has now obtained a record number of consecutive Irish caps, and the following are a few of the more notable Internationals: — J. A. M'Donald, R. W. Hughes, J. W. Taylor, R. Morrow, T. J. Johnston, J. B. Allison, S. T. Irwin, C. G. Robb, A. R. Foster, W. Tyrrell, T. A. M'Clelland, T. Hewitt and J. R. Wheeler.

CLUB HISTORIES

Redruth.

The Redruth Club was formed in 1875, and it has carried on continuously since then, with the exception of a break during the War period. It has thus had the longest career of any club in Cornwall. It was founded by H. Grylls and W. M. Willimott, both of whom are still living. Since 1900 Redruth has produced several well-known players, among them W. Grylls, J. Davey and B. Solomon, all of whom played for England, while J. Thomas and W. Rich were given International trials. After the War the club was greatly helped by pre-War players, such as J. F. Richards, T. Harris, T. Roskrow, B. Smith and H. Ham. The club plays on the Redruth Recreation Ground, where there is a stand which holds 750 people.

Richmond.

Richmond claim, with reason, to be among the pioneers of Metropolitan club football, as they played their first match four years before the formation of the Rugby Union and four years before the first International match. The club was definitely constituted in 1863, a year after the formation of Blackheath, through the enthusiasm of Edwin Ash, the first secretary of the Rugby Union. Originally Richmond played on the village green, but the misdirected enthusiasm with which the spectators often joined in the games obliged them to move to the Old Deer Park, and in 1892 Blackheath was played for the first time on the present Richmond pitch. Probably the best year in the club's history was 1886-7, when, captained by E. T. Gurdon, they were undefeated. The following year Blackheath were the only club to beat them, but after that they suffered a period of decline, until in 1896, under W. E. Bromet, their fortunes revived.

Much of the credit for reviving Richmond after the War must go to H. Millett, and largely as a result of

RUGGER

his labours the club is now as flourishing as ever it was. Among the famous names in Richmond's history we may mention C. S. Dakyns, E. T. and C. Gurdon, Alan Rotherham, Arthur Gould, W. G. Mitchell, W. G. Clibborn, W. W. Northcott, W. E. Clifton, C. G. Wade, W. E. Bromet, J. Daniell and F. Stout.

Rosslyn Park.

This club was founded in 1879, and originated from a cricket club of the same name which existed in Hampstead. The first captain was O. N. Harcourt, and C. C. Hoyer Millar was the first Hon. Secretary, thus starting his long and most valuable connection with the club, for he became President in 1884, an office which he has held ever since. In the first season the programme was not ambitious, matches being played against minor clubs and schools, but by 1883-4 the Old Merchant Taylors, Clapham Rovers and St. George's Hospital appear in the fixture list. The first club ground was at Gospel Oak, but a move was made in 1885 to Gunnersbury Lane, Acton, and in 1894 the present Old Deer Park ground was secured. In the meanwhile the club had been progressing, largely through the efforts of such men as E. W. James, H. Stenhouse and A. Reid, who was successful in securing a fixture with Oxford University in 1890. About that time the London Scottish, Richmond and Blackheath all came into the fixture list, so that the Park had definitely reached the first flight of club sides, and in 1892 the club journeyed over to France, thus being the first British team to make the trip. For the next few years the Park prospered, but difficult times were encountered in 1903-4, and only the energetic enthusiasm of H. A. Burlinson, who had just become Hon. Secretary, enabled the corner to be turned. During the War Rosslyn Park did fine work by arranging games for those on active service, running for charity a series of Public School service teams. Disappointing results

CLUB HISTORIES

were experienced when club football began again, but the club emerged successfully, and in 1926-7 had its most successful season, numbering among its victims such famous old rivals as Richmond, Blackheath and the London Scottish.

Royal High School (F.P.'s).

One of the oldest in Scotland, this club was formed in 1868. Three years afterwards, in 1871, the club had a representative in the first International match played between England and Scotland. This was Angus Buchanan, who scored Scotland's first try, and since then many famous Internationals have appeared for the club, including M. Morrison, one of the greatest of Scotch forwards, A. Gordon Petrie, W. R. Gibson. J. W. Simpson, A. D. Laing and E. M'Laren. The Royal High School's first ground was at Holyrood, but a brewery wall which was close to the field of play caused many accidents, and the field was abandoned in 1873. Though before that time the club had been runners-up in the championship to the Glasgow Academicals, from 1881 to 1884 the High School were Scottish Champions, and in those years they were only five times beaten. Since then the club has always been to the fore in Scotch Rugby, and now plays at Jock's Lodge, near Portobello.

Rugby Club.

There is no actual record of the year in which the Rugby Club first came into existence, though it is one of the oldest clubs in the Midlands and is now rapidly approaching its diamond jubilee. The club first came into prominence in the season of 1877-8, when the first team played 22 matches, winning 18, drawing 3 and losing 1. Of the team which did so well few now survive. Among the famous players who have appeared for the club are the following eight Internationals:—L. J.

RUGGER

Percival, H. T. S. Gedge, J. Hall, P. R. Clauss, G. S. Conway, J. H. R. Bruce-Lockhart, M. S. Bradby and H. J. Kittermaster. Two of these, Percival and Conway, came to the town at times when the fortunes of the club were at a very low ebb, and accepted invitations to take over the captaincy, with great success. Possibly the greatest achievement of the club was in 1889-90, when against A. J. Gould's famous Newport team, which included five Internationals, they scored two goals as a result of tries by W. J. Harrison. It is worth noting that during that season Newport had only three goals scored against them altogether.

When the Midland Counties Union was formed three Rugby players, A. Mason, J. Whittaker and E. E. Hopewell, were selected to play in the first county match against Yorkshire, and four times in 1886, 1887, 1903, and 1924, Rugby reached the final of the now defunct Midland Counties Cup.

St. Bart's Hospital.

The earliest entry in the Club's minute book is dated 1873, but from contemporary records it appears that a hospital team had been in existence for some seasons previously. St. Bart's have been in the Hospital Cup final on thirteen occasions, having won the cup in 1881, 1883 and 1924. The club's first ground was in Battersea Park, but the headquarters are now at Winchmore Hill. Three International players have represented the club :—E. Treharne (Wales), L. R. Tosswill (England), M. G. Thomas (Wales), while the following have received Trial caps since the War :—W. F. Gaisford and G. W. C. Parker for England, and T. P. Williams, H. M'Gregor, W. S. Morgan and P. L. Davies for Wales. A. W. L. Rowe and R. H. Bettington of Oxford and A. R. Carnegie-Brown of Cambridge have also played for the Hospital in recent years.

CLUB HISTORIES

Sale.

Sale R.F.C. was founded in 1861, and during a successful career among the best clubs in the North has provided Cheshire County with many of its players. The club owns its ground, and has at present a full membership of 480, of whom 120 are playing members, so that five teams are regularly put into the field.

P. H. Davies, who played for England in 1927, is the first International the club has produced, but G. A. M. Isherwood has played in South African Test Matches. Among other notable players produced by the club are C. R. Hartley, a full-back, who played twice for the North v. South, and was for two seasons reserve for England to H. T. Gamlin. A. Hartley and R. Storey also played for the North.

Saracens.

This Club came into existence in 1876, being formed by some old boys of the Philological School, Marylebone Road. The first President was Lord George Hamilton, but the playing record for the first season is missing. However, in 1878 eleven wins were recorded at the expense of such clubs as the Strollers, Alliance, Barbican, Rob Roy, Bees and St. George's. At the end of that season the Saracens amalgamated with the Crusaders, to the benefit of both clubs, the reconstituted club retaining the name and colours of the Saracens. Two of the most successful seasons in the history of the club were in 1882, when, with J. A. Jenkins as captain, out of 19 matches played 16 were won and 3 drawn, and 1885, when 15 out of 16 matches were won, 1 being drawn, the defeated sides including the Honourable Artillery Company, St. Thomas's Hospital and the Old Mill-hillians. In 1884-6 the Saracens were largely responsible for the formation of the Essex County Union, and supported it strongly until it was absorbed into the

RUGGER

Eastern Counties Union in the season 1890-1. After the War reorganisation was difficult, but owing to the enthusiasm of such men as J. G. Brodie and W. A. Andrews the club was successfully revived, and now regularly fields five fifteens.

Swansea.

While the origin of the Swansea Rugby Football Club is somewhat obscure, it is certain that some fifty odd years ago a number of young enthusiasts played, firstly, on the summit of Mount Pleasant, and later further down on Primrose Field. After a few seasons, during which they challenged and met other enthusiasts from neighbouring towns with varying success, they eventually joined up with the Swansea Cricket Club, who had obtained possession of St. Helen's Field, which consisted of sand-hills, enclosed by a steep wall. At that early period, and for some years later, the South Wales Challenge Cup competition provided the excitement of the season. This trophy the Swansea Club secured on two occasions, not long before the competition was abandoned. Swansea Club has supplied many players to the Welsh International sides, among them W. J. Bancroft, with his long-standing record of thirty-three successive International games, his brother, Jack Bancroft, and Joe Rees, of the full-backs; of the three-quarters, George Bowen of the impregnable defence, Dai Gwyn, Gould's only serious rival, Danny Rees, W. M'Cutcheon and Rowe Harding; of the forwards, G. L. Morris, the first Swansea player to be capped for Wales, W. Bowen, D. Morgan, Sam Goldsworthy, W. Joseph, J. Meredith, D. J. Thomas, Alban Davies, Tom Parker, and, in their different periods the two most discussed forwards in Rugby football, Fred Scrine and Ivor Morgan. Of the half-backs, mention need only be made of the manœuvres behind the scrummage of the brothers James, Owen and Jones, who com-

CLUB HISTORIES

pletely departed from the stereotyped half-back play that had settled on the game. Captains of the Welsh side provided by Swansea are :—W. H. Gwynne, W. Bowen, W. J. Bancroft, Dicky Owen, Alban Davies, Tom Parker, who captained Wales on six occasions, never leading a beaten side, and Rowe Harding.

Apart from winning the cup on two occasions, the Swansea Club in 1905 completed the season undefeated, and some thirty years ago Swansea journeyed to Paris, and there played the Stade Francais Club, this being one of the first occasions on which a British side met a French side. The first Swansea captain was Arthur Richardson, the most recent Elwyn Watkins, to whom in 1927-8 succeeds Dai Parker, and although post-War Swansea has not attained the eminence of the old days, the outlook is far from discouraging.

Torquay Athletic.

This Club was the offspring of an organisation formed primarily for athletics about 1877, and by 1880 the Rugger branch had a ground at Carey Park, though for the first ten years of its history no records are available. However, it is certain that in the 1885-6 season the club sustained no defeats, playing 15 games, of which 7 were won, 7 drawn and 1 disputed. By 1895 the fixture list was really strong, such clubs as Neath, Bristol, Swansea, Aberavon and Bridgend being played, and during that season out of 34 matches played, 23 were won, 9 were drawn and only 2 lost. In 1906-7 the Devon Senior Cup was won for the first time, though since that year the club has several times been in the final round. The season 1926-7 was one of the best in Torquay's history, for out of 38 matches played 32 were won, 3 drawn and only 3 lost, while 537 points were scored by the club against such teams as Bath, Cross Keys, Devonport Services, Plymouth Albion and Cardiff.

RUGGER

Twickenham.

The Twickenham Club was formed in 1873 by the Rev. David Anderson, having its headquarters at Hampton Road. Among the club's opponents in the early days of its history were the Wasps, the Clapham Rovers, St. Thomas's Hospital and St. Paul's Hospital. In 1882 a move was made to a new ground in Twickenham Green, and by the season 1896-7 Twickenham had a very strong team, including the four brothers Stanger-Leathes, R. J. C. Thomson and W. W. Cresswell. The club was badly hit by the Boer War, but was helped over its difficulties by R. J. Hodgson, G. Harnett, W. H. Rowland and W. E. Wallbank, who is still playing as a forward for the National Physical Laboratory at the age of 51. With varying successes the club continued till 1914, but after the War reorganisation was necessary, and the work was greatly helped by Dr. L. Q. Bulger, the old Irish International, who became President. Old fixtures were revised and new ones added, while the Easter tour in the West of England was inaugurated. The club have turned out many county players, and among the Internationals who have represented them are C. F. Stanger-Leathes, F. Stone, A. C. Hill and L. R. Toswill.

United Services, Portsmouth.

The records of this Club show that a team was in existence as far back as 1882, and though in 1884-5 no records are available, the United Services have since then without break existed, except during the War years. About the beginning of this century it was difficult to persuade Service players to support the club, for in order to get first-class games it was considered necessary to turn out for civilian organisations such as the Harlequins, Blackheath and Devonport Albion. However, about 1902 efforts were made to stimulate interest in the United

CLUB HISTORIES

Services, and financial support was given to the club by the committee of the United Services Recreation Ground, so that by 1906, when a Naval Rugby Union was formed, the club was really going ahead, and since that date has been one of the strongest combinations in the country. Credit for reviving the club after the War must go to Major H. C. Harrison and Eng.-Lt.-Comm. C. J. G. Mackenzie, and also to the play of Lt.-Com. W. J. A. Davies and Lt.-Com. C. A. Kershaw. In 1922-4 six and seven sides were regularly put into the field, but as more players have been recently ordered abroad and the entry of sub-lieutenants has been almost halved during the last two years, four teams only are now turned out. Many fine players have assisted the Services, and those who have been awarded International caps while playing for the club are :—W. N. Lapage, F. Burgess Watson, G. H. D'O. Lyon, J. S. Wilson, L. Greig, H. C. Harrison, A. D. Warrington-Morris, A. C. Bolton, N. A. Wodehouse, W. E. Mann, C. H. Abercrombie, W. B. Hynes, A. H. MacIlwaine, J. L. Boyd, F. E. Oakeley, W. J. A. Davies, A. L. Harrison, C. A. Kershaw, C. F. Hallaran, C. J. G. Mackenzie, A. E. Thomson, P. B. William-Powlett, M. S. Bradby, H. W. V. Stephenson and W. F. Browne.

Wakefield.

This Club is really the successor to the Wakefield Trinity Club, and it was formed in 1902 largely through the enthusiasm of P. Swire. By 1914 Wakefield were beginning to reap the rewards of a long struggle against great difficulties, and in 1919-20 the club won the Warwickshire Cup, having in that season a fine pack of forwards. Many Wakefield members have played for Warwickshire, among them being :—G. Harnell, J. T. Green, A. M. Angus, B. Stokes, T. Tolson and H. Hargreaves. The headquarters of the club are at Outwood.

RUGGER

Wasps.

The decision to start the Wasps Football Club was made in 1866 by William Alford and other Old Merchant Taylors at University College Hospital, and the first formal meeting was held at the Eton and Middlesex Tavern in the autumn of 1867. James Pain, who died at the age of 95 in July 1915, was the first President, with F. S. Alford captain and W. Alford Hon. Secretary.

Early on two teams were run, and in 1887-88 about a dozen fixtures were made for a third side. The club colours were originally black and yellow, but in 1873 these were changed to the familiar black jersey with the yellow wasp on the breast.

The early fixtures included matches with Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Blackheath, Harlequins, Old Blues, Streatham, Catford Bridge, Old Paulines, Old Millhillians, University College Hospital, London Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Civil Service, St. Mary's Hospital, Park House, Saracens, Ealing, Upper Clapton, and Leytonstone.

Shortly before the War the Wasps experienced an anxious time, though matters improved just before 1914. Since the War, after running a Services side, two teams were placed in the field regularly in 1919-20. The standard of play improved, and an increase of membership made it possible to run five sides in 1920-1, since when six teams have been placed in the field every Saturday.

Among notable Wasps may be mentioned J. M. Biggs, who played for England; M. Shearman (now Sir Montagu Shearman), who won his Blue at Oxford; B. J. Angle, the well-known boxing authority; T. A. Fison, who represented South *v.* North; G. H. Harnett, who played first in 1880-1, was Hon. Secretary and Treasurer 1883-8, Vice-President 1888-90, and has been President since 1891-2; C. D. Fastnedge, Captain, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer 1889-90; J. W. Spiller, Captain of the Second XV 1890-1, Team Secretary in

CLUB HISTORIES

1891-2, and Hon. Secretary from 1894 to 1925; E. W. Nuttall, Captain 1893-4 and Hon. Treasurer from 1896 to 1924; and W. H. S. Cairns, Team Secretary 1903-8, Assistant Hon. Secretary 1910 to 1925, since when he has been Hon. Secretary. C. F. Bell played for many seasons for Kent, and since the War members have represented Middlesex, including A. J. M'Intosh, S. G. Airey and E. C. R. Hopkins.

Waterloo.

The Waterloo Club was founded in 1883-4, and played at Waterloo for many years, afterwards moving twice before it took up its present quarters at Blundellsands, where there are two grounds, a pavilion and a stand capable of seating 700 people. From a handful of original members the membership of the club has grown to over 700, five teams being turned out every Saturday. S. B. M'Queen was the first member to gain an International cap, playing for Scotland in 1923, and since then H. G. Periton and J. N. S. Wallens have represented England.

Waterloo has always been strongly identified with Lancashire County Rugger, and in recent years the county has drawn most of its players from the club, while many county matches have taken place at Blundellsands.

Watsonians.

In 1872 the Merchant Company of Edinburgh gave a ground at Bainfield for the use of Watson's College, and through the activity of F. Sellar, one of the College masters, some old boys formed the Watsonian Club. In the early days it was no easy matter to find opponents, and though in 1879 the Royal High School (F.P.'s) gave the Watsonians a fixture, hardly any matches were secured for 1880-1, until the Scottish Union were approached, and the Glasgow Academicals and Edinburgh Institution stepped into the breach. This was

RUGGER

the turning point in the club's fortunes, to be followed by the successful captaincy of Dr. John Tod in 1883-4. Dr. Tod was the club's first International, and in 1892-3 the Watsonians won the Scottish Championship. In the two following seasons the championship was again won, and in 1897 the present Myreside ground was opened. From 1896 to 1898 the club shared the championship and were runners-up, again sharing it in 1902-3. Still the club went ahead, and in January 1910 the complete Watsonian three-quarter line represented Scotland against France. As the club had also two forwards playing, they had six representatives in one match. From 1908 to 1912 they held the championship either alone or jointly, winning again in 1914, and since the War they have also once been champions. Among the International players turned out by the club have been : —J. D. Dallas, H. O. Smith, A. Balfour, T. C. Bowie, J. C. M'Callum, L. M. Spiers, A. W. Angus, J. Pearson, J. T. Simson, I. P. M. Robertson, J. A. R. Selby, C. S. Nimmo, D. M. Bertram, J. H. Carmichael, A. C. Gillies.

West Hartlepool.

The West Hartlepool Club was started in 1875. In its original form it did not last long, for the West Hartlepool West-end Wanderers seceded, and in 1880 the club was wound up. However, the West Hartlepool Wanderers kept Rugby going in the district, and in 1884 the West Hartlepool Club proper was formed, the Victoria ground being acquired and opened in 1887. The club rapidly went ahead, and during the nineties numbered in its fixture list the strongest northern clubs as well as such organisations as Cardiff, Newport and Leicester. The Durham Senior Cup was won in 1900-2-4, and the Northumberland and Durham Championship in 1904 and 1906. After 1907 there came another secession, for Association football claimed the interests of many members, though there were sufficient loyal Rugger men to enable the

CLUB HISTORIES

club to carry on. Like every other club, West Hartlepool were badly hit by the War, but the Rev. Bertram Jones and J. Wass revived the organisation in 1919, and since then the club has steadily prospered. In 1923 an amalgamation was effected with the Technical Old Boys' Club, and from this amalgamation both clubs have benefited.

Westminster Bank.

This was the pioneer Rugby club among the banks and business houses, being formed in 1886. At that time it could only put one XV into the field, but by 1914 four teams were regularly playing. After the break caused by the War the club was reformed, and though it experienced a few lean seasons, it is now rapidly regaining its old position, and puts out eight XV's every Saturday. The 1926-7 season was particularly successful, for out of 28 matches played 26 were won, 1 drawn and only 1 lost—704 points being scored against 103.

PART III
RECORDS

CHAPTER I

VITAL FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF RUGBY FOOTBALL

IT is possible to trace the game of Rugby football from the days when the ancient Greeks played *Ἐπίσκυζος*, and the Romans followed their example with Harpastum, two forms of football in which the ball was definitely carried. We may conclude that the Romans introduced Harpastum into this country, for there are many records of crude forms of football being played in England at various times since the Roman colonization, and in Wales, Scotland and Ireland similar games, in which the ball was handled, were played. These games, however, were extremely simple, and beyond the fact that hands were used and that scrummaging was introduced in the sense that the opposing sides pushed and struggled against one another, they have no connection with the game as we know it to-day. We therefore think it only necessary to give the dates and facts which outline the progress of Rugby football from its inception at Rugby School to the present time.

First, we must note the report, published in 1897, of a sub-committee of the Old Rugbeian Society, consisting of H. F. Wilson, H. H. Child, A. G. Guillemard and H. L. Stephen. This report accepts and quotes from Matthew Bloxam's account of the origin of the present Rugby game, where it says :—

“ In the latter half of 1823 originated, though without premeditation, that change in one of the rules which more than any other has since distinguished the Rugby School game

RUGGER

from the Association rules. A boy of the name of Ellis—William Webb Ellis—while playing Big Side at football that year caught the ball in his arms. This being so, according to the then rule, he ought to have retired back as far as he pleased, without parting with the ball, for the combatants on the opposite side could only advance to the spot where he caught the ball, and were unable to rush forward until he had either punted or placed it for some one else to kick, for it was by means of these placed kicks that most of the goals were in those days kicked, but the moment the ball touched the ground, the other side might rush on. Ellis, for the first time, disregarded this rule, and on catching the ball, instead of retiring backwards, rushed forwards with the ball in his hands towards the opposite goal. . . .”

From that time the principle of carrying the ball was not absolutely forbidden, but equally it was not the usual method of attack. Gradually it became more tolerated, and in 1838-9, on the evidence of the famous Judge Hughes, the author of *Tom Brown's School Days*, it grew popular “through the prowess of Jem Mackie, the great ‘runner-in.’” The question was settled in 1841-2, when Hughes was captain of Big Side, at a Big Side Levee, when “running in” was made lawful with these limitations:—“(1) That the ball must be caught on the bound; (2) That the catcher was not ‘off his side’; (3) That there should be no handing on, but the catcher must carry the ball in and ‘touch down’ himself.” These, then, are the origins of the modern game, for so thorough were the investigations of the Old Rugbeian sub-committee that the facts as we have given them may be taken as the nearest possible approach to truth. It now remains to tabulate the progress of Rugby football from these beginnings.

- 1823. William Webb Ellis, on Big Side at Rugby School, caught the ball in his arms and rushed forward with it towards the opposite goal.
- 1839. The first recorded Rugby football club formed at Cambridge by Albert Pell.

VITAL FACTS

- 1841-2. Running with the ball legalized at Rugby School.
- 1843. A Guy's Hospital club in existence.
- 1862. The Old Blackheathens Club, which had drawn its members from the Blackheath Proprietary School, became the Blackheath Club, and so was the first club with an open membership list in the London area.
- 1866. Hacking over abolished as the result of a joint circular from Richmond and Blackheath.
- 1869. The Oxford Rugby Football Club founded.
- 1870. Rugby Football first played in New Zealand.
- 1871. The Rugby Football Union founded to codify the laws of the game and to provide a central governing body. E. H. Ash, of Richmond, was largely responsible for this, and on January 26th called a meeting at which were represented the following clubs — Blackheath, Richmond, Harlequins, Wellington College, St. Paul's School, King's College, Civil Service, Marlborough Nomads, Queen's House, Wimbledon Hornets, West Kent, Gipsies, Clapham Rovers, Flamingoes, Guy's Hospital, Lausanne, Law, Addison, Belsize Park, and Mohicans. Algernon Rutter was the first President, and, with E. C. Holmes and L. J. Maton, drafted the rules. The first committee consisted of A. Rutter (Richmond), E. H. Ash, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Richmond), R. H. Birkett (Clapham Rovers), F. I. Currey (Marlborough Nomads), W. F. Eaton (Ravenscourt Park), A. J. English (Wellington College), J. H. Ewart (Guy's Hospital), A. G. Guillemard (West Kent), F. Hartley (Flamingoes), E. C. Holmes (Richmond), R. Leigh (Law), F. Luscombe (Gipsies), L. J. Maton (Wimbledon Hornets), E. Rutter (Richmond), and F. Stokes (Blackheath).
- 1871. First International match between England and Scotland, played at Edinburgh on March 27th, and won by Scotland by a goal and a try to a try. The teams were—*England*—A. G. Guillemard (West Kent), A. Lyon (Liverpool), R. R. Osborne (Manchester) backs ; W. Maclaren (Manchester), three-quarter back ; J. Bentley (Gipsies), F. Tobin (Liverpool), J. F. Green (West Kent), half-backs ; F. Stokes (Blackheath) (captain), R. H. Birkett (Clapham Rovers), B. H. Burns (Blackheath), J. H. Clayton (Liverpool), C. A. Crompton (Blackheath), A. Davenport

RUGGER

(Ravenscourt Park), J. M. Dugdale (Ravenscourt Park), A. S. Gibson (Manchester), A. St. G. Hamersley (Marlborough Nomads), J. H. Luscombe (Gipsies), C. W. Sherrard (Blackheath), D. P. Turner (Richmond), and H. J. C. Turner (Manchester), forwards. *Scotland*—W. D. Brown (Glasgow Academicals), T. Chalmers (Glasgow Academicals), B. Ross (St. Andrews University), backs; J. W. Arthur (Glasgow Academicals), W. Cross (Merchistonians), half-backs; F. I. Moncrieff (Edinburgh Academicals) (captain), T. R. Marshall (Edinburgh Academicals), A. Buchanan (Edinburgh University), A. B. Colville (Merchistonians), A. Drew (Glasgow Academicals), W. Forsyth (Edinburgh University), F. Finlay (Edinburgh Academicals), R. Irvine (Edinburgh Academicals), W. Lyall (Edinburgh Academicals), H. Mein (Edinburgh Academicals), J. W. M'Farlane (Edinburgh University), D. Munro (St. Andrews University), T. Ritchie (Merchistonians), F. Robertson (West of Scotland), and W. Thompson (St. Andrews University), forwards.

- 1871. First match between Oxford and Cambridge.
- 1873. Scottish Rugby Union formed.
- 1874. First English Trial Match, North v. South, at Rugby on January 29th.
- 1874. Irish Union formed.
- 1874-5. The Hospitals Cups Competition inaugurated, and won by Guy's Hospital.
- 1875. First International match between England and Ireland played.
- 1875. Before this year scoring had been decided by a majority of goals only. The rule was now altered to read: "A match shall be decided by a majority of goals only, but if the number of goals be equal, or no goal kicked, by a majority of tries; if no goal be kicked or try obtained the match shall be drawn." Provision was also made for changing goals at half-time.
- 1876. Decided to reduce the number of players in the Oxford v. Cambridge match from twenty to fifteen a-side.
- 1876. First match between Army and Navy, at the Oval.
- 1877. Rugby Football played in France for first time.
- 1877. International teams reduced from twenty to fifteen a-side.

VITAL FACTS

- 1877-8. Ruled that a player, on being tackled, must put the ball down at once, a ruling which had a great effect on the game.
- 1877-8. A silver cup, now known as the Calcutta Cup, presented to the Rugby Union by the Calcutta Club to be played for annually by England and Scotland.
- 1878-9. Blackheath club very successful owing to developing passing for the first time, though exclusively among the forwards.
- 1880-1. Scotland made the innovation of playing three three-quarters against Ireland, to be followed later by the other countries.
- 1880. Welsh Rugby Union formed.
- 1881. First International match between England and Wales.
- 1882-4. Alan Rotherham, in the Oxford team, evolved a new conception of half-back play by scientifically passing out to his three-quarters. R. Robertshaw, of Bradford, who played for England in 1886-7, reproduced Rotherham's idea of passing as applied to centre three-quarters, showing the value of passing out to the wings. We thus see that passing spread from the forwards until our present system of attack was developed.
- 1885. Duties of referees and umpires (subsequently known as touch-judges) defined, and the whistle and flag introduced.
- 1885-6. F. E. Hancock, captain of Cardiff, adopted the four three-quarter formation with great success, Wales temporarily following suit.
- 1886. International Board, composed of an equal number of representatives from the four Unions, formed as the result of a dispute between England and Scotland, the object of the Board being to decide any dispute which might arise in International matches on questions of the construction of points of law.
- 1886. The method of scoring again changed, scoring by points being introduced, a goal being made equal to three tries.
- 1887. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became Patron of the Rugby Union.
- 1888. First team left Great Britain to tour Australia and New Zealand.
- 1888. Ruled that a goal could be scored from a penalty kick for off-side play, and power given to referees to order players off the field for rough play.

RUGGER

- 1888-9. A New Zealand team, mostly composed of Maoris, toured in Great Britain.
- 1889-90. A close time for playing fixed, play being made illegal between May 1st and August 31st.
- 1890. Wales, Ireland and Scotland had in 1887-8 desired to extend the powers of the International Board, so that the Board should make the laws ruling International matches. The Rugby Union held that the Board would thus in time become the law-makers of the game, but in 1889 agreed to submit the question to arbitration. Lord Kingsburgh and Major Marindin acted as arbitrators, and in 1890 gave it as their award that among other regulations "International matches shall be played under one code of laws" and "that the International Board shall have power by a majority of not less than three-fourths of their number to amend, alter, or cancel any law in, and add new laws to, the International Code."
- 1891. The Rugby Union sent a team under W. E. Maclagan to tour in South Africa. This team won all its matches.
- 1892. The maul in goal abolished.
- 1893-4. England, Scotland and Ireland adopt the four three-quarter formation.
- 1893. The following proposal was put forward by the Yorkshire Rugby Union Committee at the Rugby Union General Meeting on September 20th :—"That players be allowed compensation for *bona fide* loss of time." W. Cail, President of the Rugby Union, seconded by G. Rowland Hill, Hon. Secretary, proposed as an amendment—"That this meeting, believing that the above principle is contrary to the true interest of the game and its spirit, declines to sanction the same." The amendment was carried by 282 votes to 136. This most important amendment finally ruled out professionalism in Rugby Football. Professionalism had been creeping into the game since, with increasing popularity, it was played in industrial districts, and the stamping out of the paid player was largely the work of the Rev. F. Marshall.
- 1895. Laws against professionalism revised and greatly amplified.
- 1895. The Northern Union Football Union formed at Leeds "on the principle of payment for *bona fide* broken time," the clubs joining this union resigning from the Rugby Union.

VITAL FACTS

- 1896. A British team under J. Hammond toured in South Africa, losing only one match.
- 1899. A British team under the Rev. N. Mullineux visited Australia, losing three matches out of twenty-one.
- 1901. H.M. King Edward VII. became Patron of the Rugby Union.
- 1904. A British team under D. R. Bedell-Sivright toured Australia and New Zealand.
- 1905-6. A New Zealand team, known as the All Blacks, captained by D. Gallacher, toured in Great Britain, winning all their matches except that against Wales, which they lost by one try to nothing.
- 1906. First International match between England and France.
- 1906. The first South African team toured in Great Britain, winning twenty-five out of twenty-eight matches, losing only to Scotland and Cardiff and drawing with England at the Crystal Palace.
- 1905-6. The present method of scoring adopted.
- 1906-7. The Army v. Navy match revived at Queen's Club.
- 1907-8. Twickenham purchased as the Rugby Union ground.
- 1908. The first Australian team toured in Great Britain, winning twenty-five matches out of thirty-one.
- 1908. British touring team went to New Zealand and Australia.
- 1910. British touring team went to South Africa.
- 1912. W. A. Millar's South African team toured in Great Britain, being the first team to beat England at Twickenham, and winning all its International matches.
- 1919. Inter-Services League Championship between teams representing New Zealand, Mother Country, Australia, South Africa, R.A.F. and Canada—won by New Zealand.
- 1919. Royal Air Force Union formed.
- 1923. Royal Air Force won Services Championship for first time.
- 1924. British team under R. Cove-Smith toured in South Africa.
- 1924-5. A New Zealand team, the second All Blacks, toured in Great Britain, winning all their matches.
- 1925. The Scottish Rugby Union ground at Murrayfield opened.
- 1926. A New Zealand Maori team toured in Great Britain.
- 1926. The Bye-Laws and Laws of Rugby Football published in an altered and re-drafted form.
- 1927. France beat England for the first time.
- 1927. British team toured in the Argentine (all matches won).

THE BYE-LAWS AND LAWS OF RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BYE-LAWS.

1. The name of the Society shall be the "*Rugby Football Union*," and only clubs entirely composed of amateurs shall be eligible for membership; and its Headquarters shall be in London, where all General Meetings shall be held.

2. Any Club playing Rugby Football willing to conform to the Laws of the Union shall be eligible for membership, but before being admitted such Club must be proposed and seconded by two Clubs belonging to the Union, and the application forwarded through the County Union in which the Club is situated, with their recommendation thereon. Such application for membership should be accompanied by the Club's list of fixtures, and must reach the Secretary of the Rugby Football Union before the 1st of September.

3. The Annual Subscription, payable in advance, of each Club shall be £1 is., and shall fall due in *September*. Any Club whose Annual Subscription has not been paid by the 31st *December* shall be struck off the Union List.

4. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in May or June in each year, for the election of Officers, the consideration of the Bye-Laws, Laws of the Game, and Rules as to Professionalism, and other business.

5. Each Club shall be entitled to send one representative only to any General Meeting exclusive of the Officers and Committee of the Union.

6. The Committee, who shall be elected annually, shall consist of the following officers, namely :—a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Hon. Treasurer, an Hon. Secretary (if there is one), and other members. All past Presidents of the Union, who shall have attended two regularly convened committee meetings during the previous year, shall be members of the Committee. Seven shall form a quorum; the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his first vote. No past President shall be entitled to vote on the selection of teams unless he has been chosen to act on the Sub-Committee elected for that purpose. Any vacancy in the Committee occurring during the year shall be filled up by the Committee.

7. The Committee shall be elected by Clubs belonging to this Union:—

(a) One Committee-man by Oxford University, one by Cambridge University, one by the Central District, providing the University, District, or combination so electing has 10 colleges or clubs, including

BYE-LAWS

itself, subscribing to this Union ; one Committee-man by the Army Rugby Football Union so long as it has 10 clubs, including itself, belonging to this Union ; one Committee-man by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Rugby Football Union so long as it belongs to this Union ; one Committee-man by the Royal Air Force Rugby Football Union, so long as it has 10 clubs, including itself, belonging to this Union ; one Committee-man by any County which plays in the County Championship Competition, which is a member of this Union, and which has six clubs, including itself, subscribing to this Union—such counties being Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Devon, Durham, Eastern Counties, East Midlands, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Middlesex, North Midlands, Northumberland ; Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire (combined) ; Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire and Yorkshire. No Metropolitan Club shall change its County or District for voting purposes without the sanction of the Rugby Union Committee.

The New Zealand, New South Wales, and South African Unions shall have a representative on the Committee, but such representative shall not be eligible to hold the office of President, Vice-President or Treasurer, or serve on the Selection Committee, unless he shall have represented England in an International Match.

(b) As soon as any elective body specified in (a) has forty clubs subscribing to this Union it shall be entitled to a second representative.

(c) The Central District shall consist of all Clubs, Counties and Unions—home, colonial and foreign—not included in any elective body specified in (a).

(d) The Committee shall have the sole power of admitting new Counties to play in the County Championship Competition, or of eliminating any of those at present taking part, and upon the Committee shall be thrown the responsibility of ascertaining that each County has the requisite number of *bona-fide* clubs ; the Committee shall also determine when an elective body has the requisite number of clubs to entitle it to a second representative.

All such elections shall be in the hands of the Secretary by *1st April*,—if not, the New Committee shall fill up any vacancies.

The manner in which the above seats are distributed may be altered at any Annual General Meeting, provided notice of such proposed alteration be given to the Secretary not later than *1st April*, any alteration to take immediate effect.

8. There shall be sent to each club, not later than *16th April*, in each year, a list of the representatives so elected, together with the Committee's nominations of officers for the ensuing year, namely—a President and two Vice-Presidents nominated from the above representatives, and an Hon. Treasurer, not necessarily from the above representatives. Any club has the right to make further nomination of officers only, but any

RUGGER

for President or Vice-President must be from the elected representatives, any such nominations must reach the Secretary by *30th April*, and a complete list of all nominations must be sent to each club with the circular calling the Annual General Meeting.

9. The election of Officers shall take place at each Annual General Meeting, and shall be decided by a majority of those voting. In case the Hon. Treasurer be elected from the elected representatives then such representation shall become void, and the county, university or district shall elect another representative to fill such vacancy. In case a district has to make another election, such must be done within 14 days of the Annual General Meeting; if not so made, the Committee shall fill the vacancy.

10. No Bye-Law, Law of the Game, or Rule as to Professionalism shall be altered, rescinded, or added to, without the consent of at least two-thirds of those present at a General Meeting.

11. Each club shall be furnished with a copy of the Bye-Laws, Laws of the Game, and Rules as to Professionalism, and be bound thereby. In case of infringement thereof by any club or player, such club or player may be punished or expelled by the Committee, subject to appeal to a General Meeting, except on a matter of fact, when there shall not be any right of appeal.

12. Notice of any amendment or alteration in the Bye-Laws, Laws of the Game, or Rules as to Professionalism, together with the names of the proposing and seconding clubs, shall be given in writing to the Secretary not later than *1st April*, and a copy of such notice shall be sent to each club not later than *16th April*, notice of any amendment to such amendment or alteration must be in writing signed by an official of the club making it, and must reach the Secretary by *30th April*, after which each club shall be advised by circular of the date of the Annual General Meeting and of all proposed alterations and amendments.

13. The Secretary shall convene a Special General Meeting at any time on receiving a requisition to that effect signed by the secretaries of not less than 40 clubs belonging to the Union, and stating specific notice of motion. No Special General Meeting shall be called to alter the distribution of seats.

In case of a Special General Meeting, such must be held within one month of receipt of requisition, preliminary notice must be sent out by the Secretary within 10 days of such requisition and notices of amendment must be received by him within 17 days of receipt of requisition.

14. The Committee shall have sole control of the funds of the Union. The accounts shall be audited by two auditors, appointed at the previous Annual General Meeting. A printed copy of the signed balance sheet shall be sent to each club along with the notice calling the Annual General Meeting.

15. The Committee shall appoint three Trustees, in whose names

BYE-LAWS

they may from time to time invest any funds of the Union ; which investment shall be held by the said Trustees solely for the furtherance of Amateur Rugby Football.

16. Any League or Combination of Clubs shall be under the authority of, and shall obtain the consent of the Union, to its formation ; and shall be required to submit its proposed rules, and any subsequent alterations thereof, for approval to the Rugby Union Committee, who shall have power :—

(a) To forbid the formation or continuance of such League or Combination of Clubs in their absolute discretion.

(b) To discharge from membership or suspend any club contravening this Bye-Law.

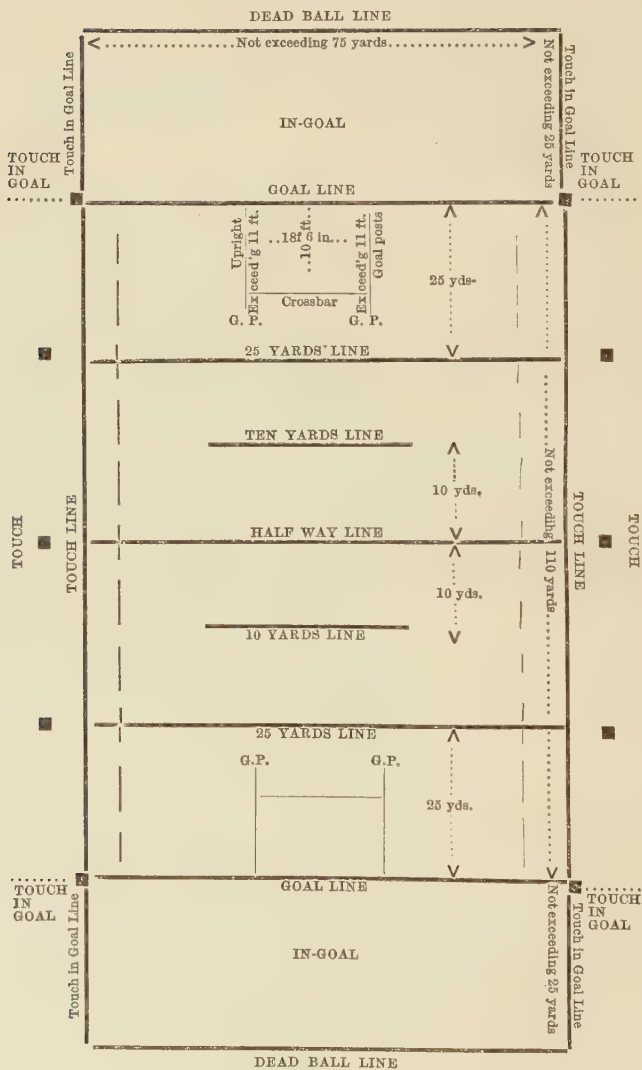
(c) To suspend any club which shall play a match with a club which has been suspended or discharged from membership under the Bye-Law, or with any club which has been formed out of the nucleus of any suspended club.

17. There shall be an annual close time, during which it is illegal, without permission for special reasons from the Rugby Union Committee, to play football where gate money is taken, such close time being between *21st April* and the *1st September*. In the event in any year of the Tuesday in Easter Week falling later than April 21st, for such year the close season shall commence from the Wednesday in the Easter Week.

18. Any difference of opinion arising as to the meaning of any of these Bye-Laws, shall be decided by the Committee, but if it occurs at a General Meeting, by the chairman thereof ; any such decision shall be recorded in the minutes and shall be accepted as the true meaning of the Bye-Law until otherwise interpreted at a General Meeting, after due notice has been given.

THE LAWS OF THE GAME.

LAW I. PLAN OF THE FIELD.



LAWS OF THE GAME

Part I.—Definitions and Glossary of Terms.

LAW 2.

The following terms have the meaning assigned to them, that is to say :—

“Beyond” or *“Behind”* or *“In front”* of any position indicated implies “with both feet” except when unsuited to the context.

Dead means that the ball is for the time being out of play, an event that occurs when the Referee’s whistle is blown, or as under :—

After a tackle, after a touch-down, after a try has been scored, after an unsuccessful attempt to convert a try or after a goal has been kicked.

When the ball or a player carrying it touches or crosses a touch line, touch-in-goal line or dead ball line.

When the ball or a player carrying it touches the Referee.

Fair-catch is a catch made direct from a kick, knock-on or throw forward by one of the opposing side. The catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch. A fair catch can be made in a player’s own In-goal.

Field-of-play.—The field-of-play is the space as shewn on the plan, bounded by, but not including, the Goal Lines and Touch Lines.

Goal.—A goal is obtained by kicking the ball over the opponents’ cross bar, from the field-of-play by any place kick or drop kick except a kick-off or drop-out, without touching the ground or any player of either side. A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, even though it may have been blown back afterwards, and whether it has touched the cross bar or either goal post or not.

Kicks :—

Kick.—A kick is made by propelling the ball with the foot, knee or lower part of the leg.

Drop Kick.—A drop kick is made by a player in possession of the ball letting it fall from the hand or hands to the ground and kicking it at the first rebound as it rises.

Place Kick.—A place kick is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for that purpose.

Punt.—A punt is made by a player in possession of the ball letting it fall from the hand or hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

Drop-out.—A drop-out is a drop kick taken by the defending side after a touch-down or after the ball has been in touch-in-goal or has touched or crossed the dead ball line.

Free Kick.—A free kick is a kick allowed for a fair-catch. It may be taken by a place kick, drop kick or punt.

Kick-off.—Kick-off is a place kick from the centre of the half-way

RUGGER

line, taken at the beginning of the game or on the resumption of play after the half-time interval, or after a goal or unconverted try.

Penalty Kick.—A penalty kick is a kick awarded to the non-offending side by reason of an infringement of the laws by their opponents. It may be taken by a place kick, drop kick or punt.

Knock-on or *Throw-forward* is the propulsion of the ball by hand or arm of a player in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line.

Mark.—The mark is the spot at which a free kick or penalty kick is awarded.

No-side.—The end of the game.

Off-side denotes that a player is in such a position that he is out of the game, and that it is illegal for him to play the ball or interfere with an opponent. (*See Law 17.*)

On-Side denotes that a player is in the game and not off-side.

Scrummage.—A scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.

Tackle—A tackle occurs when the holder of the ball in the field-of-play is held by one or more players of the opposing side so that whilst he is so held there is a moment when he cannot pass or play the ball.

Touch-down—A touch-down is obtained by the act of a defending player who puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his own In-goal.

Try.—A try is obtained by the act of an attacking player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' In-goal.

Part II.—Preliminary.

LAW 3. GROUND.

All lines shewn on the plan must be suitably marked out. The touch lines and the air space above are in touch. The goal lines are in In-goal. The Touch-in-goal lines, corner posts and the air space above the Touch-in-goal lines are in Touch-in-goal. The goal posts are to be erected in the goal lines.

Any objection by the visiting side arising in connection with the subject matter of Laws 1 and 3 must be made before the first kick-off.

LAW 4. BALL.

The ball shall be oval in shape and of the following description, so far as possible :—

Length in line	...	...	...	11 to 11½ ins.
Circumference (end on)	...	...	...	30 to 31 ins.
„ (in width)	...	...	...	25½ to 26 ins.
Weight	...	...	...	13 to 14½ ozs.

Handsewn with at least eight stitches to the inch.

LAWS OF THE GAME

LAW 5. PLAYERS' DRESS.

A player may not wear dangerous projections—buckles, rings, etc. Any studs on his boots must be of leather, circular, fastened by at least three nails and of the following dimensions, namely :—

Maximum length (measured from sole)	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Minimum diameter at base	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.
„ „ at top	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.

LAW 6. APPOINTMENT OF REFEREE AND TOUCH JUDGES.

In all matches a Referee and two Touch Judges must be appointed or mutually agreed upon.

LAW 7. METHOD OF SCORING.

A try	...	...	...	...	...	3 points.
A goal from a try (in which case the try shall not count)						5 „
A goal from a free kick or penalty kick	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
A dropped goal otherwise obtained	...	...	...	...	...	4 „

LAW 8. TIME, ETC.

In International matches two periods of 40 minutes each shall be played ; in other matches the duration of play shall be agreed upon by the respective sides, or if not agreed shall be fixed by the Referee, exclusive of an interval at half-time of not more than five minutes, and of any other permitted delay, which shall in no case exceed three minutes. Play shall be divided into halves. At half-time the sides shall change over.

LAW 9.

Before the game begins the captains shall toss for the right to kick-off or the choice of ends.

LAW 10. FUNCTIONS OF REFEREE.

The Referee is sole timekeeper and judge of fact.

He is sole judge of Law, subject to a right of appeal to this Union.

He may, before arriving at a decision, consult the Touch Judges or either of them on any point of fact material to their functions, or with regard to time in the case of failure of his watch.

He may not consult with anyone else except with regard to time, and then only if the information supplied by the Touch Judges be insufficient.

He may allow extra time for delays.

He has power to stop the game before time has expired if, in his opinion, the full time cannot be played.

In the case of his being unable to officiate during the whole period of

RUGGER

the game, he shall have power to appoint a substitute to take his place, failing an agreement by the captains of the respective sides.

He cannot alter any decision when given.

It rests with him to impose penalties for irregularities, and to give all necessary directions within the Laws. He has full power to decide if any parts of a player's dress, including boots and projections thereon, are dangerous, and in that case must order such player to remove the same and not allow him to take further part in the game until after such removal.

He is not entitled to contract out of the Laws of the Game by agreeing with both sides to vary or not to recognise any law.

He must not allow anyone but the players on the field of play during a game except at his request.

The Referee must carry a whistle. The whistle when blown stops the game for the time being. The Referee shall blow it only to indicate:—

(a) A Fair catch (even though he has blown for a knock-on or throw-forward).

(b) Player hurt (so soon afterwards as the ball has become dead and subject to resumption of play in not more than three minutes).

(c) Danger, when continuation of play would be dangerous.

(d) That the ball or player carrying it has touched him.

(e) Half-time or No-side, as soon as the ball has become dead, except as the result of a try.

(f) A goal.

(g) That the ball has gone into Touch-in-goal.

(h) A breach of Law, or irregularity of play, unless the non-offending side gain an advantage.

(j) That he is awarding a penalty.

(k) Foul play or misconduct.

(l) That a stoppage is necessary for any other reason.

The Referee shall not blow his whistle:—

(m) Simply because a player is tackled.

(n) When an irregularity occurs from which the non-offending side gains an advantage. (Subject to Laws 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27.)

In case of any dispute relative to a Try or a kick at goal where it is possible that an appeal may be made to this Union, the Referee should allow the kick at goal, so that if the Union afterward support the appeal, the goal points may be added, if the kick were successful.

LAW II. FUNCTIONS OF TOUCH JUDGES.

Each Touch Judge must carry a flag and remain in touch, one on each side of the ground, except when a kick at goal from a try, free kick or penalty kick is being taken, when both must assist the Referee by standing, one at each of the goal posts of the defending side and signalling a goal by raising his flag. The Touch Judge must hold up his flag when and

LAWS OF THE GAME

where the ball goes into touch, or touch-in-goal, and indicate which side is entitled to bring the ball into play. Any decision of a Touch Judge may be over-ruled by the Referee.

A Touch Judge is under the control of the Referee, who has power to deal with him as a player under Law 34 (b).

Part III.—The play in detail.

LAW 12. NUMBER OF PLAYERS.

The game shall be played by not more than fifteen players on each side. Any objection by either side in connection with this law may be made at any time, but it shall not affect any score previously obtained.

LAW 13. MODE OF PLAY.

The game is started by a kick-off, after which any player who is on-side may, at any time, kick, pick up, or run with the ball, or tackle an opponent holding the ball, except that it may not be picked up or handled :—

(a) In a scrummage.

(b) When it has been put down after a tackle.

(c) When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled.

The ball may be passed or knocked from one player to another provided it be not passed, knocked or thrown forward.

LAW 14. KNOCK-ON OR THROW-FORWARD.

A throw-in from touch is not a throw-forward ; a rebound is not a knock-on.

If the ball be passed back, but, after alighting on the ground behind the place from which it was passed, it bounce forward, the pass is in order.

In the case of a throw-forward or knock-on the ball shall be brought back to the place of infringement and there be scrummaged, unless :—

(a) a Fair-catch has been allowed.

(b) the opposing side gain an advantage.

(c) in the opinion of the Referee such throw-forward or knock-on be wilful, when he may award a penalty kick at the place of infringement.

This law shall not apply to a wilful knock-on or throw-forward into touch (Law 28).

RUGGER

LAW 15. SCRUMMAGE.

In all cases when the Referee orders a scrummage, or one team exercises its right to claim a scrummage, the Referee shall award to the team which is not responsible for the stoppage in the game the right of putting the ball into the scrummage. The referee may order the ball to be put into the scrummage on either side he may choose. In case of doubt, the Referee shall award such right to the team which is territorially on the defensive.

In all cases when a scrummage is ordered between the 25 yards lines for an infringement occurring within 10 yards of the touch line, such scrummage shall take place 10 yards from the touch line on a line through the place where the infringement occurred and parallel to the goal lines.

It is illegal for more than three players of each team to form the front row of a scrummage before the ball is put in. Referees shall not inflict a penalty for this breach of the law unless wilful and persistent.

Infringements :—

(a) In all cases when a scrummage is ordered or taken, no player shall, after the scrummage has been formed, wilfully add himself to the front row of the scrummage, so as to form more than three in that row, until the ball has been put in.

(b) No player shall wilfully prevent the ball being fairly put into a scrummage.

The ball is not fairly in the scrummage until it has been put in straight, has touched the ground between the opposing players and has passed both feet of a player of each team.

The ball is not fairly in the scrummage if it pass straight through or if it enter the scrummage and be immediately kicked out at either side.

A player who moves either foot beyond the front line of his forwards before the ball is fairly in a scrummage shall be treated as so wilfully preventing.

(c) The ball shall be placed in a scrummage without delay. A player having indicated the side on which he intends to place the ball in the scrummage must not change to the other side.

(d) No player shall (subject to Law 26 (b)) intentionally either handle the ball or fall down in a scrummage or pick the ball out of a scrummage or pick it up in a scrummage either by hands or legs.

(e) No player lying on the ground shall interfere with the ball in any way whilst it is in a scrummage.

(f) No player shall wilfully put the ball unfairly into a scrummage, or the ball having come out, wilfully return it by hand or foot into a scrummage.

*Penalty :—*Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

LAWS OF THE GAME

LAW 16. TACKLE.

(a) When a player is tackled in the field of play he must immediately put down the ball between himself and his opponents' goal line.

(b) When a player is tackled, the ball must be brought into play with the foot.

(c) No player shall pick up the ball, after a tackled player has put it down, before it has been played with the foot.

(d) The tackled player, if lying on the ground, must immediately get up or roll away from the ball before playing it with the foot.

(e) No player shall prevent such tackled player from getting up or putting the ball down.

(f) No player lying on the ground after a tackle shall interfere with the ball in any way until it has been played with the foot.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

If a player carrying the ball be thrown or knocked over, but not tackled, he may nevertheless pass the ball or get up and continue his run, even though the ball has touched the ground.

LAW 17. OFF-SIDE.

A player is Off-side—

(a) If he enter the scrummage from his opponents' side.

(b) If whilst the ball is in a scrummage he, not being in a scrummage, *remain* in front of the ball or attempt to hook the ball out, neither foot being behind it.

(c) If when the ball is thrown in from touch he stand in front of a line at right angles to the touch line from the place whence the ball is thrown.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

(d) If, in his own In-goal, he be in front of one of his own side who is taking a free kick or penalty kick from behind the goal line, in which case all the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked. Otherwise a player cannot be off-side in his own In-goal.

Penalty :—Scrummage five yards from the goal line opposite the place of infringement.

(e) If the ball has been kicked or touched or is being carried by one of his own side behind him.

No off-side player shall play the ball or actively or passively obstruct

RUGGER

an opponent, or approach or wilfully remain within 10 yards of an opponent waiting for the ball.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement, or scrummage where the ball was last played by the offending side, at the option of the other side.

No player shall shout “all on side” or words to that effect when any member of his side is off-side.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement or scrummage where the ball was last played by the offending side at the option of the other side.

If the ball or a player carrying it touch a player who is *accidentally* off-side, the Referee shall order a scrummage.

LAW 18. ON-SIDE.

An “off-side” player becomes “on-side” :—

(a) When an opponent carrying the ball has run five yards.

(b) When the ball has been kicked by an opponent.

(c) When an opponent has *intentionally* touched the ball, provided such opponent do not catch or gather it.

(d) When one of his own side has run in front of him either carrying the ball or after having kicked the ball when behind him. Such kicker must be in the field of play to put the off-side player on-side, though he is not debarred from previously following up in touch.

LAW 19. CHARGING AND OBSTRUCTION.

(a) No player running for the ball shall charge an opponent also running for the ball, except shoulder to shoulder. A player who is not running for the ball must not charge or obstruct an opponent not holding the ball.

(b) A player overtaking an opponent also running for the ball must not shove him from behind, unless he is stooping to pick up the ball.

(c) No player shall hold an opponent who is not carrying the ball.

(d) No player shall charge, shove, or hold an opponent at the line out on the ball being thrown in from touch.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

(e) A player not himself running for the ball must not wilfully charge or obstruct an opponent who has just kicked the ball.

Penalty :—The opposing side shall be awarded at their option a

LAWS OF THE GAME

penalty kick at the place of infringement, *or* at the spot where the ball alights. In the event of the ball alighting in touch the mark shall be at a spot ten yards from the touch line on a line parallel to the goal line through the point where it crossed the touch line; *or* in the event of the ball alighting In-goal the mark shall be at a spot not less than ten yards from the goal line on a line parallel to the touch line through the spot where it crossed the goal line.

LAW 20. LYING ON THE BALL.

A player lying on the ground with the ball in his possession must immediately get up or roll away from the ball.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

LAW 21. KICK-OFF.

At kick-off a place kick must be taken.

(a) The ball must reach the 10 yards line, otherwise it shall be kicked off again *or* scrummaged at the centre, at the opponents' option. If it reach the 10 yards line and be then blown back, play shall continue.

(b) The kicker's side must all be behind the ball; if not, it shall be scrummaged at the centre.

(c) The opposing side must not stand within ten yards of the half-way line; otherwise the ball shall be kicked off again.

(d) The opposing side must not charge until the ball has been kicked; otherwise the ball shall be kicked off again.

(e) If the ball pitch in touch, the opposing side may accept the kick, have the ball kicked off again, or have it scrummaged at the centre.

Law 10 (n) as to advantage does not apply.

LAW 22. DROP-OUT.

At drop-out a Drop kick must be taken from within the 25 yards line.

(a) If the kick be taken outside the 25 yards line another drop-out shall be ordered.

(b) The opposing side must not charge over the 25 yards line; otherwise another drop-out shall be ordered.

(c) The ball must reach the 25 yards line; if not, the opposing side may have it dropped out again *or* scrummaged at the centre of the 25 yards line. If it reach the 25 yards line and be then blown back, play shall continue.

RUGGER

(*d*) If the ball pitch in touch, the opposing side may accept the kick, have the ball dropped out again, *or* scrummaged at the centre of the 25 yards line.

(*e*) All the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked, otherwise the Referee shall order a scrummage at the centre of the 25 yards line.

Law 10 (*n*) as to advantage does not apply.

LAW 23. FREE KICK.

A free kick must be taken at or behind the mark, on a line through the mark parallel to the touch line; the kick must be taken by the player making the Fair catch and the ball must travel in the direction of his opponents' goal line.

In the case of a place kick at goal, the ball must not be handled by the kicker after it is placed on the ground.

In every case the kicker's side, other than the placer for a place kick, must be behind the ball when the kick is taken, and may follow up. The opposing side may come up to, but not beyond, a line through the mark parallel to the goal line, and may charge subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) In the case of a place kick, so soon as the ball is placed on the ground.

(*b*) In the case of a drop kick or punt, so soon as the kicker begins his run or offers to kick, provided that whenever he then draws back with the ball still in his hands, they retire to the line of the mark.

Penalty :—

(*a*) For infringements by the kicker's side—a scrummage at the mark. (Subject to Law 17 (*d*)).

(*b*) For infringements by the opposing side—charge disallowed and, if the kick has been taken, the kicker shall be allowed the option of another kick under the original conditions without the charge.

If the kick be taken from behind a goal line a ball must travel across that line, otherwise the kick must be re-taken.

Law 10 (*n*) as to advantage does not apply.

LAW 24. PENALTY KICK.

A penalty kick must be taken at or behind the mark, on a line through the mark parallel to the touch line, and the ball must travel in the direction of the opponents' goal line. The kick may be taken by any player of the side, and for a place kick the kicker may place the ball.

LAWS OF THE GAME

In every case the kicker's side, other than the placer for a place kick, must be behind the ball when the kick is taken and may follow up.

The opposing side must remain passive on or behind a line through the mark parallel to the goal line, until the kick has been taken.

Players who are standing at or near the mark must not attempt to stop the ball in its flight.

Penalty :—

(a) For infringements by the kicker's side—a scrummage at the mark. (Subject to Law 17 (d)).

(b) For infringements by the opposing side—if the kick has been taken, the kicker shall have the option of another kick under the original conditions.

If the kick be taken from behind a goal line the ball must travel across that line, otherwise the kick must be retaken.

Law 10 (n) as to advantage does not apply.

LAW 25 PLACE KICK AT GOAL AFTER A TRY.

The ball must be brought into the field of play, and be placed on the ground on a line parallel to the touch line through the spot where the try was obtained, for a kick at goal to be taken. Any player of the side may take the kick, but the ball must not be handled by the kicker after it has been placed on the ground.

(a) All the kicker's side, other than the placer, must be behind the ball when kicked.

(b) The opposing side must be behind the goal line until the ball is placed on the ground for the kick, when they may charge or jump with a view to touching the ball.

Penalty :—

(a) For infringements by the kicker's side—the kick shall be disallowed.

(b) For infringements by the opposing side—charge disallowed and, if the kick has been taken, the kicker shall be allowed the option of another kick under the original conditions without the charge.

Under Laws 23 and 25 :—

When a player is placing the ball he shall not wilfully do anything which may lead his opponents to charge before the ball is placed on the ground ; if he do the charge shall not be disallowed.

Under Laws 23, 24 and 25 :—

A goal may be awarded if the ball, after being kicked, be illegally stopped by the defending side or any of them, and if the Referee be of opinion that a goal would otherwise undoubtedly have been obtained.

RUGGER

LAW 26. TRY.

A try, as defined in Law 2, is scored in the following cases :—

(a) If a player pass, knock, or kick the ball into his own In-goal and an opponent first touch it down.

(b) If a side in a scrummage push the other side over the latter's goal line and first touch the ball down in In-goal. If the defending side touch it down a Touch-down shall be awarded.

(c) If a player touch the ball down in his opponents' In-goal and pick it up again, a try shall be awarded where it was first touched down.

The Referee shall award a try if, in his opinion, one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for the unfair play or unlawful interference of the defending team. Such try shall be awarded on a line parallel to the touch line through the spot where the ball was when the infringement took place.

A try may be scored by a player who is in touch or in touch-in-goal provided he is not carrying the ball.

LAW 27. IN TOUCH.

The ball is in touch when it, or a player carrying it, touches or crosses a touch line.

A player may be in touch and yet play the ball with his foot if the ball be not in touch.

If the ball cross the touch line and be then blown back, it is in touch at the spot where it first passed over the line.

The ball must be brought into play by an opponent of the player whom it last touched in the field of play, unless such player carrying the ball is physically forced into touch by an opponent, in which case it shall be brought into play by the player so forced or by one of his side.

The ball shall be brought into play at the spot where it went into touch by one of the following methods :—

(a) Throwing it into the field of play so as to alight at least five yards at right angles to the touch line,

or

(b) Scrummaging it ten yards from the place where it went into touch, at right angles to the touch line.

If the ball, when thrown in from touch, do not alight at right angles to the touch line, the opposing side shall bring the ball into play as in (b).

Law 10 (n) as to advantage does not apply.

LAW 28. WILFUL THROWING, ETC., INTO TOUCH.

If a player wilfully pass, knock, or throw the ball into touch, the opposing side shall be awarded at their option a penalty kick or a scrummage :—

LAWS OF THE GAME

(a) At right angles to the touch line ten yards from the place where the ball went into touch,

or

(b) At the spot where such pass, knock or throw occurred.

In the case of a penalty kick the spot, whether under (a) or (b) shall be taken as the mark. This law shall not over-ride the power of the Referee to allow a try under Law 26.

LAW 29. TOUCH-IN-GOAL.

The ball is in Touch-in-goal when it or a player carrying it touches a corner post, or touches or crosses a Touch-in-goal line. The flag shall not be regarded as part of the corner post.

LAW 30. BALL, ETC., TOUCHING REFEREE.

If the ball or a player carrying it touch the Referee in the field-of-play a scrummage shall be ordered at the spot.

If a player holding the ball whilst in play in his own In-goal touch the Referee, a Touch-down shall be awarded; and if the ball, whilst in play in In-goal at either end, but not held by a player, touch the Referee, a Touch Judge, or a spectator, a Touch-down shall be awarded, provided that a Touch-down would otherwise have been obtained, or the ball would have gone dead; and if the issue be in doubt when the ball touches a spectator, a Touch-down shall be awarded the visiting team, provided they are the defending side.

If a player cross his opponents' goal line with the ball in his possession and, before grounding it, touch the Referee, a try shall be awarded at the spot.

If the ball whilst in play in In-goal at either end, but not held by a player, touch the Referee, a Touch Judge, or spectator, a try shall be awarded at the spot, provided an attacking player would otherwise have scored it; and if the issue be in doubt when the ball touches a spectator, a try shall be awarded at the spot to the visiting team, provided they are the attacking side.

LAW 31. BALL HELD IN-GOAL.

If the ball whilst in the possession of a player in In-goal be fairly held by an opposing player before it is grounded, it shall be scrummaged five yards from the goal line opposite the spot where it was held.

LAW 32. TAKING BALL OVER OWN GOAL LINE.

If a defending player wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back into his own In-goal and it be there made dead, except as the result of a try, the ball shall be brought back and scrummaged at the spot whence it was kicked, passed, knocked or carried back. This law covers

RUGGER

heeling back or an intentional fumble whereby the ball goes into a player's own In-goal, provided it be made dead in each case.

LAW 33. INFRINGEMENTS IN IN-GOAL, ETC.

The referee must disallow a try and award a Touch-down if in his opinion a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or unlawful interference on the part of the attacking side.

For infringements in In-goal not provided for, the penalty shall be :—

- (a) For an offence by the attacking side—a Touch-down.
- (b) For an offence by the defending side—a Scrummage five yards from the goal line opposite the place of infringement.

LAW 34. FOUL PLAY, MISCONDUCT.

The following are prohibited :—

- (a) Foul play, including—
 - (i) wilful hacking, tripping, or striking.
 - (ii) wilfully holding a player not in possession of the ball.
 - (iii) illegal tackling, charging or obstruction.
- (b) Misconduct.

Penalty :—For (a) and (b) :—The Referee shall award a penalty kick at the place of infringement (subject to Law 19 (e)), and on the first offence shall either caution the player or order him off the ground. For the second offence he *must* order him off.

- (c) Persistent infringement of the laws.

Penalty :—The Referee must order the player off the ground.

If ordered off the player shall take no further part in the game in progress, and must be reported to this Union by the Referee. In International matches the report is to be made to the International Board.

LAW 35. WASTE OF TIME.

Waste of time caused intentionally by any player, or by a side, including the wilful infringement of any law or laws for which the penalty is only a scrummage, is illegal.

Penalty :—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

LAW 36. IRREGULARITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR.

When a law is broken or any irregularity of play not otherwise provided for occurs, and an advantage is gained therefrom by the opposing side, the Referee shall not blow his whistle but shall allow the game to continue ; but if no advantage be gained by such side, and if no other procedure be provided, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity occurred and there be scrummaged.

RULES AS TO PROFESSIONALISM

APPEALS TO THE RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION COMMITTEE ON REFEREES' DECISIONS ON POINTS OF LAW.

Clubs are requested to notice that when they desire to make an appeal on points which have occurred in a particular Match before forwarding the Appeal to the Secretary the statements should be submitted to the Referee for his views to be expressed on it.

BALANCE SHEETS.

The following resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting, May, 1909 :—

That all Clubs, Colleges and Schools excepted, having a gross income of £100 shall annually before the 1st October in each year, send through the County Committee a Balance Sheet properly audited to the Secretary of the Rugby Union, and where a Club has a gross income of £300, such Balance Sheet shall be audited by a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting, May, 1911 :—

It shall be illegal for any Club to knowingly play any man who has previously been a member of another Club which he has left without paying his subscription.

RULES AS TO PROFESSIONALISM.

Adopted at Rugby Union Meeting, Sept. 1895, which shall take the place of the Rules as to Professionalism, the "Insurance Laws," and the "Transfer Laws" which were in operation previously, and altered in conjunction with the Welsh Union in 1899-1900.

1. Professionalism is illegal.
2. Acts of Professionalism are :—

- (1) *By an Individual—*

- A. Asking, receiving, or relying on a promise, direct or implied, to receive any money consideration whatever, actual or prospective ; any employment or advancement ; any establishment in business ; or any compensation whatever for :—*

- (a) Playing football, or rendering any service to a football*

RUGGER

organisation, provided however that a joint Committee of the Unions who have adopted rules as to professionalism may by resolution except the Secretary or Treasurer of a club or other football organisation, who has definitely ceased playing football.

(*b*) Training, or loss of time connected therewith.

(*c*) Time lost in playing football or in travelling in connection with football.

(*d*) Expenses in excess of the amount actually disbursed on account of reasonable hotel or travelling expenses.

B. Transferring his services from one club to another in opposition to Rule 9.

C. Playing for a club while receiving, or after having received, from such club, any consideration whatever for acting as secretary, treasurer, or in any other office, or for doing or for having done any work or labour about the club's ground or in connection with the club's affairs, unless such work was done before the receiver became a football player.

D. Remaining on tour at his club's expense longer than is reasonable.

E. Giving or receiving any money testimonial. Or giving or receiving any other testimonial, except under the authority of this Union.

NOTE.—No memento exceeding in value the sum of £2 shall be given to the players. (This is not intended to apply to a wedding gift).

F. Receiving any medal or other prize for any competition except under the authority of this Union.

G. Playing on any ground where gate money is taken—

(*a*) During the close season.

(*b*) In any match or contest where it is previously agreed that less than 15 players on each side shall take part.

H. Knowingly playing with or against any expelled or suspended player or club or with or against any professional player or club.

I. Refusing to give evidence or otherwise assist in carrying out these rules when requested by this Union to do so.

J. Being registered as, or declared a professional, or suspended by any National Rugby Union or by the Football Association.

K. Playing within eight days of any accident for which he has claimed or received insurance compensation, if insured under these rules.

L. Playing in any benefit match, connected directly or indirectly with football, but this shall not prevent this Union giving permission for a *bona-fide* charity match.

M. Knowingly playing or acting as Referee or Touch Judge on the ground of an expelled or suspended club.

RULES AS TO PROFESSIONALISM

N. Receiving money or other valuable consideration from any person or persons as an inducement towards playing football.

O. Signing any form of the Northern Union.

P. Advocating or taking steps to promote Northern Union or other professional football.

(2) *By a Club or other Organisation—*

A. Paying or promising payment, or giving, offering, or promising any inducement as to employment, advancement, or establishment in business, or any compensation whatever to any player for—

(a) Playing for that club.

(b) Training or for travelling expenses to or from any training resort, or for loss of time in connection with training.

(c) Loss of time while playing or travelling in connection with football.

(d) Hotel or travelling expenses in excess of the sum actually and reasonably disbursed.

B. Receiving as a member a member of another club in opposition to Rule 9.

C. Receiving or continuing as a member any one it may pay or have paid for either regular or occasional services.

D. Paying for any of its teams, players, officials or members on tour longer than a reasonable time: or paying for more than a reasonable number.

E. Giving from its funds, subscribing, or playing a match for any testimonial.

F. Giving any medal or other prize for any competition except under the authority of this Union.

G. Taking gate money at any ground—

(a) During the close season.

(b) At any match or contest where it is previously agreed that less than 15 players on each side shall take part.

H. Knowingly playing or allowing its members to play with or against any expelled or suspended player or club.

I. Refusing to produce its books or documents, or to allow its officials or members to give evidence or to assist in carrying out these rules when requested by the Union to do so.

J. Knowingly playing or admitting as a member without the consent of the Union, any member of any expelled or suspended club, or any expelled or suspended player, or any person registered as or declared a professional or suspended by any National Rugby Union or by the Football Association.

K. Knowingly allowing a player to play in its matches within eight days of any accident for which he has received or claimed insurance compensation, if insured under these rules.

L. Playing or allowing its grounds to be used for any benefit, or

RUGGER

charity match, connected directly or indirectly with football, except permission to play which has previously been obtained from this Union.

M. Knowingly allowing its members or teams to play on the ground of an expelled or suspended club.

N. Refusing to pay, within any time ordered by this Union, any costs or expenses ordered by this Union for enquiries held under these rules.

O. Employing a paid coach or trainer for its players.

NOTE.—This section is not intended to apply to any person employed solely as general attendant or baggage man.

3. For offences under 2.—(1) *A, H, I, L, M, N, O* and *P*, an individual shall be expelled from all English clubs playing Rugby Football, and shall not be eligible for re-election or election to any club, or shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union. For offences under 2—(1) *B, C, D, E, F, G, J* and *K*, an individual shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union.

For offences under 2—(2) *A, D, H, I, L, M, N* and *O*, a club shall be expelled from this Union, or shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union. For offences under 2—(2) *B, C, E, F, G, J* and *K*, a club shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union. Any club disregarding a sentence of suspension shall be liable to expulsion.

But when this Union is fully satisfied that any offence under 2—(2) *A, D, H, I, L, M, N*, and *O*, was of an accidental, trivial or technical character, they may suspend instead of expel.

Notwithstanding Rule 2 (1) *G (b)* (page 399) and Rule 2 (2) *G (b)* (page 401) the Rugby Union Committee may (1) Grant permission for matches to be played with an agreed number of players less than 15 on each side at any enclosure where gate money is taken if not during the close season ; (2) Delegate such powers to one or more governing bodies under Rule 12.

This rule, however, may only be invoked in exceptional cases, where they may consider it advisable for the promotion of the Rugby Game.

4. A county or club may insure its players either through :—

A. A recognised insurance company, or—

B. A fund entirely set apart for insurance, the accounts of such fund to be yearly audited by a professional auditor. Such audit to be made at the close of each season, and to be concluded, and the auditor's certificate lodged with this Union, not later than 20th May in each year, provided that :—

(a) Any injured player does not receive more than 10/- per week day, while injured.

(b) Payments are only made on the certificate of a registered medical practitioner.

(c) Any player does not play football within eight days of his

RULES AS TO PROFESSIONALISM

accident; if he does so, no insurance compensation shall be paid.

(d) Proper books of accounts be kept.

5. This Union may hold enquiries into any alleged breaches of these rules at its pleasure, and shall do so when requested by any club or member of a club, provided any such club or member make a preliminary deposit of £10, or such smaller sum as this Union may determine, to be accompanied by a preliminary written statement of the chief known facts. After any such enquiry this Union may return the preliminary deposit, wholly or in part, and may order the expenses of such enquiry, of clubs and members implicated, and of witnesses, to be paid as it may determine.

6. At all enquiries under Rules 5 and 9, correct notes must be taken.

7. This Union may appoint a sub-committee or committees to act on its behalf in all cases arising under these rules, giving such powers as it may determine.

8. This Union shall have power to deal with all acts which it may consider as acts of professionalism and which are not specifically provided for.

9. When a player wishes to join a new club he may do so; if this Union request it, he shall produce a letter from his old club stating that they have no objection; on receipt of such letter this Union shall give the necessary permission, unless they believe there may have been collusion, or that illegal means have been employed to induce the player to join the new club, in which case they shall hold an enquiry. In case any club or clubs refuse to give such written permission, this Union must hold an enquiry, at the request of the player or of the club he wishes to join. If from any cause an enquiry be held, this Union shall have full power to order the payment of the costs of such enquiry, and of the clubs and witnesses, as it may think fit.

In case an English player wishes to join a Welsh club, or a Welsh player an English club, he may do so; if requested by either Union, he shall produce a letter from his old club, stating they have no objection; on receipt of this letter, the Union requesting such shall, if satisfied, give the necessary permission; if not satisfied, they shall ask the other Union to hold a joint enquiry, such enquiry to be held by a Joint Committee of two representatives of each Union. The chair shall be taken alternately but no Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. In case of disagreement, a member of the Scottish Union shall be asked to arbitrate, or failing such, a member of the Irish Union. Any such joint committee or arbitrator shall have power to order the payment of expenses as they think fit, and all findings shall be final.

This Union may grant power to recognised governing bodies to increase the stringency of this rule, provided such proposed alterations be submitted to and approved of by it.

10. In the case of Regimental Matches (but in case of such matches

RUGGER

only) no soldier shall be considered a professional on the ground of having signed a Northern Union form, or having played with or against a Northern Union player. This rule shall not apply to the case of any player who may so sign or play after engaging in any Regimental Match subsequent to 23rd October 1906.

11. Any Club, member, or player affected by any decision given by a county, union of counties or university, under delegation of powers contained in Rule 12, may appeal direct to this Union; such appeal must be made within 10 days, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £50 and a written statement of the grounds of appeal. After any such appeal this Union may return such deposit, wholly or in part, and may order the expenses of such enquiry of club and members implicated and of witnesses, to be paid as it may determine.

12. This Union may delegate to recognised governing bodies, such as counties, union of counties, and universities, powers to act for it in such cases and under such regulations as it may determine. All powers so delegated, and the bodies to whom such delegation be made, shall be published annually in the official guide of this Union.

13. Where the word Union is used in these rules, the Committee of this Union for the time being shall be understood, and, in the delegation of powers, the Committee of the recognised governing body shall be understood. In case any difference of opinion arises as to the meaning of any of these rules, such meaning shall be decided by the Committee of this Union, or if it occurs at a General Meeting by the Chairman thereon; any such decision shall be entered in the minutes, and shall be accepted as the true meaning until otherwise interpreted by a two-thirds majority at a General Meeting of this Union after due notice has been given.

REFEREES AND THEIR EXPENSES

The following addition to the professional Laws was passed at the Annual General Meeting, May 1909:—

That in no case shall a Referee be paid more than reasonable and actual out of pocket expenses, which must be detailed, and that any application for or offer of more than such expenses be reported by the person receiving the application or offer to the Rugby Union.

DELEGATION OF POWERS.

The Rugby Union Committee have delegated to the following recognised governing bodies, viz :—to the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, Eastern Counties, Sussex, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, North Midlands; East Midlands; Notts., Lincs., and Derbyshire (combined); to

DELEGATION OF POWERS

the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to the Army, the Royal Navy, and the Royal Air Force.

The following powers to act for them, namely :—

A. Under Rule 12 in the "Rules as to Professionalism."

Under Rules 2, 3, and 4, all powers except—

(1) The power of re-instatement after suspension.

(2) The passing of sentence of expulsion. If individuals or clubs are found guilty under 2 (1) *A, H, I, L, M, N, O* and *P*, or 2 (2) *A, D, H, I, L, M, N* and *O*, they must at once be temporarily suspended, and reported to the Rugby Union.

Under Rules 9, 1st clause, 4 and 5, all powers.

The Rugby Union Committee solely have the power of expelling. The Rugby Union Committee also solely have the power to reinstate after suspension.

B. Under the Laws of the Game, the following powers—

Law 34.

The above powers are only delegated to recognised governing bodies, when all individuals and clubs involved are under the jurisdiction of one governing body.

While delegating the above powers, the Rugby Union Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that the above recognised governing bodies have not the power or right to further delegate any of these powers.

The Rugby Union Committee have ruled that where the words "expelled or suspended club or player," or words to this effect, are used in the "Rules as to Professionalism," they shall be read to include any professional club or player.

The Committee wish to specially draw the attention of County and Club Committees to the fact that recognised governing bodies have no power to sanction the formation of Leagues, or combination of clubs, and also to the alterations in Bye-Law 16, as to Leagues having to submit any alteration in or addition to their Laws or Rules to this Union, and as to the power of this Union to forbid the continuance of any League.

The Committee have delegated to the New Zealand Union, New South Wales Union and the South African Board the power to carry out their regulations, and have given them the right to delegate such powers to other bodies in New Zealand, New South Wales and South Africa.

FOREIGN TOURS.

The following resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting, May 1914 :—

That in future only such clubs shall be allowed to play any match out of the United Kingdom who have previously obtained the consent of the Emergency Committee of this Union. In applying for such consent they must comply with the following conditions :—

1. Each application must be made at least four weeks in advance.

RUGGER

2. If the Club be situated in a County to whom powers are delegated under the rules as to professionalism, the application must be accompanied by a letter of approval from the County Union.

3. The application must also be accompanied by a card of club's fixtures, showing it is a genuine playing club.

4. It must also state the terms, if any, offered by the club or clubs, with whom permission to play is sought, and state exactly the match or matches to be played.

5. The fact of any match being fixed to be played on a Sunday shall not be a reason for refusal to grant permission.

If permission be granted the following regulations must be observed—

(a) No touring team shall consist of more than—

17 players and reserves and 2 officials for 1 match.

20 players and reserves and 2 officials for 2 matches.

22 players and reserves and 2 officials for 3 or more matches.

If more go they must pay their own expenses.

(b) The accounts of all tours must be lodged with the Secretary of the Union with proper vouchers within one month of the date of playing the match or last match of a tour.

The Committee of this Union shall, subject to appeal to this Union, have power to suspend any club or player who may disregard their directions with regard to football tours out of the United Kingdom. Every such appeal, if made, shall follow the regulations laid down by rule 11 of rules as to professionalism.

REGULATIONS AUTHORISED BY THE RUGBY UNION ON COUNTY QUALIFICATIONS.

1. A man may play—

(a) For the County in which he was born, *or*

(b) For the County in which he has resided for the three months previous to the time of playing, *or*

(c) For the County in which he is residing at School or College, either as pupil or master, at the time of playing, provided his residence at the School or College be in the same County.

2. A man shall still be qualified to play for a county, having previously qualified for and played for that county, and not having subsequently played for any other county.

3. No man shall play for more than one county during the same season.

4. A man who has resided for three months previous to the time of playing in a county in which there is no County Club playing matches

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

shall be qualified to play for any County adjoining the County in which he resides. Residence by Members of the University at Oxford and Cambridge shall not afford a qualification under this Regulation. This Regulation shall not apply to the County of Monmouth.

5. Should any question arise as to qualifications, the same shall be left to the decision of the Rugby Union Committee.

REGULATIONS FOR DECIDING THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

I. There shall be four Divisions :—(1) Northern ; (2) Midland ; (3) South Western ; (4) South Eastern.

(1) The Northern Division shall consist of Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland and Yorkshire.

(2) The Midland Division shall consist of East Midlands (*comprising Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Bucks*) ; North Midlands (*comprising Greater Birmingham, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire*) ; Notts., Lincs., and Derbyshire (*combined*) ; Leicestershire (*comprising Leicestershire and Rutlandshire*) ; Warwickshire (*excluding Greater Birmingham*).

(3) The South Western Division shall consist of Cornwall, Devonshire, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

(4) The South Eastern Division shall consist of Eastern Counties, Hampshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex.

II.

(a) The winner of each division shall be ascertained by means of matches between each County member of the division.

(b) The winner of the Northern Division shall play the winner of the Midland Division.

(c) The winner of the South Western Division shall play the winner of the South Eastern Division.

III. The winner of the matches provided by regulations II (b) and II (c) shall play a match to decide the Championship.

IV. Each match shall be decided by points. A win shall score two points, and a drawn game one point to each side. If, in the case of matches referred to in Regulation II (a) owing to two or more counties scoring an equal number of points, a winner of a Division is not ascertained until another match or matches shall be played, and in default of mutual agreement, where two counties are concerned, the visiting team in the prior match that season shall have choice of ground in the second match and where three counties are concerned, each county shall have one home match to be settled, if necessary, by drawing lots. Should a draw again

RUGGER

occur, the matches shall again be replayed, but on the grounds of the last visiting teams.

V. In case of a draw between the two counties at the head of II (b) and II (c), or in the final match, the selection of the ground for the second match shall rest with the visiting team in the first match.

VI. The matches referred to in regulation II (a) must be fixed so as to be played not later than the second Saturday in January. In the event of there being a tie in any Division, the deciding match or matches shall be played not later than the fourth Saturday in January. The Semi-Finals or matches referred to in regulation II (b) and (c) shall be played on the first Saturday in February, and in the event of a draw, shall be replayed on the third Saturday in February. The Final, or match referred to in regulation III, shall be played on the first Saturday in March. In each round the County who have the right of playing at home shall have a free hand to determine on what ground the match shall be played. All matches in Semi-Finals or Finals of the County Championship shall be played on a Saturday, and only in the event of two Counties mutually agreeing to do so shall a match be played in mid-week, but in such case same must be played during the week in which the Saturday specified is part.

VII. For the purpose of this regulation the North Section comprises—

(1) The Northern Division.

(2) The Midland Division.

South Section comprises—

(3) The South Western Division.

(4) The South Eastern Division.

The Semi-Finals and Final matches as provided for in regulations II and III shall be played as follows :

In season 1925-26—Semi-Finals in the County winning the Northern Division ; in the County winning the South Eastern Division.

Final—in the North Section in the County successful in the Semi-Final.

In season 1926-27—Semi-Finals in the County winning the Midland Division ; in the County winning the South Western Division.

Final—In the South Section in the County successful in the Semi-Final, and thereafter alternately season by season.

VIII. All replayed matches under these regulations shall be treated as separate matches and shall have no effect on fixtures in future seasons.

IX. In the semi-finals and final match and all replayed matches, where the visiting team is entitled to a share in the gate, the expenses of the two teams shall be paid out of the net proceeds of the gate, such net proceeds to include the use of the ground, the grant for which shall

INTERNATIONAL BOARD BYE-LAWS

not exceed 10 per cent. of the gross gate after Entertainment Tax is paid. No dinner shall be given out of the proceeds of the match, and any surplus shall be equally divided. If the net proceeds of the match are insufficient to pay the expenses of both teams, any deficit shall be met equally by each of the competing counties.

X. In the event of the teams journeying to the ground, and the Referee deciding that it cannot be played owing to state of ground, fog, etc., the match, if necessary to decide a group or ultimate winner, shall be played on another day in the County in which it was originally fixed to be played, the visiting team to receive the expenses incurred by them in their first visit.

XI. In the event of an International or other matches played under the management of the Rugby Football Union Committee being postponed to a date on which County Championship matches have been arranged, such County matches may be postponed unless it is mutually agreed by the Counties interested to play.

XII. In all championship matches at least thirty-five minutes, and in the semi-finals and final match forty minutes each way, shall be played, if in the opinion of the Referee it is possible to do so.

XIII. The fact of the removal of a County from one group to another shall not break the continuity of the Championship Scheme.

XIV. County matches played outside the County Championship Scheme shall have no effect in deciding the ground on which County Championship matches shall be played.

XV. Any question which shall arise, and is not above provided for, shall be decided by the Rugby Football Union Committee.

XVI. The Rugby Football Union Committee may delegate to a sub-committee of their body the exercise of all or any of the powers conferred on them by the above regulations.

BYE-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL BOARD.

1. The Board shall be called the *International Rugby Football Board*, and shall exist for the following purposes:—

I. Framing the Laws of the Game for International Matches.

II. Settling all questions connected with or arising out of an International Match, including appeals against Referees' decisions therein, and all questions of an International character between Unions arising otherwise than out of an International Match.

2. The Board has no jurisdiction over the Game as played in the separate Countries.

RUGGER

3. The Board shall consist of ten representatives, four from the Rugby Union, and two each from the Scottish Rugby Union, the Irish Rugby Football Union, and the Welsh Football Union.

4. The Chairman, who shall have a casting vote, shall be appointed at each Meeting, in regular rotation from the different Unions in the above order of seniority.

5. The Honorary Secretary shall be appointed each year at the Annual Meeting of the Board. He shall attend to all the correspondence of the Board, keep Minutes of all Meetings, and at an Annual Meeting shall submit an account of his expenses as Honorary Secretary for the period then ending. Unless he is an accredited representative of one of the four Unions, he shall not be entitled to vote at any Meeting of the Board.

6. The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held on the day preceding, or on the morning of the date of the England *v.* Scotland International Match, in the City or Town in which such Match may be played. In the event of no such Match being played, or for other good reasons, such Meeting may be held at such time and place as a majority of the Unions may agree on, or failing agreement, in London on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Secretary. All other Meetings of the Board and all Meetings of Committee shall be held in London, or at such other place as the four Unions may by a majority agree upon.

7. All International Matches shall be played under the Laws approved of by the Board.

8. Notice of any proposed alterations in the Laws of the Game, or in the Bye-Laws of the Board, or of any other business, shall be sent to the Honorary Secretary at least four weeks before the Annual Meeting, and the Honorary Secretary shall intimate these proposals to the Unions at least three weeks before the Meeting. Except after such notice, no Resolution shall be carried unless with the unanimous consent of the Unions.

9. The Honorary Secretary shall, at any time, convene a Special Meeting of the Board upon the request of any Union; and the purpose for which the Meeting is desired shall be intimated to the different Unions at least three weeks before the Meeting.

10. No alteration in the Laws of the Game or in the Bye-Laws of the Board shall be made except at a Meeting called for that purpose, and unless carried by a majority of at least three-fourths of the representatives present.

11. All expenses incurred by the Hon. Secretary in connection with the ordinary business of the Board shall be equally defrayed by the Unions, and each Union shall defray the cost of their own representatives attending the Board Meetings.

12. Any Questions or Dispute under Bye-Law I, Sub-Section II, shall be dealt with by a Committee of the Board consisting of two repre-

INTERNATIONAL BOARD BYE-LAWS

sentatives appointed by each Union, who shall have absolute and exclusive jurisdiction.

13. All decisions of the Board or Committee shall be accepted as final.

BYE-LAWS GOVERNING COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD UNDER BYE-LAW 12.

14. At all Committee Meetings, the Union which would provide the next Chairman of the Board shall provide the Chairman of the Meeting, such Chairmanship to count as an ordinary Board Meeting. The Chairman shall have a casting vote. If the Chairman entitled for the time being to preside shall, on the occasion of any appeal, happen to be a representative of either of the disputing Unions, his Chairmanship shall be postponed in favour of and take order next after the Chairmanship of the first neutral Union entitled by rotation to furnish a Chairman.

15. In all matters to be brought before the Committee under Bye-Law I, Sub-Section II, either or any of the Unions involved shall be entitled to lay the point for decision before the Committee by sending the same in writing to the Honorary Secretary, who shall, within seven days of the receipt thereof, intimate the same to the other Union or Unions involved, and such other Union or Unions shall have seven days thereafter within which to reply. After the seven days so allowed, the Honorary Secretary shall summon a Meeting of the Committee to be held as soon as possible, but not later than fourteen days, and at the same time he shall send to each of the four Unions a full copy of the original notice and of any reply thereto.

16. In the case of an appeal against the decision of a Referee in an International Match upon a point of law, a Meeting of the Committee shall be called to consider same within fourteen days after the receipt of such appeal.

17. The Referee at any International Match shall be ineligible to act as a Representative at a Committee Meeting called to adjudicate on any decision given by him in such Match, or to settle any dispute arising out of any decision.

18. In the event of any doubt arising at any time as to the meaning or intention of the foregoing Bye-Laws, the same shall be decided as follows :—If in Bye-Laws 1 to 13, by the Board ; if in Bye-Laws 14 to 18, by the Committee. In this latter case such decision must be reported to the next Board Meeting, and as approved or varied by the Board, shall govern future cases.

RUGGER

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL BOARD.

CIRCULAR LETTER ISSUED TO PLAYERS AND REFEREES WITH A VIEW TO
SECURING UNIFORMITY OF RULINGS.

Since the last circular letter was addressed by the Board to Players and Referees the laws have been re-drafted, and additional decisions have been given; the Board, therefore, consider it advisable to issue a further circular with a view to assisting Referees.

LAW 2. "FAIR CATCH."

A "Fair Catch" cannot be made otherwise than direct from the hand or any part of the arm, or any part of the leg from the knee to the toe.

LAW 10.

No player shall leave the ground at half-time without the permission of the Referee. This permission should be restricted, as the Board see no reason for the practice of retiring to the pavilion which is increasing and in some cases is taken advantage of by practically all the players.

LAW 10 (c).

If the tackled player played the laws in the spirit in which they are written and at once fairly parted with the ball, very few cases of danger can arise, but by holding on a short time danger may arise. In such cases a Referee should award a penalty.

LAW 10 (n).

Referees should see that an advantage (generally meaning "territorial advantage") is gained by the non-offending side, failing which they should whistle for the offence. An *opportunity* of gaining an advantage is not sufficient.

LAW 15 (par. 3).

If possible he should give preference to that side of the scrummage on which the team having the privilege of putting the ball in has the outside man in the front row.

N.B.—Does not apply to the Laws as played in England, except for International matches.

LAW 15 (c).

The Referee should insist on this rule being strictly enforced. He should not, except for the purpose of ensuring that the ball is put into the scrummage at the proper place, permit the ball to be thrown from

INTERNATIONAL BOARD

one player to another, but should insist on the player in possession of the ball placing it in the scrummage forthwith.

Any delay in placing the ball in the scrummage caused by a player with the ball waiting for any of his side to join the scrummage must be treated as wilful waste of time.

LAW 16 (*d*).

It is not interference if a player who has rolled off the ball plays it with his foot.

N.B.—Does not apply to the Laws as played in England, except for International matches.

LAW 19 (*c*).

Pulling any part of the clothing of an opponent should be dealt with as holding under this Rule and under Law 34 (*a*) *ii*.

The Referee should not penalise a player who in grasping an opponent is in such a position that he is not able to see whether such opponent has parted with the ball and who immediately releases him when he finds he has not the ball in his possession.

LAW 23.

Any gradual creeping up beyond the mark shall be considered as a charge.

LAW 24.

“Passive” means that a player must remain standing with his hands by his side and must not in any way attempt to put the kicker off his kick.

LAW 26 (*b*).

Where the Referee is unable to say who in fact first touched the ball in “in-goal” he should allow a Touch-down to the defending side. He has no power to order a scrummage five yards out under these circumstances.

LAW 34.

The attention of Referees is drawn to this Law covering “Wilful obstruction” or “Interference,” which must be very sharply dealt with as there is a growing tendency among players to risk a penalty kick in order to gain or save a try by unfair play.

LAW 35.

Where a penalty kick is awarded for repeated infringements in throwing the ball in from touch, the mark for such kick shall be ten yards from the touch line on a line through the place of infringement, parallel to the goal line. If done persistently this should be dealt with under Law 34 (*c*).

RUGGER

The Board has decided that a Referee shall not give any instructions or directions to either team prior to a match.

The Board are strongly of opinion that the Laws of the game are more than sufficient to stamp out any and all of the unfair practices indulged in, provided Referees will only act, and act promptly, and enforce the full penalties which they are empowered to inflict. The respective Unions constituting the International Board are prepared and anxious to support Referees in such actions, no matter how drastically they enforce the Laws of the game.

The Board has given the following decisions on the facts stated :—

(1) A player holding the ball is grasped by an opponent and is brought to the ground, but is not sufficiently held to prevent his passing the ball. May he do so ?

(a) If the ball has not touched the ground ?

Answer—Yes.

(b) If the ball has touched the ground ?

Answer—Yes.

(2) A player holding the ball is grasped and brought down by an opponent and the ball touches the ground, but the player is not sufficiently held to prevent him lifting the ball and placing it over the line.

Should a try be allowed ?

Answer—Yes.

(3) A player holding the ball running for the line is grasped by an opponent and brought down, the ball touching the ground outside the line, but player and ball, without ever coming to rest, slide over the line.

Should a try be allowed ?

Answer—Yes.

The Board has passed the following resolutions :—

“That the employment of a paid Trainer or Coach is contrary to the principles of Amateur Rugby Football.”

“The Board recommends that no memento exceeding in value the sum of £2 shall be given to players.”

“That, in the opinion of this Board, it is contrary to the spirit of Amateur Rugby Football that teams should be assembled at a centre during a period prior to a match for the purpose of change of air and training.”

RECORDS

INTERNATIONAL, UNIVERSITY AND SERVICES RECORDS AND RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

(" D " denotes a draw.)

England v. Scotland.

PLAYED 49. ENGLAND WON 20. SCOTLAND WON 20. DRAWN 9.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1871	Raeburn Place . Scotland	1	1	England	0	1
1872	The Oval . . England	2	2	Scotland	1	0
1873	Partick . . (D) Scotland	0	0	England	0	0
1874	The Oval . . England	1	0	Scotland	0	1
1875	Raeburn Place (D) Scotland	0	0	England	0	0
1876	The Oval . . England	1	1	Scotland	0	0
1877	Raeburn Place . Scotland	1	0	England	0	0
1878	The Oval . (D) England	0	0	Scotland	0	0
1879	Raeburn Place (D) Scotland	1	0	England	1	0
1880	Whalley Range . England	2	3	Scotland	1	0
1881	Raeburn Place (D) Scotland	1	1	England	1	1
1882	Whalley Range . Scotland	0	2	England	0	0
1883	Raeburn Place . England	0	2	Scotland	0	1
1884	Blackheath . . England	1	0	Scotland	0	1
1886	Raeburn Place (D) Scotland	0	0	England	0	0
1887	Whalley Range (D) England	0	1	Scotland	0	1
1890	Raeburn Place . England	1	1	Scotland	0	0
1891	Richmond . . Scotland	3	0	England	1	0
1892	Raeburn Place . England	1	0	Scotland	0	0
1893	Leeds . . . Scotland	2 (d)	0	England	0	0
1894	Raeburn Place . Scotland	0	2	England	0	0
1895	Richmond . . Scotland	1 (p)	1	England	1 (p)	0
1896	Hampden Park . Scotland	1	2	England	0	0
1897	Fallowfield . England	2 (1 d)	1	Scotland	0	1
1898	Powderhall . (D) Scotland	0	1	England	0	1
1899	Blackheath . . Scotland	1	0	England	0	0
1900	Inverleith . (D) Scotland	0	0	England	0	0
1901	Blackheath . . Scotland	3	1	England	0	1
1902	Inverleith . . England	0	2	Scotland	0	1
1903	Richmond . . Scotland	1 (d)	2	England	0	2
1904	Inverleith . . Scotland	0	2	England	0	1
1905	Richmond . . Scotland	1	1	England	0	0
1906	Inverleith . . England	0	3	Scotland	0	1
1907	Blackheath . . Scotland	1	1	England	0	1
1908	Inverleith . . Scotland	3 (2 d)	1	England	2	0
1909	Richmond . . Scotland	3	1	England	1	1

RUGGER

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1910	Inverleith . . England	1	3	Scotland	1	0
1911	Twickenham . . England	2	1	Scotland	1	1
1912	Inverleith . . Scotland	1	1	England	0	1
1913	Twickenham . . England	0	1	Scotland	0	0
1914	Inverleith . . England	2	2	Scotland	2 (1 d)	2
1915—16—17—18—19	No Contests.					
1920	Twickenham . . England	2	1	Scotland	1 (d)	0
1921	Inverleith . . England	3	1	Scotland	0	0
1922	Twickenham . . England	1	2	Scotland	1	0
1923	Inverleith . . England	1	1	Scotland	0	2
1924	Twickenham . . England	4 (1 d)	0	Scotland	0	0
1925	Murrayfield . . Scotland	3 (1 d)	0	England	2 (1 p)	1
1926	Twickenham . . Scotland	3 (1 d)	1	England	0	3
1927	Murrayfield . . Scotland	2 (1 d)	4	England	3 (1 p)	0

England v. Ireland.

PLAYED 46. ENGLAND WON 30. IRELAND WON 13. DRAWN 3.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1875	The Oval . . England	2	1	Ireland	0	0
1876	Dublin . . . England	1	1	Ireland	0	0
1877	The Oval . . England	2	2	Ireland	0	0
1878	Dublin . . . England	2	1	Ireland	0	0
1879	The Oval . . England	3	2	Ireland	0	0
1880	Dublin . . . England	1	1	Ireland	0	1
1881	Whalley Range . England	2	2	Ireland	0	0
1882	Dublin . (D) England	0	2	Ireland	0	2
1883	Whalley Range . England	1	3	Ireland	0	1
1884	Dublin . . . England	1	0	Ireland	0	0
1885	Whalley Range . England	0	2	Ireland	0	1
1886	Dublin . . . England	0	1	Ireland	0	0
1887	Dublin . . . Ireland	2	0	England	0	0
1890	Blackheath . . England	0	3	Ireland	0	0
1891	Dublin . . . England	2	3	Ireland	0	0
1892	Whalley Range . England	1	1	Ireland	0	0
1893	Dublin . . . England	0	2	Ireland	0	0
1894	Blackheath . . Ireland	1 (d)	1	England	1	0
1895	Dublin . . . England	0	2	Ireland	0	1
1896	Leeds . . . Ireland	2	0	England	1 (d)	0
1897	Dublin . . . Ireland	1 (m)	3	England	2 (p)	1
1898	Richmond . . Ireland	1 (p)	2	England	1 (p)	1
1899	Dublin . . . Ireland	1 (p)	1	England	0	0
1900	Richmond . . England	2 (1 d)	2	Ireland	1 (d)	0
1901	Dublin . . . Ireland	2	0	England	1 (p)	1
1902	Leicester . . England	0	2	Ireland	0	1
1903	Dublin . . . Ireland	1 (p)	1	England	0	0
1904	Blackheath . . England	2	3	Ireland	0	0
1905	Cork . . . Ireland	1	4	England	0	1
1906	Leicester . . Ireland	2	2	England	0	2
1907	Dublin . . . Ireland	2 (1 m)	3	England	1 (p)	2
1908	Richmond . . England	2	1	Ireland	1 (p)	0
1909	Dublin . . . England	1	2	Ireland	1	0
1910	Twickenham (D) England	0	0	Ireland	0	0
1911	Dublin . . . Ireland	0	1	England	0	0
1912	Twickenham . . England	0	5	Ireland	0	0

RECORDS

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1913	Dublin . . . England	1 (p)	4	Ireland	1 (d)	0
1914	Twickenham . . England	1	4	Ireland	2 (1 d)	1
1915—16—17—18—19	No Contests.					
1920	Dublin . . . England	1	3	Ireland	2 (1 p)	1
1921	Twickenham . . England	2 (1 d)	2	Ireland	0	0
1922	Dublin . . . England	0	4	Ireland	0	1
1923	Leicester . . . England	3 (1 d)	3	Ireland	1	0
1924	Belfast . . . England	1	3	Ireland	0	1
1925	Twickenham (D) England	0	2	Ireland	0	2
1926	Dublin . . . Ireland	3 (1 p)	2	England	3	0
1927	Twickenham . . England	1	1	Ireland	1 (p)	1

England v. Wales.

PLAYED 39. ENGLAND WON 20. WALES WON 16. DRAWN 3.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1881	Blackheath . . . England	8	6	Wales	0	0
1883	Swansea . . . England	2	4	Wales	0	0
1884	Leeds . . . England	1	2	Wales	1	0
1885	Swansea . . . England	1	4	Wales	1	1
1886	Blackheath . . . England	1	2	Wales	1	0
1887	Llanelly . . (D) Wales	0	0	England	0	0
1890	Dewsbury . . . Wales	0	1	England	0	0
1891	Newport . . . England	2	1	Wales	1	0
1892	Blackheath . . . England	3	1	Wales	0	0
1893	Cardiff . . . Wales	2 (1 p)	2	England	1	3
1894	Birkenhead . . . England	5 (1 m)	1	Wales	0	1
1895	Swansea . . . England	1	3	Wales	0	2
1896	Blackheath . . . England	2	5	Wales	0	0
1897	Newport . . . Wales	1	2	England	0	0
1898	Blackheath . . . England	1	3	Wales	1 (d)	1
1899	Swansea . . . Wales	4	2	England	0	1
1900	Gloucester . . . Wales	3 (1 p)	0	England	0	1
1901	Cardiff . . . Wales	2	1	England	0	0
1902	Blackheath . . . Wales	1 (p)	2	England	1	1
1903	Swansea . . . Wales	3	2	England	1	0
1904	Leicester . . (D) England	2 (1 p)	2	Wales	3 (1 m)	0
1905	Cardiff . . . Wales	2	5	England	0	0
1906	Richmond . . . Wales	2	2	England	0	1
1907	Swansea . . . Wales	2	4	England	0	0
1908	Bristol . . . Wales	5 (1 d, 1 p)	2	England	3	1
1909	Cardiff . . . Wales	1	1	England	0	0
1910	Twickenham . . England	2 (1 p)	1	Wales	0	2
1911	Swansea . . . Wales	1 (p)	4	England	1	2
1912	Twickenham . . England	1	1	Wales	0	0
1913	Cardiff . . . England	2 (1 d)	1	Wales	0	0
1914	Twickenham . . England	2	0	Wales	2 (1 d)	0
1915—16—17—18—19	No Contests.					
1920	Swansea . . . Wales	4 (2 d, 1 p)	1	England	1	0
1921	Twickenham . . England	2 (1 d)	3	Wales	0	1
1922	Cardiff . . . Wales	2	6	England	0	2
1923	Twickenham . . England	1 (d)	1	Wales	0	1
1924	Swansea . . . England	1	4	Wales	0	3
1925	Twickenham . . England	1 (p)	3	Wales	0	2
1926	Cardiff . . (D) England	0	1	Wales	0	1
1927	Twickenham . . England	3 (1 m, 1 p)	0	Wales	1 (p)	2

RUGGER

England v. France.

PLAYED 17. ENGLAND WON 15. FRANCE WON 1. DRAWN 1.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1906	Paris	England 4	5	France	1	1
1907	Richmond . . .	England 6 (1 d)	4	France	3 (1 p)	0
1908	Paris	England 2	3	France	0	0
1909	Leicester . . .	England 2	4	France	0	0
1910	Paris	England 1	2	France	0	1
1911	Twickenham . .	England 7 (2 p)	2	France	0	0
1912	Paris	England 2 (1 d)	3	France	1	1
1913	Twickenham . .	England 1	5	France	0	0
1914	Paris	England 6	3	France	2	1
1915—16—17—18—19	No Contests.					
1920	Twickenham . .	England 2 (1 p)	0	France	0	1
1921	Paris	England 2	0	France	2 (p)	0
1922	Twickenham (D)	England 3 (2 p)	0	France	1	2
1923	Paris	England 2 (1 d)	1	France	1 (p)	0
1924	Twickenham . .	England 2	3	France	1 (d)	1
1925	Paris	England 3 (1 m)	0	France	1	2
1926	Twickenham . .	England 1	2	France	0	0
1927	Paris	France 0	1	England	0	0

Scotland v. Ireland.

PLAYED 45. SCOTLAND WON 30. IRELAND WON 12. DRAWN 3.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1877	Belfast	Scotland 6	2	Ireland	0	0
1879	Belfast	Scotland 2	1	Ireland	0	0
1880	Glasgow	Scotland 3	2	Ireland	0	0
1881	Belfast	Ireland 1	0	Scotland	0	1
1882	Glasgow	Scotland 0	2	Ireland	0	0
1883	Belfast	Scotland 1	1	Ireland	0	0
1884	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 2	2	Ireland	0	1
1885	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 1	2	Ireland	0	0
1886	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 4	2	Ireland	0	0
1887	Belfast	Scotland 2	2	Ireland	0	0
1888	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 1	0	Ireland	0	0
1889	Belfast	Scotland 1 (d)	0	Ireland	0	0
1890	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 1 (d)	1	Ireland	0	0
1891	Belfast	Scotland 4	2	Ireland	0	0
1892	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 0	1	Ireland	0	0
1893	Belfast . . (D)	Ireland 0	0	Scotland	0	0
1894	Dublin	Ireland 1	0	Scotland	0	0
1895	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 0	2	Ireland	0	0
1896	Dublin . . (D)	Ireland 0	0	Scotland	0	0
1897	Raeburn Place .	Scotland 2 (1 p)	0	Ireland	0	1
1898	Belfast	Scotland 1	1	Ireland	0	0
1899	Raeburn Place .	Ireland 0	3	Scotland	1 (p)	0
1900	Dublin . . (D)	Ireland 0	0	Scotland	0	0
1901	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 0	3	Ireland	1	0
1902	Belfast	Ireland 1	0	Scotland	0	0
1903	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 0	1	Ireland	0	0
1904	Dublin	Scotland 2	3	Ireland	0	1
1905	Inverleith . . .	Ireland 1	2	Scotland	1	0

RECORDS

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1906	Dublin . . .	Scotland 3 (1 m)	0	Ireland	0	2
1907	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 3	0	Ireland	1 (p)	0
1908	Dublin . . .	Ireland 2	2	Scotland	2 (1 p)	1
1909	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 0	3	Ireland	1 (p)	0
1910	Belfast . . .	Scotland 1	3	Ireland	0	0
1911	Inverleith . . .	Ireland 2	2	Scotland	1 (d)	2
1912	Dublin . . .	Ireland 2 (1 d. 1 p)	1	Scotland	1	1
1913	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 4	3	Ireland	3 (1 d)	1
1914	Dublin . . .	Ireland 0	2	Scotland	0	0
1915—16—17—18—19	No Contests.					
1920	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 3 (1 p)	2	Ireland	0	0
1921	Dublin . . .	Ireland 0	3	Scotland	1	1
1922	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 0	2	Ireland	0	1
1923	Dublin . . .	Scotland 2	1	Ireland	0	1
1924	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 2	1	Ireland	1	1
1925	Dublin . . .	Scotland 3 (1 d)	0	Ireland	2 (1 p)	0
1926	Murrayfield . . .	Ireland 0	1	Scotland	0	0
1927	Dublin . . .	Ireland 0	2	Scotland	0	0

Scotland v. Wales.

PLAYED 38. SCOTLAND WON 20. WALES WON 16. DRAWN 2.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1883	Raeburn Place . . .	Scotland 3	0	Wales	1	0
1884	Newport . . .	Scotland 1	1	Wales	0	0
1885	Glasgow . . (D)	Scotland 0	0	Wales	0	0
1886	Cardiff . . .	Scotland 2	1	Wales	0	0
1887	Raeburn Place . . .	Scotland 4	8	Wales	0	0
1888	Newport . . .	Wales 0	1	Scotland	0	0
1889	Raeburn Place . . .	Scotland 0	2	Wales	0	0
1890	Cardiff . . .	Scotland 1	2	Wales	0	0
1891	Raeburn Place . . .	Scotland 3	6	Wales	0	1
1892	Swansea . . .	Scotland 1	1	Wales	0	1
1893	Raeburn Place . . .	Wales 1	3	Scotland	0	0
1894	Newport . . .	Wales 1	1	Scotland	0	0
1895	Raeburn Place . . .	Scotland 1	0	Wales	1 (d)	0
1896	Cardiff . . .	Wales 0	2	Scotland	0	0
1897—98.—	No Contest.					
1899	Raeburn Place . . .	Scotland 3 (2 d. 1 m)	3	Wales	2	1
1900	Swansea . . .	Wales 0	4	Scotland	0	0
1901	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 3	1	Wales	1	1
1902	Cardiff . . .	Wales 1	3	Scotland	1	0
1903	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 1 (p)	1	Wales	0	0
1904	Swansea . . .	Wales 4 (1 d)	1	Scotland	0	1
1905	Inverleith . . .	Wales 0	2	Scotland	0	1
1906	Cardiff . . .	Wales 0	3	Scotland	1	0
1907	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 0	2	Wales	1 (p)	0
1908	Swansea . . .	Wales 0	2	Scotland	1	0
1909	Inverleith . . .	Wales 1	0	Scotland	1 (p)	0
1910	Cardiff . . .	Wales 1	3	Scotland	0	0
1911	Inverleith . . .	Wales 3 (1 d)	6	Scotland	1 (d)	2
1912	Swansea . . .	Wales 4 (2 d)	1	Scotland	0	2
1913	Inverleith . . .	Wales 1	1	Scotland	0	0
1914	Cardiff . . .	Wales 5 (2 d. 1 p)	1	Scotland	1	0
1915—16—17—18—19	No Contests.					
1920	Inverleith . . .	Scotland 2 (p)	1	Wales	1	0

RUGGER

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1921	Swansea . . .	Scotland	2 (1 p)	2	Wales	2 (d) 0
1922	Inverleith . (D)	Scotland	1 (p)	2	Wales	2 (1 d) 0
1923	Cardiff . . .	Scotland	1	2	Wales	2 (1 p) 0
1924	Inverleith . . .	Scotland	5 (1 p)	4	Wales	2 0
1925	Swansea . . .	Scotland	2 (1 d)	5	Wales	2 (1 p) 2
1926	Murrayfield . . .	Scotland	2 (1 p)	0	Wales	1 0
1927	Cardiff . . .	Scotland	1	0	Wales	0 0

Scotland v. France.

PLAYED 12. SCOTLAND WON 8. FRANCE WON 3. DRAWN 1.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1910	Inverleith . . .	Scotland	3	4	France	0 0
1911	Paris . . .	France	2	2	Scotland	2 (1 d) 2
1912	Inverleith . . .	Scotland	6 (1 p)	1	France	0 1
1913	Paris . . .	Scotland	3	2	France	0 1
1914—No match, Scotland having cancelled fixtures.						
1915—16—17—18—19 No Contests.						
1920	Paris . . .	Scotland	1	0	France	0 0
1921	Inverleith . . .	France	0	1	Scotland	0 0
1922	Paris . . . (D)	France	0	1	Scotland	0 1
1923	Inverleith . . .	Scotland	2	2	France	1 (m) 0
1924	Paris . . .	France	0	4	Scotland	2 (1 d. 1 p) 1
1925	Inverleith . . .	Scotland	2	5	France	1 (d) 0
1926	Paris . . .	Scotland	2 (1 p)	1	France	0 2
1927	Murrayfield . . .	Scotland	5 (1 p)	0	France	0 2

Ireland v. Wales.

PLAYED 37. WALES WON 23. IRELAND WON 13. DRAWN 1.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1882	Dublin . . .	Wales	2	2	Ireland	0 0
1884	Cardiff . . .	Wales	1	2	Ireland	0 0
1887	Birkenhead . . .	Wales	1	0	Ireland	0 3
1888	Dublin . . .	Ireland	2	1	Wales	0 0
1889	Swansea . . .	Ireland	0	2	Wales	0 0
1890	Dublin . . . (D)	Ireland	1	0	Wales	1 0
1891	Llanelly . . .	Wales	2 (1 d)	0	Ireland	1 (d) 1
1892	Dublin . . .	Ireland	1	2	Wales	0 0
1893	Llanelly . . .	Wales	0	1	Ireland	0 1
1894	Belfast . . .	Ireland	1 (p)	0	Wales	0 0
1895	Cardiff . . .	Wales	1	0	Ireland	0 0
1896	Dublin . . .	Ireland	1	1	Wales	1 0
1898	Limerick . . .	Wales	2 (1 p)	1	Ireland	1 (p) 0
1899	Cardiff . . .	Ireland	0	1	Wales	0 0
1900	Belfast . . .	Wales	0	1	Ireland	0 0
1901	Swansea . . .	Wales	2	0	Ireland	0 3
1902	Dublin . . .	Wales	2 (1 d)	2	Ireland	0 0
1903	Cardiff . . .	Wales	0	6	Ireland	0 0
1904	Belfast . . .	Ireland	1	3	Wales	0 4
1905	Swansea . . .	Wales	2	0	Ireland	0 1
1906	Belfast . . .	Ireland	1	2	Wales	0 2
1907	Cardiff . . .	Wales	4 (1 p. 1 d)	4	Ireland	0 0
1908	Belfast . . .	Wales	1	2	Ireland	1 0

RECORDS

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1909	Swansea . . . Wales	3	1	Ireland	1	0
1910	Dublin . . . Wales	1 (d)	5	Ireland	0	1
1911	Cardiff . . . Wales	3 (1 p)	1	Ireland	0	0
1912	Belfast . . . Ireland	2 (1 d)	1	Wales	1	0
1913	Swansea . . . Wales	3 (1 p)	1	Ireland	3 (1 p)	0
1914	Belfast . . . Wales	1	2	Ireland	0	1
1915—16—17—18—19 No Contests.						
1920	Cardiff . . . Wales	4 (1 d)	3	Ireland	1 (d)	0
1921	Belfast . . . Wales	1 (p)	1	Ireland	0	0
1922	Swansea . . . Wales	1	2	Ireland	1	0
1923	Dublin . . . Ireland	1	0	Wales	1 (d)	0
1924	Cardiff . . . Ireland	2	1	Wales	1 (d)	2
1925	Belfast . . . Ireland	3 (1 p)	2	Wales	0	1
1926	Swansea . . . Wales	1	2	Ireland	2 (1 p)	0
1927	Dublin . . . Ireland	3 (1 p)	2	Wales	2 (1 d)	0

Ireland v. France.

PLAYED 14. IRELAND WON 11. FRANCE WON 3.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1909	Dublin . . . Ireland	3 (1 p)	2	France	1	1
1910	Paris . . . Ireland	1	1	France	0	1
1911	Cork . . . Ireland	4 (1 d)	2	France	1	0
1912	Paris . . . Ireland	1	2	France	0	2
1913	Cork . . . Ireland	3	3	France	0	0
1914	Paris . . . Ireland	1	1	France	0	2
1915—16—17—18—19 No Contests.						
1920	Dublin . . . France	0	5	Ireland	1 (d)	1
1921	Paris . . . France	4	0	Ireland	2	0
1922	Dublin . . . Ireland	2 (1 p)	0	France	0	1
1923	Paris . . . France	1	3	Ireland	1	1
1924	Dublin . . . Ireland	0	2	France	0	0
1925	Paris . . . Ireland	1 (p)	2	France	0	1
1926	Belfast . . . Ireland	1	2	France	0	0
1927	Paris . . . Ireland	2 (1 p)	0	France	0	1

Wales v. France.

PLAYED 15. WALES WON 15. FRANCE WON 0.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1908	Cardiff . . . Wales	4 (1 p)	6	France	1 (d)	0
1909	Paris . . . Wales	7	4	France	1	0
1910	Swansea . . . Wales	9 (1 p)	2	France	3 (2 p)	1
1911	Paris . . . Wales	3	0	France	0	0
1912	Newport . . . Wales	1	3	France	1	1
1913	Paris . . . Wales	1	2	France	1	1
1914	Swansea . . . Wales	5	2	France	0	0
1915—16—17—18—19 No Contests.						
1920	Paris . . . Wales	0	2	France	1	0
1921	Cardiff . . . Wales	2 (p)	2	France	1 (d)	0
1922	Paris . . . Wales	1	2	France	0	1
1923	Swansea . . . Wales	3 (1 p)	1	France	1	1
1924	Paris . . . Wales	1 (d)	2	France	0	2
1925	Cardiff . . . Wales	1	2	France	1	0
1926	Paris . . . Wales	1 (d)	1	France	1	0
1927	Swansea . . . Wales	2	5	France	1 (d)	1

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS.

ENGLAND.

Abbreviations :—E. represents England ; S., Scotland ; I., Ireland ; W., Wales ; F., France ; S.A., South Africa ; N.Z., New Zealand ; A., Australia ; U.S., United States. The year given represents the second half of the season—1910 means 1909-10 season. *—Fell in the War.

- Adams, A. A. (London Hospital), 1910 *v.* F.
 Adams, F. R. (Richmond), 1875-6-8-9 *v.* S. ; 1875-7-9- *v.* I.
 Alcock, A. (Blackheath), 1907 *v.* S.A.
 Alderson, F. H. R. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1891-2 *v.* S. ; 1891 *v.* I. ; 1891-2-3 *v.* W.
 *Alexander H. (Birkenhead Park), 1900-1 *v.* S. ; 1900-1-2 *v.* I. ; 1901-2 *v.* W.
 Alexander, W. (Northern), 1927 *v.* F.
 Allport, A. (Blackheath), 1894 *v.* S. ; 1893-4 *v.* I. ; 1892-4 *v.* W.
 Anderson, S. (Rockcliff), 1899 *v.* I.
 Anderton, C. (Manchester Free Wanderers), 1889 *v.* N.Z.
 Archer, H. A. (Guy's Hospital), 1909 *v.* I. ; 1909 *v.* W. ; 1909 *v.* F.
 Armstrong, R. (Northern), 1925 *v.* W.
 Ashcroft, A. H. (Cambridge University and Birkenhead Park), 1909 *v.* A.
 Ashford, W. (Richmond), 1898 *v.* S. ; 1897 *v.* I. ; 1897-8 *v.* W.
 Ashworth, A. (Oldham), 1892 *v.* I.
 Aslett, A. R. (Richmond), 1926 *v.* S. ; 1926 *v.* I. ; 1926 *v.* W. ; 1926 *v.* F.
 Assinder, E. W. (Old Edwardians), 1909 *v.* W. ; 1909 *v.* A.
 Aston, R. L. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1890 *v.* S. ; 1890 *v.* I.
 Baker, E. M. (Oxford University and Moseley), 1895-6 *v.* S. ; 1895-6 *v.* I. ; 1895-6-7 *v.* W.
 Baker, H. C. (Clifton), 1887 *v.* W.
 Barrett, E. I. M. (Lennox), 1903 *v.* S.
 Barrington-Ward, L. E. (Edinburgh University), 1910 *v.* S. ; 1910 *v.* I. 1910 *v.* W. ; 1910 *v.* F.
 Barron, J. H. (Bingley), 1896 *v.* S. ; 1897 *v.* I. ; 1897 *v.* W.
 Batchelor, T. B. (Oxford University), 1907 *v.* F.
 Bateson, H. D. (Liverpool), 1879 *v.* I.
 Batson, T. (Blackheath), 1872-4 *v.* S. ; 1875 *v.* I.
 Batten, J. M. (Cambridge University), 1874 *v.* S.
 Baxter, J. (Birkenhead Park), 1900 *v.* S. ; 1900 *v.* I. ; 1900 *v.* W.
 Bedford, H. (Morley), 1890 *v.* S. ; 1890 *v.* I. ; 1889 *v.* N.Z.
 Bell, F. J. (Northern), 1900 *v.* W.
 Bell, H. (New Brighton), 1884 *v.* I.
 Bell, J. L. (Darlington), 1878 *v.* I.
 Bell, R. W. (Cambridge University), 1900 *v.* S. ; 1900 *v.* I. ; 1900 *v.* W.
 Bennetts, B. B. (Penzance), 1909 *v.* W. ; 1909 *v.* A.
 Bentley, J. E. (Gipsies), 1871-2 *v.* S.
 *Berry, H. (Gloucester), 1910 *v.* S. ; 1910 *v.* I. ; 1910 *v.* W. ; 1910 *v.* F.
 Berry, J. (Tyldesley), 1891 *v.* S. ; 1891 *v.* I. ; 1891 *v.* W.
 Beswick, E. (Swinton), 1882 *v.* S. ; 1882 *v.* I.

ENGLAND

- Biggs, J. M. (University College Hospital), 1878 *v. S.* ; 1879 *v. I.*
 Birkett, J. G. G. (Harlequins), 1906-7-8-10-11-12 *v. S.* ; 1908-10-11-12 *v. I.* ; 1907-8-10-11-12 *v. W.* ; 1906-7-8-11-12 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Birkett, L. (Clapham Rovers), 1875-7 *v. S.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
 Birkett, R. H. (Clapham Rovers), 1871-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
 Bishop, C. C. (Blackheath), 1927 *v. F.*
 Blacklock, J. (Aspatria), 1898-9 *v. I.*
 Blakiston, A. F. (Northampton and Liverpool), 1920-1-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1921-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-4-5 *v. W.* ; 1921-3-4-5 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Blatherwick, T. (Manchester), 1878 *v. I.*
 Body, J. A. (Gipsies), 1872-3 *v. S.*
 Bolton, C. A. (United Services), 1909 *v. F.*
 Bolton, W. N. (Blackheath), 1882-3-4-7 *v. S.* ; 1882-3-4-5-7 *v. I.* ; 1883-4 *v. W.*
 Bonham-Carter, E. (Oxford University), 1891 *v. S.*
 Bonsor, F. (Bradford), 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Boyle, C. W. (Oxford University), 1873 *v. S.*
 Boylen, F. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1908 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 Bradby, M. S. (United Services), 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
 Bradley, R. (West Hartlepool), 1903 *v. W.*
 Bradshaw, H. (Bramley), 1892-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1893-4 *v. I.* ; 1893-4 *v. W.*
 Braithwaite, J. (Leicester), 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Brettargh, A. T. (Liverpool Old Boys), 1903-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1903-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1900-4 *v. W.*
 Brewer, J. (Gipsies), 1876 *v. I.*
 Briggs, A. (Bradford), 1892 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. I.* ; 1892 *v. W.*
 Broadley, T. (Bingley), 1893-4-6 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1893-4 *v. W.*
 Bromet, W. E. (Tadcaster and Richmond), 1892-3-5 *v. S.* ; 1891-2-3-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1891-2-3-5 *v. W.*
 Brooks, F. G. (Bedford), 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Brooks, M. J. (Oxford University), 1874 *v. S.*
 Brough, J. (Silloth), 1925 *v. W.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Brougham, H. (Harlequins), 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
 Brown, L. G. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1911-13-14-21 *v. S.* ; 1911-13-14-21 *v. I.* ; 1911-13-14-21-22 *v. W.* ; 1911-13-14-21 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Brunton, J. (North Durham), 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
 Brutton, E. B. (Cambridge University), 1886 *v. S.*
 Bryden, C. C. (Clapham Rovers), 1877 *v. S.* ; 1876 *v. I.*
 Bryden, H. A. (Clapham Rovers), 1874 *v. S.*
 Buckingham, R. A. (Leicester), 1927 *v. F.*
 Budd, A. (Blackheath), 1879-81 *v. S.* ; 1878-9 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
 Budworth, R. T. D. (Blackheath), 1891 *v. S.* ; 1890-1 *v. W.*
 Bull, A. G. (Northampton), 1914 *v. W.*
 Bullough, E. (Wigan), 1892 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. I.* ; 1892 *v. W.*
 Bulteel, A. J. (Manchester), 1876 *v. I.*
 Bunting, W. L. (Richmond), 1897-8-9-1900-1 *v. S.* ; 1897-8-1901 *v. I.* ; 1898 *v. W.*
 Burns, B. H. (Blackheath), 1871 *v. S.*
 Burton, G. W. (Blackheath), 1879-80-1 *v. S.* ; 1879-81 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
 Burton, H. C. (Richmond), 1926 *v. W.*
 Bush, J. A. (Clifton), 1872-3-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1876 *v. I.*
 Butcher, W. V. (Bristol and Streatham), 1903-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1904-5 *v. I.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.*

RUGGER

- Byrne, F. A. (Moseley), 1897 *v. W.*
 Byrne, J. F. (Moseley), 1894-5-6-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1894-5-6-7-8-9 *v. I.* ; 1894-7-8 *v. W.*
 Carey, G. M. (Oxford University), 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895-6 *v. I.* ; 1895-6 *v. W.*
 Cartwright, V. H. (Oxford University), 1903-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1903-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1903-4-5-6 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Catcheside, H. C. (Percy Park), 1924-7 *v. S.* ; 1924-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1924-6 *v. W.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Cattell, R. H. B. (Moseley and Blackheath), 1895-6 *v. S.* ; 1895-6 *v. I.* ; 1895-6-1900 *v. W.*
 Cave, J. W., (Cambridge University), 1899 *v. N.Z.*
 Cave, W. T. C. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1905 *v. W.*
 Chambers, E. L. (Blackheath and Bedford), 1910 *v. I.* ; 1910 *v. W.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 Chantrill, B. S. (Bristol), 1924 *v. S.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. W.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Chapman, C. E. (Cambridge University), 1884 *v. W.*
 Chapman, F. E. (Westoe and Hartlepool Rovers), 1910 *v. S.* ; 1910-14 *v. I.* ; 1910-12-14 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.*
 Cheston, E. C. (Richmond), 1873-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1875 *v. I.*
 Cheesman, W. I. (Old Merchant Taylors), 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Christopherson, P. (Blackheath), 1891 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. W.*
 Clark, C. W. H. (Liverpool), 1876 *v. I.*
 Clayton, J. H. (Liverpool), 1871 *v. S.*
 Cleveland, C. R. (Oxford University), 1887 *v. S.* ; 1887 *v. W.*
 Clibborn, W. G. (Richmond), 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1886-7 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.*
 Coates, C. H. (Cambridge University and Yorkshire Wanderers), 1880-1-2 *v. S.*
 Coates, V. H. M. (Bath), 1913 *v. S.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Cobby, W. (Cambridge University and Hull), 1900 *v. W.*
 Cockerham, A. (Bradford Olicana), 1900 *v. W.*
 Collins, W. E. (Old Cheltonians), 1874-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1875-6 *v. I.*
 Considine, S. G. U. (Bath), 1925 *v. F.*
 Conway, G. S. (Cambridge University and Rugby), 1920-2-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1920-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1922-3-4-7 *v. W.* ; 1920-1-2-3-4-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Coop, T. (Leigh), 1892 *v. S.*
 Cooper, J. G. (Moseley), 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Cooper, S. F. (R.N.E. College and Blackheath), 1905 *v. S.* ; 1902-5 *v. I.* ; 1900-2-5-7 *v. W.*
 Corbett, L. J. (Bristol), 1924-5-7 *v. S.* ; 1923-4-5-7 *v. I.* ; 1923-4-5-7 *v. W.* ; 1921-4-5-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Court, E. D. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1885 *v. W.*
 Coverdale, H. (Blackheath), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1910-12 *v. F.*
 Cove-Smith, R. (Cambridge University and Old Merchant Taylors), 1921-2-3-4-5-7 *v. S.* ; 1922-3-4-5-7 *v. I.* ; 1923-4-5-7 *v. W.* ; 1921-2-3-4-5-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Coulson, T. (Coventry), 1927 *v. W.*
 Cox, N. S. (Sunderland), 1901 *v. S.*
 Crompton, C. A. (Blackheath), 1871 *v. S.*
 Crosse, C. W. (Oxford University), 1874 *v. S.* ; 1875 *v. I.*
 Cumberlege, B. S. (Blackheath) 1920-1 *v. S.* ; 1920-1 *v. I.* ; 1920-1-2 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Cumming, D. C. (Cambridge University), 1925 *v. S.* ; 1925 *v. F.*
 Cunliffe, F. L. (R.M.A.), 1874 *v. S.*
 Currey, F. I. (Marlborough Nomads), 1872 *v. S.*
 D'Aguilar, F. B. G. (R.E.), 1872 *v. S.*

ENGLAND

- Daniell, J. (Cambridge University and Richmond), 1900-2-4 *v. S.* ; 1900-2-4 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- Darby, A. J. L. (Birkenhead Park), 1899 *v. I.*
- Davenport, A. (Ravenscourt Park), 1871 *v. S.*
- Davey, J. (Redruth), 1908 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. W.*
- Davidson, James (Aspatria), 1897-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1898 *v. W.* ; 1899 *v. I.*
- Davidson, Joseph (Aspatria), 1899 *v. S.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- Davies, P. H. (Sale), 1927 *v. I.*
- Davies, V. G. (Harlequins), 1922 *v. W.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Davies, W. J. A. (United Services), 1913-14-20-1-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1913-14-20-1-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1913-21-3 *v. W.* ; 1913-14-20-1-2-3 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Dawson, E. F. (R.I.E. College), 1878 *v. I.*
- Day, H. L. V. (Leicester), 1926 *v. S.* ; 1920-2 *v. W.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
- Devitt, Sir T. G. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
- Dewhurst, J. H. (Cambridge University and Richmond), 1887 *v. S.* ; 1887 *v. I.* ; 1887-90 *v. W.*
- De Winton, R. F. C. (Blackheath), 1893 *v. W.*
- Dibble, R. (Bridgwater A.), 1906-8-9-10-11-12 *v. S.* ; 1908-9-12 *v. I.* ; 1908-9-11-12 *v. W.* ; 1906-8-9-11-*v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
- Dillon, E. W. (Blackheath), 1904 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. I.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.*
- *Dingle, A. J. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1914 *v. S.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
- *Dobbs, G. E. B. (Devonport Albion), 1906 *v. I.* ; 1906 *v. W.*
- Dobson, D. D. (Oxford University), 1902-3 *v. S.* ; 1902-3 *v. I.* ; 1902-3 *v. W.*
- Dobson, T. H. (Bradford), 1895 *v. S.*
- Down, P. J. (Bristol), 1909 *v. A.*
- Dowson, A. O. (Moseley), 1899 *v. S.*
- Duckett, H. (Bradford), 1893 *v. S.* ; 1893 *v. I.*
- Dudgeon, H. W. (Northern and Richmond), 1897-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1898-9 *v. I.* ; 1898-9 *v. W.*
- Dugdale, J. M. (Ravenscourt Park), 1871 *v. S.*
- Duncan, R. F. H. (Guy's Hospital), 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
- Duthie, J. (West Hartlepool), 1903 *v. W.*
- Dyson, J. (Huddersfield), 1890-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1893 *v. I.*
- Ebdon, P. J. (Wellington), 1897 *v. I.* ; 1897 *v. W.*
- Eddison, J. H. (Headingley), 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
- Edgar, C. S. (Birkenhead Park), 1901 *v. S.*
- Edwards, R. (Newport), 1921-4 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-3-4 *v. W.* ; 1921-2-4 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Elliott, A. E. (St. Thomas's Hospital), 1894 *v. S.*
- Elliott, C. H. (Sunderland), 1886 *v. W.*
- Elliott, E. W. (Sunderland), 1901 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901-4 *v. W.*
- Ellis, S. (Queen's House), 1880; *v. I.*
- Emmott, C. (Bradford), 1892 *v. W.*
- Enthoven, H. J. (Richmond), 1878 *v. I.*
- Evanson, A. M. (Oxford University), 1883-4 *v. S.* ; 1883 *v. I.* ; 1883 *v. W.*
- Evanson, W. A. D. (Richmond), 1875-7-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1879 *v. I.*
- Evershed, F. (Burton and Blackheath), 1890-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1890-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1890-2-3 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Eyres, W. C. T. (Richmond), 1927 *v. I.*
- Fagan, A. St. L. (United Hospitals and Richmond), 1887 *v. I.*
- Faithfull, C. K. T. (Harlequins), 1926 *v. S.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
- Fallas, H. (Wakefield Trinity), 1884 *v. I.*
- Fegan, J. H. C. (Blackheath), 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895 *v. I.* ; 1895 *v. W.*
- Fernandez, C. W. L. (Leeds), 1881 *v. S.* ; 1881 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*

RUGGER

- Field, E. (Cambridge University and Middlesex Wanderers), 1893 *v. I.* ; 1893 *v. W.*
- Finch, R. T. (Cambridge University), 1880 *v. S.*
- Finlinson, H. W. (Blackheath), 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895 *v. I.* ; 1895 *v. W.*
- Finney, S. (R.I.E. College), 1872-3 *v. S.*
- Firth, F. (Halifax), 1894 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
- Fletcher, N. C. (Old Merchant Taylors), 1901-3 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
- Fletcher, T. (Seaton), 1897 *v. W.*
- Fletcher, W. R. B. (Oxford University and Marlborough Nomads), 1873-5 *v. S.*
- Fookes, E. F. (Sowerby Bridge), 1896-7-9 *v. S.* ; 1896-7-8-9 *v. I.* ; 1896-7-8 *v. W.*
- Forrest, R. (Wellington and Blackheath), 1900-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1902-3 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- Fowler, F. D. (Manchester), 1878-9 *v. S.*
- Fowler, H. (Oxford University), 1878-81 *v. S.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
- Fowler, R. H. (Leeds), 1877 *v. I.*
- Fox, F. H. (Wellington and Marlborough Nomads), 1890 ; *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. W.*
- Francis, T. E. S. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1926 *v. S.* ; 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. W.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
- Fraser, E. C. (Oxford University), 1875 *v. I.*
- Fraser, G. (Richmond), 1902 *v. S.* ; 1902-3 *v. I.* ; 1902-3 *v. W.*
- Freeman, H. (Marlborough Nomads), 1872-3-4 *v. S.*
- Fry, T. W. (Queen's House), 1880 *v. S.* ; 1880 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
- Fuller, H. G. (Cambridge University and Bath), 1882-3 *v. S.* ; 1882-3 *v. I.* ; 1883-4 *v. W.*
- Gardner, E. R. (Devonport Services), 1921-3 *v. S.* ; 1921-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-3 *v. W.* ; 1922-3 *v. F.*
- Gardner, H. P. (Richmond), 1878 *v. I.*
- Gamlin, H. T. (Wellington and Blackheath), 1899-1900-1-2-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1900-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1899-1900-2-3-4 *v. W.*
- Garnett, H. W. T. (Bradford), 1877 *v. S.*
- Gent, D. R. (Gloucester), 1906-10 *v. I.* ; 1906-10 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Genth, J. S. (Manchester), 1874-5 *v. S.*
- Gibbs, J. C. (Harlequins), 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. I.* ; 1925-7 *v. W.* ; 1926-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Giblin, L. F. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1897 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
- Gibson, A. S. (Manchester), 1871 *v. S.*
- Gibson, C. O. P. (Northern), 1901 *v. W.*
- Gibson, G. R. (Northern), 1901 *v. S.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- Gibson, T. A. (Northern), 1905 *v. S.* ; 1905 *v. W.*
- Gilbert, F. (Devonport Services), 1923 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. W.*
- Gilbert, R. (Devonport Albion), 1908 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.*
- Godfray, R. E. (Richmond), 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Gordon-Smith, G. (Blackheath), 1900 *v. S.* ; 1900 *v. I.* ; 1900 *v. W.*
- Gotley, A. L. H. (Oxford University), 1910-11 *v. S.* ; 1911 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1910-11 *v. F.*
- Graham, D. (Aspatia), 1901 *v. W.*
- Graham, H. J. (Wimbledon), 1875-6 *v. S.* ; 1875-6 *v. I.*
- Graham, J. D. G. (Wimbledon), 1876 *v. I.*
- Green, J. (Skipton), 1906-7 *v. S.* ; 1905-7 *v. I.* ; 1907 *v. W.* ; 1906-7 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Green, J. F. (West Kent), 1871 *v. S.*
- Greenwell, J. H. (Rockcliff), 1893 *v. I.* ; 1893 *v. W.*

ENGLAND

- Greenwood, J. E. (Cambridge University), 1913-14-20 *v. S.* ; 1913-14-20 *v. W.* ; 1913-20 *v. I.* ; 1912-13-14-20 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Greg, W. (Manchester), 1876 *v. S.* ; 1876 *v. I.*
- Grylls, W. M. (R.M.C. and Redruth), 1905 *v. I.*
- Guillemard, A. G. (West Kent), 1871-2 *v. S.*
- Gunner, C. R. (Mariborough Nomads), 1876 *v. I.*
- Gurdon, C. (Richmond), 1880-1-2-3-4-6 *v. S.* ; 1880-1-2-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1881-4-6 *v. W.*
- Gurdon, E. T. (Richmond), 1878-80-1-2-3-4-6 *v. S.* ; 1879-81-3-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1881-3-4-5 *v. W.*
- *Haigh, L. (Manchester), 1910-11 *v. S.* ; 1910-11 *v. I.* ; 1910-11 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
- Hall, C. (Gloucester), 1901 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. I.*
- Hall, J. (North Durham), 1894 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
- Hamersley, A. St. G. (Marlborough Nomads), 1871-2-3-4 *v. S.*
- Hamilton-Wickes, R. H. (Harlequins), 1925-6 *v. S.* ; 1924-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Hammett, E. D. G. (Newport), 1920-1 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. I.* ; 1920-1-2 *v. W.* ; 1920-1 *v. F.*
- Hammond, C. E. L. (Harlequins), 1905-6 *v. S.* ; 1906-8 *v. I.* ; 1906-8 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Hancock, P. F. (Wiveliscombe), 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886-90 *v. W.*
- Hancock, P. S. (Richmond), 1904 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. I.* ; 1904 *v. W.*
- Handford, F. G. (Manchester), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. I.* ; 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
- Hanley, J. (Plymouth Albion), 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. W.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
- *Hands, R. H. M. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1910 *v. S.* ; 1910 *v. F.*
- Hanvey, R. G. (Aspatia), 1926 *v. S.* ; 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. W.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
- Hardwick, P. F. (Percy Park), 1902-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1902-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1903-4 *v. W.*
- Harper, C. H. (Oxford University), 1899 *v. W.*
- Harris, S. W. (Blackheath), 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. I.*
- *Harrison, A. L. (United Services), 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
- Harrison, G. (Hull), 1877-9-80 *v. S.* ; 1877-9-85 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
- Harrison, H. C. (United Services), 1909-14 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
- Hartley, B. C. (Blackheath), 1901-2 *v. S.*
- Haslett, L. W. (Blackheath and Birkenhead Park), 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
- Havelock, H. (West Hartlepool), 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
- Hawcrige, J. J. (Bradford), 1885 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
- Hayward, L. W. (Cheltenham), 1910 *v. I.*
- Heath, A. H. (Oxford University), 1876 *v. S.*
- Henderson, R. S. F. (Edinburgh University and Blackheath), 1883-4 *v. S.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. W.*
- Heppel, W. G. (Devonport Albion), 1903 *v. I.*
- Hewitt, W. (Queen's House), 1881 *v. S.* ; 1881-2 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
- Hickson, J. L. (Bradford), 1887-90 *v. S.* ; 1887-90 *v. I.* ; 1887-90 *v. W.*
- Hill, B. A. (United Services and Blackheath), 1903 *v. S.* ; 1903-4 *v. I.* ; 1904-5-7 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Hillard, R. J. (Oxford University), 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Hind, A. E. (Leicester), 1906 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Hind, G. R. (Guy's Hospital), 1910 *v. S.* ; 1911 *v. I.*
- Hobbs, R. F. A. (Blackheath), 1899 *v. S.* ; 1903 *v. W.*
- *Hodges, H. A. (Oxford University), 1906 *v. I.* ; 1906 *v. W.*
- Hogarth, T. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1906 *v. F.*
- Holford, G. (Gloucester), 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Holland, D. (Devon Albion), 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.*
- Holliday, T. E. (Aspatia), 1923-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1925 *v. I.* ; 1923-5-6 *v. F.*

RUGGER

- Holmes, E. (Manningham), 1890 *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. I.*
 Hooper, C. A. (Middlesex Wanderers), 1894 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
 Hopley, F. J. V. (Blackheath), 1908 *v. I.* ; 1907 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. F.*
 Horley, C. H. (Swinton), 1885 *v. I.*
 Hornby, A. N. (Preston Grasshoppers and Manchester), 1877-8-81-2 *v. S.* ; 1877-8-80-1-2 *v. I.*
 Houghton, S. (Runcorn), 1892 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
 Hubbard, G. C. (Blackheath), 1892 *v. I.* ; 1892 *v. W.*
 Hudson, A. (Gloucester), 1908 *v. S.* ; 1906-8 *v. I.* ; 1906-8 *v. W.* ; 1906-8-10 *v. F.*
 Hughes, G. E. (Barrow), 1896 *v. S.*
 Hulme, F. C. (Birkenhead Park), 1903-5 *v. I.* ; 1903-5 *v. W.*
 Hunt, J. T. (Preston Grasshoppers and Manchester), 1882 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. I.* ; 1884 *v. W.*
 Hunt, R. (Preston Grasshoppers and Manchester), 1881 *v. S.* ; 1880-2 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
 Hunt, W. H. (Preston Grasshoppers and Manchester), 1876-7 *v. S.* ; 1877-8 *v. I.*
 Hutchinson, F. (Headingley), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. I.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
 Hutchinson, J. E. (Durham City), 1906 *v. I.*
 Hutchinson, W. C. (R.I.E. College), 1876 *v. S.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
 Hutchinson, W. H. H. (Hull), 1875-6 *v. I.*
 Huth, H. (Huddersfield), 1879 *v. S.*
 Hynes, W. B. (United Services), 1912 *v. F.*
 Ibbittson, E. D. (Headingley), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. I.* ; 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
 Imrie, H. (Durham City), 1907 *v. I.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 *Inglis, R. E. (Blackheath), 1886 *v. S.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886 *v. W.*
 Irvin, S. H. (Devonport Albion), 1905 *v. W.*
 Isherwood, F. W. (Ravenscourt Park), 1872 *v. S.*
 Jackett, E. J. (Falmouth and Leicester), 1906-7-9 *v. S.* ; 1906-7-9 *v. I.* ; 1906-7-9 *v. W.* ; 1906-9 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Jackson, A. H. (Guy's Hospital), 1878-80 *v. I.*
 Jackson, W. (Gloucester and Halifax), 1894 *v. S.*
 Jacob, F. (Cambridge University), 1897-8 *v. S.* ; 1897-8-9 *v. I.* ; 1897-8-9 *v. W.*
 Jacob, H. P. (Oxford University), 1924 *v. S.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. W.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Jacob, P. G. (Blackheath), 1898 *v. I.*
 Jago, R. A. (Devonport Albion), 1906-7 *v. I.* ; 1906-7 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Jarman, J. W. (Bristol), 1900 *v. W.*
 Jeffery, G. L. (Cambridge University), 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1886-7 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.*
 Jewitt, J. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1902 *v. W.*
 Johns, W. A. (Gloucester), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909-10 *v. I.* ; 1909-10 *v. W.* ; 1909-10 *v. F.*
 Johnston, W. R. (Bristol), 1910-12-13-14 *v. S.* ; 1910-12-13-14 *v. I.* ; 1910-12-13-14 *v. W.* ; 1912-13-14 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Jones, F. P. (New Brighton), 1893 *v. S.*
 Jowett, D. (Heckmondwike), 1890-1 *v. S.* ; 1890-1 *v. I.* ; 1891 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Kayll, H. E. (Sunderland), 1878 *v. S.*
 Keeton, G. H. (Richmond), 1904 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. I.* ; 1904 *v. W.*
 Kelly, T. S. (Exeter), 1906-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. I.* ; 1906-7 *v. W.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Kemble, A. T. (Liverpool), 1885-7 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
 *Kendall, P. D. (Birkenhead Park), 1901-3 *v. S.* ; 1902 *v. W.*

ENGLAND

- Kent, T. (Salford), 1891-2 v. S. ; 1891-2 v. I. ; 1891-2 v. W.
 Kershaw, C. A. (United Services), 1920-1-2-3 v. S. ; 1920-1-2-3 v. I. ; 1920-1-2-3 v. W. ; 1920-1-2-3 v. F.
 Kewley, E. (Liverpool), 1874-5-6-7-8 v. S. ; 1876-7 v. I.
 Kewney, A. L. (Rockcliff and Leicester), 1906-9-11-12 v. S. ; 1906-9-11-12 v. I. ; 1906-9-11 v. W. ; 1906-9-11 v. F. ; 1909 v. A. ; 1913 v. S.A.
 Kilner, B. (Wakefield Trinity), 1880 v. I.
 Kindersley, R. S. (Oxford University and Exeter), 1884 v. S. ; 1883-5 v. W.
 *King, J. A. (Headingley), 1911-12-13 v. S. ; 1911-12-13 v. I. ; 1911-12-13 v. W. ; 1911-13 v. F. ; 1913 v. S.A.
 King, Q. E. M. A. (The Army), 1921 v. S.
 Kitching, A. E. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1913 v. I.
 Kittermaster, H. J. (Oxford University), 1926 v. S. ; 1925-6 v. I. ; 1925-6 v. W. ; 1926 v. F. ; 1925 v. N.Z.
 Knight, F. (Plymouth), 1909 v. A.
 Knowles, E. (Millom), 1896-7 v. S.
 Krige, J. A. (Guy's Hospital), 1920 v. W.
 *Lagden, R. O. (Oxford University), 1911 v. S.
 Laird, H. C. C. (Harlequins), 1927 v. S. ; 1927 v. I. ; 1927 v. W.
 *Lambert, D. (Harlequins), 1908 v. S. ; 1911 v. I. ; 1908-11 v. W. ; 1907-8-11 v. F.
 Lapage, W. N. (United Services), 1908 v. S. ; 1908 v. I. ; 1908 v. W. ; 1908 v. F.
 Law, A. F. (Richmond), 1877 v. S.
 Law, D. E. (Birkenhead Park), 1927 v. I.
 Lawrence, Hon. H. A. (Richmond), 1873-4-5 v. S. ; 1875 v. I.
 Lawrie, P. W. (Leicester), 1910-11 v. S.
 Lawson, R. G. (Workington), 1925 v. I.
 Leake, W. R. M. (Harlequins), 1891 v. S. ; 1891 v. I. ; 1891 v. W.
 Leather, G. (Liverpool), 1907 v. I.
 Lee, F. H. (Oxford University), 1876 v. S. ; 1877 v. I.
 Lee, H., (Blackheath), 1907 v. F.
 Le Fleming, J. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1887 v. W.
 Leslie-Jones, F. A. (Oxford University), 1895 v. I. ; 1895 v. W.
 Livesay, R. O'H. (Blackheath), 1898-9 v. W.
 Locke, H. M. (Birkenhead Park), 1923-4-5-7 v. S. ; 1925-7 v. I. ; 1924-5-7 v. W. ; 1923-4-5 v. F.
 Lockwood, R. E. (Heckmondwike), 1887-91-2 v. S. ; 1887-91-2-3-4 v. I. ; 1887-91-2-3-4 v. W. ; 1889 v. N.Z.
 Login, S. H. M. (Royal Naval College), 1876 v. I.
 Lohden, F. C. (Blackheath), 1893 v. W.
 Lowe, C. N. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1913-14-20-1-2-3 v. S. ; 1913-14-20-1-2-3 v. I. ; 1913-14-20-1-2-3 v. W. ; 1913-14-20-1-2-3 v. F. ; 1913 v. S.A.
 Lowrie, F. (Batley), 1890 v. W. ; 1889 v. N.Z.
 Lowry, W. M. (Birkenhead Park), 1920 v. F.
 Luddington, W. G. E. (Devonport Services), 1923-4-5 v. S. ; 1923-4-5 v. I. ; 1923-4-5-6 v. W. ; 1923-4-5 v. F.
 Luscombe, F. (Gipsies), 1872-3-5-6 v. S. ; 1875-6 v. I.
 Luscombe, J. H. (Gipsies), 1871 v. S.
 Luxmoore, A. F. C. (Richmond), 1900 v. S. ; 1901 v. W.
 Lyon, A. (Liverpool), 1871 v. S.
 Lyon, G. H. D'O. (United Services), 1908 v. S. ; 1909 v. A.
 Mackie, O. G. (Cambridge University), 1897- v. S. ; 1898 v. I.
 MacIlwaine, A. H. (Hull and E.R. and United Services), 1912 v. S. ; 1912-20 v. I. ; 1912 v. W. ; 1912 v. F.
 Mackinlay, J. E. H. (St. George's Hospital), 1872-3 v. S. ; 1875 v. I.

RUGGER

- MacLaren, W. (Manchester), 1871 *v. S.*
 MacLennan, R. R. F. (Old Merchant Taylors), 1925 *v. S.* ; 1925 *v. I.* ; 1925 *v. F.*
 McLeod, N. F. (R.I.E. College), 1879 *v. S.* ; 1879 *v. I.*
 Mangles, R. H. (Richmond), 1897 *v. I.* ; 1897 *v. W.*
 Mann, W. E. (United Services), 1911 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
 Markendale, E. T. (Manchester Rangers), 1880 *v. I.*
 Marquis, J. C. (Birkenhead Park), 1900 *v. S.* ; 1900 *v. I.*
 Marriott, C. J. B. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1884-6 *v. S.* ; 1884-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1884-6 *v. W.*
 Marriott, E. E. (Manchester), 1876 *v. I.*
 Marsden, G. H. (Morley), 1900 *v. S.* ; 1900 *v. I.* ; 1900 *v. W.*
 Marsh, H. (R.I.E. College), 1873 *v. S.*
 Marsh, J. (Swinton), 1892 *v. I.*
 Marshall, H. (Blackheath), 1893 *v. W.*
 Marshall, M. W. (Blackheath), 1873-4-5-6-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1875-6-7-8 *v. I.*
 Massey, E. J. (Leicester), 1925 *v. S.* ; 1925 *v. I.* ; 1925 *v. W.*
 Mathias, J. L. (Bristol), 1905 *v. S.* ; 1905 *v. I.* ; 1905 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Matters, J. C. (R.N.E. College), 1899 *v. S.*
 Maud, P. (Blackheath), 1893 *v. I.* ; 1893 *v. W.*
 *Maynard, A. F. (Cambridge University), 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
 Maxwell-Hyslop, J. E. (Oxford University), 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
 Mellish, F. W. (Blackheath), 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920-1 *v. I.* ; 1920-1 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
 Merriam, L. P. B. (Blackheath), 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
 Michell, A. T. (Oxford University), 1875 *v. S.* ; 1875-6 *v. I.*
 Middleton, B. B. (Birkenhead Park), 1882-3 *v. I.*
 Middleton, J. A. (Richmond), 1922 *v. S.*
 Miies, J. H. (Leicester), 1903 *v. W.*
 Millett, H. (Richmond), 1920 *v. F.*
 Mills, F. W. (Marlborough Nomads and Bradford), 1872-3 *v. S.*
 Mills, W. (Devonport Albion), 1906-7 *v. S.* ; 1906-7 *v. I.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. W.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Milton, C. H. (Camborne School of Mines), 1906 *v. I.*
 Milton, J. G. (Bedford G S. and Camborne School of Mines), 1904-5 *v. S.* ; 1904-7 *v. I.* ; 1904 *v. W.*
 Milton, W. H. (Marlborough Nomads), 1874 *v. S.* ; 1875 *v. I.*
 Mitchell, F. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1895-6 *v. S.* ; 1895-6 *v. I.* ; 1895-6 *v. W.*
 Mitchell, W. G. (Richmond), 1890-1-3 *v. S.* ; 1890-1 *v. I.* ; 1890-1 *v. W.*
 *Mobbs, E. R. (Northampton), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909-10 *v. I.* ; 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909-10 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Moberly, W. O. (Oxford University and Ravenscourt Park), 1872 *v. S.*
 Moore, E. J. (Oxford University), 1883 *v. S.* ; 1883 *v. I.*
 Moore, N. (Bristol), 1904 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. I.* ; 1904 *v. W.*
 Morgan, J. R. (Hawick), 1920 *v. W.*
 Morse, S. (Law Club), 1873-4-5 *v. S.*
 Morris, A. D. W. (United Services), 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Morrison, P. H. (Cambridge University), 1890 *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. W.* ; 1890-1 *v. I.*
 Mortimer, W. (Marlborough Nomads), 1899 *v. W.*
 Morton, H. J. S. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909-10 *v. I.* ; 1910 *v. W.*
 Moss, F., (Broughton), 1885 *v. I.* ; 1885-6 *v. W.*

ENGLAND

- Murfitt, S. (W. Hartlepool and Hull K.R.), 1894-6 *v. S.* ; 1894-6 *v. I.* ; 1894-6 *v. W.*
- Myers, E. (Bradford), 1920-2-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1920-1-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-3-4 *v. W.* ; 1922-3-4-5 *v. F.*
- Myers, H. (Keighley), 1898 *v. I.*
- *Nanson, W. (Carlisle), 1907 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. F.*
- Nash, E. H. (Oxford University and Richmond), 1875 *v. I.*
- Neale, M. E. (Blackheath), 1912 *v. F.*
- Neame, S. (Old Cheltonians), 1879-80 *v. S.* ; 1879-80 *v. I.*
- Newbold, C. J. (Blackheath), 1904-5 *v. S.* ; 1904-5 *v. I.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.*
- *Newton, A. W. (Blackheath), 1907 *v. S.*
- Newton, P. A. (Blackheath), 1882 *v. S.*
- Nichol, W. (Brighouse Rangers), 1892 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. W.*
- Nicholas, P. L. (Exeter), 1902 *v. W.*
- Nicholson, E. T. (Birkenhead Park), 1900 *v. I.* ; 1900 *v. W.*
- Nicholson, T. (Rockcliff), 1893 *v. I.*
- North, E. H. G. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1891 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. I.* ; 1891 *v. W.*
- Northmore, S. (Millom), 1897 *v. I.*
- Oakes, R. F. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1897-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1897-8 *v. I.* ; 1897-8-9 *v. W.*
- *Oakeley, F. E. (United Services), 1913-14 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
- Oldham, W. L. (Coventry), 1908 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
- O'Neill, A. (Torquay Athletic), 1901 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
- Openshaw, W. E. (Manchester), 1879 *v. I.*
- Osborne, R. R. (Manchester), 1871 *v. S.*
- Osborne, S. H. (Oxford University), 1905 *v. S.*
- Oughtred, B. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1901-2 *v. S.* ; 1902-3 *v. I.* ; 1902-3 *v. W.*
- Palmer, A. C. (London Hospital), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. I.*
- Palmer, F. H. (Richmond), 1905 *v. W.*
- Parker, Hon. S. (Liverpool), 1874-5 *v. S.*
- Pattisson, R. M. (Cambridge University), 1883 *v. S.* ; 1883 *v. I.*
- Paul, J. E. (R.I.E. College), 1875 *v. S.*
- Payne, J. H. (Broughton), 1882-3 *v. S.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1883-5 *v. W.*
- Pearson, A. W. (Blackheath and Guy's Hospital), 1875-6-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1875-6-8 *v. I.*
- Pease, F. E. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1887 *v. I.*
- Penny, S. (Leicester), 1909 *v. A.*
- Penny, W. J. (United Hospitals), 1879 *v. S.* ; 1878-9 *v. I.*
- Percival, L. J. (Oxford University), 1893 *v. S.* ; 1891-2 *v. I.*
- Periton, H. G. (Waterloo), 1926-7, *v. S.* ; 1926-7 *v. I.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1926-7 *v. F.*
- Perrott, E. S. (Old Cheltonians), 1875 *v. I.*
- Peters, J. (Plymouth), 1906-7 *v. S.* ; 1907 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. F.*
- Phillips, C. (Birkenhead Park), 1880-1 *v. S.* ; 1881 *v. I.*
- Pickering, A. S. (Harrogate), 1907 *v. I.*
- Pickles, R. C. W. (Bristol), 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
- Pierce, R. (Liverpool), 1903 *v. S.* ; 1898 *v. I.*
- Pilkington, W. N. (Cambridge University), 1898 *v. S.*
- Pillman, C. H. (Blackheath), 1910-11-13-14 *v. S.* ; 1910-11-13-14 *v. I.* ; 1910-11-12-13-14 *v. W.* ; 1910-11-12-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- *Pillman, R. L. (Blackheath), 1914 *v. F.*
- Pinch, J. (Lancaster), 1897 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
- Pinching, W. W. (Guy's Hospital), 1872 *v. S.*
- Pitman, I. J. (Oxford University), 1922 *v. S.*
- Poole, F. O. (Oxford University), 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895 *v. I.* ; 1895 *v. W.*
- Poole, R. W. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1896 *v. S.*

RUGGER

- Portus, G. V. (Blackheath), 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 *Poulton-Palmer, R. W. (Oxford University and Harlequins), 1909-11-12-13-14 *v. S.* ; 1909-12-13-14 *v. I.* ; 1910-12-13-14 *v. W.* ; 1909-13-14 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Pratten, W. E. (Blackheath), 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Price, H. L. (Oxford University and Leicester), 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922-3 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. W.*
 Price, P. L. (R.I.E. College), 1877-8 *v. S.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
 Pyke, J. (St. Helen's Recreation), 1892 *v. W.*
 Pym, J. A. (Blackheath), 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
 Ramsden, H. E. (Bingley), 1898 *v. S.* ; 1898 *v. W.*
 *Raphael, J. E. (Oxford University and Old Merchant Taylors), 1902-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1902 *v. I.* ; 1902-5-6 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Ravenscroft, John (Birkenhead Park), 1881 *v. I.*
 Rawlinson, W. C. (Blackheath), 1876 *v. S.*
 Reynolds, S. (Richmond), 1900 *v. S.* ; 1900-1 *v. I.* ; 1900 *v. W.*
 Rhodes, J. (Castleford), 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
 Richards, J. (Bradford), 1891 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. I.* ; 1891 *v. W.*
 Richardson, W. R. (Manchester), 1881 *v. I.*
 Rickards, C. H. (Gipsies), 1873 *v. S.*
 Ritson, J. A. S. (Northern), 1910-13 *v. S.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. W.* ; 1910-12-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Roberts, A. D. (Northern), 1911-12 *v. S.* ; 1911-12-14 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1911-12 *v. F.*
 Roberts, E. W. (Dartmouth), 1907 *v. S.* ; 1901-6 *v. I.* ; 1901-6 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Roberts, G. D. (Oxford University and Exeter), 1907 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. W.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 Roberts, S. (Swinton), 1887 *v. I.* ; 1887 *v. W.*
 Robertshaw, R. (Bradford), 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.*
 Robinson, A. (Blackheath), 1890 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1890 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Robinson, G. C. (Percy Park), 1897-1900-1 *v. S.* ; 1897-8-1900-1 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
 Robinson, J. J. (Cambridge University and Headingley), 1893-1902 *v. S.* ; 1902 *v. I.* ; 1902 *v. W.*
 Robson, A. (Northern), 1924 *v. S.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924-6 *v. W.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Rogers, J. H. (Moseley), 1890-1 *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. I.* ; 1890 *v. W.*
 Rogers, W. L. Y. (Blackheath), 1905 *v. I.* ; 1905 *v. W.*
 Rotherham, Alan (Oxford University and Richmond), 1883-4-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1885-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-5-6-7 *v. W.*
 Rotherham, Arthur (Richmond), 1898-9 *v. S.* ; 1899 *v. I.* ; 1898-9 *v. W.*
 Rowley, H. C. (Manchester), 1879-80-1-2 *v. S.* ; 1879-80-1-2 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
 Royds, P. M. R. (Blackheath), 1898 *v. S.* ; 1898-9 *v. W.*
 Royle, A. V. (Broughton Rangers), 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Russell, R. F. (Leicester), 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Ryalls, H. J. (New Brighton), 1885 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
 Sagar, J. W. (Cambridge University), 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
 Sample, C. H. (Cambridge University), 1886 *v. S.* ; 1884-5 *v. I.*
 Sanders, F. W. (Plymouth Albion), 1923 *v. S.* ; 1923 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. F.*
 Sandford, J. R. P. (Devon), 1906 *v. I.*
 Sawyer, C. M. (Broughton), 1880 *v. S.* ; 1881 *v. I.*
 Schofield, J. W. (Manchester Rangers), 1880 *v. I.*
 Scholfield, J. A. (Cambridge University), 1911 *v. W.*
 *Schwarz, R. O. (Richmond), 1899 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
 Scorfield, E. S. (Percy Park), 1910 *v. F.*

ENGLAND

- Scott, C. T. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1900-01 *v. I.* ; 1900-01 *v. W.*
 Scott, F. S. (Bristol), 1907 *v. W.*
 Scott, M. T. (Cambridge University), 1890 *v. S.* ; 1887-90 *v. I.*
 Scott, W. M. (Cambridge University), 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Seddon, R. L. (Broughton Rangers), 1887 *v. S.* ; 1887 *v. I.* ; 1887 *v. W.*
 Sellar, K. N. (United Services), 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. W.*
 Shaw, C. H. (Moseley), 1906-7 *v. S.* ; 1907 *v. I.* ; 1907 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Shaw, F. (Cleckheaton), 1898 *v. I.*
 Shaw, J. F. (R.N.E. College), 1898 *v. S.* ; 1898 *v. W.*
 Sherrard, C. W. (Blackheath), 1871-2 *v. S.*
 Shewring, H. E. (Bristol), 1906-7 *v. S.* ; 1905-7 *v. I.* ; 1906-7 *v. W.* ; 1906-7 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Shooter, J. P. (Morley), 1899-1900 *v. S.* ; 1899-1900 *v. I.*
 Sibree, H. J. H. (Harlequins), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 Simpson, T. (Rockcliff), 1902-3-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1903-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1903 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 *Slocock, L. A. N. (Liverpool), 1907-8 *v. S.* ; 1907-8 *v. I.* ; 1907-8 *v. W.* ; 1907-8 *v. F.*
 Smallwood, A. M. (Cambridge University and Leicester), 1921-2-3-5 *v. S.* ; 1920-1-2-3-5 *v. I.* ; 1921-3 *v. W.* ; 1920-1-3 *v. F.*
 Smart, S. (Gloucester), 1913-4-20 *v. S.* ; 1913-4-20 *v. I.* ; 1913-4-20 *v. W.* ; 1913-4 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Smith, C. (Gloucester), 1901 *v. W.*
 Smith, D. F. (Richmond), 1910 *v. I.* ; 1910 *c. W.*
 Soane, F. (Bath), 1893-4 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
 Solomon, B. (Redruth), 1910 *v. W.*
 Speed, H. (Castleford), 1894-6 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
 Spence, F. W. (Birkenhead Park), 1890 *v. I.*
 Spooner, R. H. (Liverpool), 1903 *v. W.*
 Springmann, H. H. (Liverpool), 1879-87 *v. S.*
 Spurling, A. (Blackheath), 1882 *v. I.*
 Spurling, N. (Blackheath), 1886 *v. S.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1887 *v. W.*
 Stafford, R. C. (Bedford), 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
 Stafford, W. F. H. (Royal Engineers), 1874 *v. S.*
 Standing, G. (Blackheath), 1883 *v. I.* ; 1883 *v. W.*
 Stanger-Leathes, C. F. (Northern), 1905 *v. I.*
 Stanbury, E. (Plymouth Albion), 1926-7 *v. S.* ; 1926-7 *v. I.* ; 1926-7 *v. W.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Stark, K. J. (Old Alleynians), 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. W.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Starks, A. (Castleford), 1896 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
 Start, S. P. (United Services), 1907 *v. S.*
 Steinthal, F. E. (Ilkley), 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.*
 Still, E. R. (Oxford University and Ravenscourt Park), 1873 *v. S.*
 Stoddart, A. E. (Blackheath), 1886-93 *v. S.* ; 1885-6-90 *v. I.* ; 1885-6-90-3 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Stoddart, W. B. (Liverpool), 1897 *v. S.* ; 1897 *v. I.* ; 1897 *v. W.*
 Stokes, F. (Blackheath), 1871-2-3 *v. S.*
 Stokes, L. (Blackheath), 1876-7-8-9-80-1 *v. S.* ; 1875-7-9-80-1 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
 Stone, F. le S. (Blackheath), 1914 *v. F.*
 Stoop, A. D. (Harlequins), 1905-6-10-11-12 *v. S.* ; 1910-11 *v. I.* ; 1907-10-11-12 *v. W.* ; 1906-7-11 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Stoop, F. M. (Harlequins), 1910 *v. S.* ; 1911 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*

RUGGER

- Stout, F. M. (Richmond and Gloucester), 1898-9-1903-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1897-8-9-1904-5 *v. I.* ; 1897-8-1904-5 *v. W.*
- Stout, P. W. (Richmond and Gloucester), 1898-9 *v. S.* ; 1899 *v. I.* ; 1898-9 *v. W.*
- Strong, E. L. (Oxford University), 1884 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. I.* ; 1884 *v. W.*
- Summerscales, G. (Durham City), 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Sutcliffe, J. W. (Heckmondwike), 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Sykes, A. R. (Blackheath), 1914 *v. F.*
- *Tarr, F. N. (Oxford University and Leicester), 1913 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
- Tatham, W. M. (Oxford University), 1882-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1883-4 *v. I.* ; 1883-4 *v. W.*
- Taylor, A. S. (Blackheath), 1883-6 *v. I.* ; 1883-6 *v. W.*
- Taylor, E. W. (Rockcliff), 1894-5-7 *v. S.* ; 1892-3-4-5-6-7-9 *v. I.* ; 1894-5-6-7 *v. W.*
- Taylor, F. (Leicester), 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Taylor, F. M. (Leicester), 1914 *v. W.*
- Taylor, H. H. (Blackheath), 1879-80-2 *v. S.* ; 1881 *v. I.* ; 1881 *v. W.*
- Taylor, J. T. (Castleford and West Hartlepool), 1902-5 *v. S.* ; 1897-9-1900-1-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1901-2-3 *v. W.*
- Teggin, A. (Broughton Rangers), 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1884-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
- Tetley, T. S. (Bradford), 1876 *v. S.*
- Thomas, C. (Barnstaple), 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895-9 *v. I.* ; 1895 *v. W.*
- Thomson, G. T. (Halifax), 1878-82-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1882-3-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1883 *v. W.*
- Thomson, W. B. (Blackheath), 1895- *v. S.* ; 1895 *v. I.* ; 1892-5 *v. W.*
- Tobin, F. (Liverpool), 1871 *v. S.*
- *Todd, A. F. (Blackheath), 1900 *v. S.* ; 1900 *v. I.*
- Todd, R. (Manchester), 1877 *v. S.*
- Toothill, J. T. (Bradford), 1890-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1890-1-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1891-2-3-4 *v. W.*
- Tosswill, L. R. (Exeter), 1902 *v. S.* ; 1902 *v. I.* ; 1902 *v. W.*
- Touzel, C. J. C. (Liverpool), 1877 *v. S.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
- Tristram, H. B. (Oxford University), 1883-4-7 *v. S.* ; 1884-5 *v. W.*
- Tucker, J. S. (Bristol), 1925-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1922-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Tucker, W. E. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1895 *v. S.* ; 1894-5 *v. I.* ; 1894-5 *v. W.*
- Tucker, W. E., jun. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1926 *v. I.*
- Turner, D. P. (Richmond), 1871-2-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1875 *v. I.*
- Turner, E. B. (St. George's Hospital), 1876-7-8 *v. I.*
- Turner, G. R. (St. George's Hospital), 1876 *v. S.*
- Turner, H. J. C. (Manchester), 1871 *v. S.*
- Twynam, H. T. (Richmond), 1884 *v. S.* ; 1879-80-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1881-4 *v. W.*
- Unwin, G. T. (Blackheath), 1898 *v. S.*
- Valentine, J. (Swinton), 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.* ; 1890-6 *v. W.*
- Vanderspar, C. H. R. (Richmond), 1873 *v. S.*
- Varley, H. (Liversedge), 1892 *v. S.*
- Vassall, H. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1881-2 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. I.* ; 1881-3 *v. W.*
- Vassall, H. H. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1908 *v. I.*
- Verelst, C. L. (Liverpool), 1876-8 *v. I.*
- Vernon, G. F. (Blackheath), 1878-80 *v. S.* ; 1878-80-81 *v. I.*
- Vickary, A. (Aberavon), 1905 *v. I.*
- Vivyan, E. J. (Devonport Albion), 1904 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. I.* ; 1901-4 *v. W.*
- Voyce, A. T. (Gloucester), 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-3-4-5-6 *v. W.* ; 1921-2-3-4-5-6 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*

ENGLAND

- Wade, C. G. (Oxford University and Richmond), 1883-4 *v. S.* ; 1883-6 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-5-6 *v. W.*
- Wakefield, W. W. (Cambridge University and Harlequins), 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. W.* ; 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6-7. *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Walker, R. (Manchester), 1874-6-9-80 *v. S.* ; 1875 *v. I.*
- Wallens, J. N. S. (Waterloo). 1927 *v. F.*
- Walton, E. J. (Oxford University and Castleford), 1902 *v. S.* ; 1901-2 *v. I.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
- Walton, W. (Castleford), 1894 *v. S.*
- Ward, G. (Leicester), 1913-14 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1913-4 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.*
- Ward, H. (Bradford), 1895 *v. W.*
- Ward, J. I. (Richmond), 1881-2 *v. I.*
- Ward, J. W. (Castleford), 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
- Watson, F. B. (United Services), 1908-9 *v. S.*
- *Watson, J. H. D. (Blackheath), 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. W.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
- Webb, R. (Northampton), 1926 *v. S.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
- Wedge, T. G. (St. Ives), 1909 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. F.*
- Wells, C. M. (Harlequins), 1893-4-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1894-7 *v. W.*
- Weston, H. (Northampton), 1901 *v. S.*
- Whiteley, W. (Bramley), 1896 *v. W.*
- Wigglesworth, H. (Thornes), 1884 *v. I.*
- Wilkinson, E. (Bradford), 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.*
- Wilkinson, H. (Halifax), 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Wilkinson, P. (Law Club), 1872 *v. S.*
- Willcocks, J. (Plymouth), 1902 *v. W.*
- William-Powlett, P. B. R. W. (United Services), 1922 *v. S.*
- Williams, C. S. (Manchester), 1910 *v. F.*
- Williams, S. G. (Devonport Albion), 1902-3-7 *v. S.* ; 1902-3-7 *v. I.* ; 1902 *v. W.*
- Williams, S. H. (Newport), 1911 *v. S.* ; 1911 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
- Williamson, R. H. (Oxford University), 1908 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
- Wilson, A. J. (Camborne M. C.), 1909 *v. I.*
- *Wilson, C. E. (Blackheath), 1898 *v. I.*
- Wilson, C. P. (Cambridge University), 1881 *v. W.*
- Wilson, R. P. (Liverpool Old Boys), 1891 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. I.* ; 1891 *v. W.*
- Wilson, W. C. (Richmond), 1907 *v. S.* ; 1907 *v. I.*
- Wodehouse, N. A. (United Services), 1911-12-13 *v. S.* ; 1911-12-13 *v. I.* ; 1911-12-13 *v. W.* ; 1910-11-12-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Wood, A. (Halifax), 1884 *v. I.*
- Wood, A. E. (Gloucester), 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
- Wood, G. W. (Leicester), 1914 *v. W.*
- Wood, R. (Liversedge), 1894 *v. I.*
- Wood, R. D. (Liverpool Old Boys), 1901-3 *v. I.* ; 1903 *v. W.*
- Woodhead, E. (Huddersfield), 1880 *v. I.*
- Woods, S. M. J. (Cambridge University and Wellington), 1890-1-2-5 *v. S.* ; 1890-1-2-3-5 *v. I.* ; 1890-1-3-5 *v. W.*
- Woods, T. (Bridgwater), 1908 *v. S.*
- Woods, T. (Navy and Pontypool), 1920-1 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. I.* ; 1921 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
- Wooldridge, C. S. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1883-4 *v. S.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1883-4 *v. W.*
- Worton, J. R. B. (Harlequins), 1926-7 *v. W.*
- Wright, C. C. G. (Cambridge University and Blackheath), 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. I.*
- Wright, F. T. (Manchester), 1881 *v. S.*

RUGGER

- Wright, J. (Bradford), 1890 *v. W.*
 Wright, W. H. (Plymouth), 1920 *v. W.*; 1920 *v. F.*
 Yiend, W. (Hartlepool Rovers), 1892-3 *v. S.*; 1892-3 *v. I.*; 1892 *v. W.*;
 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Young, A. T. (Cambridge University), 1924-6-7 *v. S.*; 1924-6-7 *v. I.*;
 1924 *v. W.*; 1924-5-6-7 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*

SCOTLAND.

- *Abercrombie, C. H. (United Services), 1910 *v. E.*; 1910 *v. I.*; 1911-13
v. W.; 1911-13 *v. F.*
 Ainslie, R. (Edinburgh Institution), 1879-80-1-2 *v. E.*; 1879-80-2 *v. I.*
 Ainslie, T. (Edinburgh Institution), 1881-2-3-4 *v. E.*; 1882-3-4-5 *v. I.*;
 1883-4-5 *v. W.*
 Aitchison, G. R. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1883 *v. I.*
 Aitken, A. I. (Edinburgh Institution), 1889 *v. I.*
 Aitken, G. G. (Oxford University), 1924-5 *v. E.*; 1924-5 *v. I.*; 1924-5 *v.*
W.; 1925 *v. F.*
 Allan, J. W. (Melrose), 1927 *v. F.*
 Allen, B. (Glasgow Academicals), 1881 *v. I.*
 Allen, H. W. (Glasgow Academicals), 1873 *v. E.*
 Anderson, A. H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1894 *v. I.*
 Anderson, D. G. (London Scottish), 1890-1-2 *v. E.*; 1889-90 *v. I.*; 1890-
 1-2 *v. W.*
 Anderson, J. W. (West of Scotland), 1872 *v. E.*
 Anderson, T. (Merchiston), 1882 *v. I.*
 Angus, A. W. (Watsonians), 1910-12-14-20 *v. E.*; 1911-12-20 *v. I.*; 1909
 10-11-12-13-20 *s. W.*; 1910-12-13-20 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Anton, P. A. (St. Andrew's University), 1873 *v. E.*
 Arthur, A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1875-6 *v. E.*
 Arthur, J. W. (Glasgow Academicals), 1871-2 *v. E.*
 Auld, W. (West of Scotland), 1889-90 *v. W.*
 Auldjo, L. C. (Abertay), 1878 *v. E.*
 *Bain, D. M. (Oxford University and Edinburgh Academicals), 1911-12-
 13 *v. E.*; 1913-14 *v. I.*; 1912-13-14 *v. W.*; 1912-13 *v. F.*; 1913 *v.*
S.A.
 Balfour, A. (Cambridge University and Watsonians), 1896-7 *v. E.*; 1896
v. I.; 1896 *v. W.*
 Balfour, L. M. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1872 *v. E.*
 Bannerman, E. M. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1872-3 *v. E.*
 Bannerman, J. M. (Glasgow H.S.), 1921-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.*; 1921-2-3-4-5-6-
 7 *v. I.*; 1921-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. W.*; 1921-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. F.*
 *Bedell-Sivright, D. R. (Cambridge University and Edinburgh University)
 1901-2-4-6-7 *v. E.*; 1901-2-3-4-6-7-8 *v. I.*; 1900-1-2-3-4-6-7-8 *v.*
W.; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Bedell-Sivright, J. V. (Cambridge University), 1902 *v. W.*
 Begbie, T. A. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1881 *v. E.*; 1881 *v. I.*
 Bell, J. A. (Clydesdale), 1901-2 *v. E.*; 1901-2 *v. I.*; 1901-2 *v. W.*
 Bell, L. H. I. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1900 *v. E.*; 1904 *v. I.*; 1904 *v. W.*
 Berkeley, W. V. (Oxford University), 1926 *v. F.*
 Berry, C. W. (Oxford University and Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1884-7 *v.*
E.; 1884-7-8 *v. I.*; 1885-7-8 *v. W.*
 Bertram, D. M. (Watsonians), 1922-3-4 *v. E.*; 1922-3-4 *v. I.*; 1922-3-4
v. W.; 1922-3 *v. F.*

SCOTLAND

- Bishop, J. M. (Glasgow Academicals), 1893 *v. I.*
 Bissett, A. A. (R.I.E. College), 1904 *v. W.*
 *Blair, P. C. B. (Cambridge University), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Bolton, W. H. (West of Scotland), 1876 *v. E.*
 Boswell, J. D. (West of Scotland), 1890-1-2-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1889-90-1-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1889-90-1-2 *v. W.*
 Bowie, T. C. (Watsonians), 1913-14 *v. E.* ; 1913-14 *v. I.*
 Boyd, G. M. (Glasgow H.S.), 1926 *v. E.*
 Boyd, J. L. (United Services), 1912 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Brewis, N. T. (Edinburgh Institution), 1876-8-9-80 *v. E.* ; 1879-80 *v. I.*
 Brown, J. A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. W.*
 Brown, J. B. (Glasgow Academicals), 1879-80-1-2-3-4-6 *v. E.* ; 1879-80-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-6 *v. W.*
 Brown, W. D. (Glasgow Academicals), 1871-2-3-4-5 *v. E.*
 Brown, W. Sorley (Edinburgh Institution), 1880-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1880-2 *v. I.* 1883 *v. W.*
 Browning, A. (Glasgow High School), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1920-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1922-3 *v. W.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
 Bryce, C. C. (Glasgow Academicals), 1873-4 *v. E.*
 Bryce, W. E. (Selkirk), 1922-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1922-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1922-3-4 *v. W.* ; 1923-4 *v. F.*
 Buchanan, A. (Edinburgh University), 1871 *v. E.*
 Buchanan, F. G. (Oxford University), 1911 *v. W.* ; 1910-11 *v. F.*
 Buchanan, J. C. R. (Stewart's College), 1921-2-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1921-2-3-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-3-4- *v. W.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. F.*
 Bucher, A. M. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1897 *v. E.*
 Bullmore, H. H. (Edinburgh University), 1902 *v. I.*
 Burnett, W. (Hawick), 1912 *v. E.*
 Cairns, A. G. (Watsonians), 1903-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1903-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1903-4-5-6 *v. W.*
 Cameron, A. W. (Watsonians), 1894 *v. I.* ; 1887-93 *v. W.*
 Campbell, G. T. (London Scottish), 1892-3-4-5-6-1900 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-4-5-6-7-9 *v. I.* ; 1892-4-5-6 *v. W.*
 Campbell, J. A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1878-9-81 *v. E.* ; 1879-81 *v. I.*
 *Campbell, J. A. (Cambridge University), 1900 *v. I.*
 Carmichael, J. H. (Watsonians), 1921 *v. I.* ; 1921 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Carrick, J. S. (Glasgow Academicals), 1876-7 *v. E.*
 Cassels, D. Y. (West of Scotland), 1880-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1881-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1883 *v. W.*
 Cathcart, C. W. (Edinburgh University), 1872-3-6 *v. E.*
 Chalmers, T. (Glasgow Academicals), 1871-2-3-4-5-6 *v. E.*
 Chambers, H. F. T. (Edinburgh University), 1888-9 *v. I.* ; 1888-9 *v. W.*
 *Church, W. C. (Glasgow Academicals), 1906 *v. W.*
 Clauss, P. R. A. (Oxford University and Birkenhead Park), 1891-2 *v. E.* ; 1891-5 *v. I.* ; 1891-2 *v. W.*
 Clay, A. T. (Edinburgh Academicals). 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1886-7 *v. I.* ; 1886-7-8 *v. W.*
 Colville, A. G. (Merchiston), 1871-2 *v. E.*
 Coupar, J. H. (West of Scotland), 1896-9 *v. I.* ; 1896 *v. W.*
 Cownie, W. B. (Watsonians), 1893-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1893-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1893-4-5 *v. W.*
 Crabbie, G. E. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1904 *v. W.*
 Crabbie, J. E. (Oxford University and Edinburgh Academicals), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1902-3 *v. I.* ; 1900-3-5 *v. W.*
 Crole, G. B. (Oxford University), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*

RUGGER

- Cross, M. (Glasgow Academicals), 1875-6-7-8-9-80 *v. E.* ; 1877-9-80 *v. I.*
 Cross, W. (Merchiston), 1871-2 *v. E.*
 Cumming, R. S. (Aberdeen University), 1921 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Cunningham, G. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1909-10-11 *v. E.* ; 1908-10 *v. I.* ; 1908-9 *v. W.* ; 1901 *v. F.*
 Dalglish, A. (Gala), 1890 *v. E.* ; 1891-4 *v. I.* ; 1890-1-2-3-4 *v. W.*
 Dallas, J. D. (Watsonians), 1903 *v. E.*
 Davidson, R. S. (Royal High School), 1893 *v. E.*
 Davidson, J. P. (R.I.E. College), 1873-4 *v. E.*
 Davies, D. S. (Hawick), 1922-3-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1922-3-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1922-3-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1922-3-4-6-7 *v. F.*
 Dickson, M. R. (Edinburgh University), 1905 *v. I.*
 *Dickson, W. M. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1912 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1912-13 *v. W.* ; 1912-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Dobson, J. (Glasgow Academicals), 1911-12 *v. E.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Dobson, J. D. (Glasgow Academicals), 1910 *v. I.*
 Dobson, W. G. (Heriot's), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. W.*
 Dods, F. P. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1901 *v. I.*
 Dods, J. H. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1895-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1895-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1895-6 *v. W.*
 Donald, G. (Oxford University), 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
 Donald, R. L. H. (Glasgow High School), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. I.* ; 1921 *v. W.*
 Donaldson, W. P. (Oxford University and West of Scotland), 1895-6 *v. E.* ; 1893-4-6-9 *v. I.*
 Don Wauchope, A. R. (Cambridge University and Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1881-2-4-6 *v. E.* ; 1884-5-6-8 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-5-6 *v. W.*
 Don Wauchope, P. H. (Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1885-7 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.*
 Douglas, G. (Jedforest), 1921, *v. W.*
 Drew, A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1871 *v. E.*
 Drew, D. (Glasgow Academicals), 1876 *v. E.*
 Drybrough, A. S. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1902-3 *v. I.*
 Drysdale, D. (Heriot's), 1923-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1923-4-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1923-4-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1923-4-5-6-7 *v. F.*
 Duke, A. (Royal High School), 1888-9-90 *v. I.* ; 1888-9-90 *v. W.*
 Duncan, A. W. (Edinburgh University), 1901-2 *v. E.* ; 1901-2 *v. I.* ; 1901-2 *v. W.*
 Duncan, D. D. (Oxford University), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
 Duncan, M. M. (Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1888 *v. W.*
 Dunlop, J. W. (West of Scotland), 1875 *v. E.*
 Dykes, J. C. (Glasgow Academicals), 1922-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1924-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1922-5-6-7 *v. F.*
 Dykes, J. M. (Glasgow High School), 1898-9-1901-2 *v. E.* ; 1898-1900-1 *v. I.* ; 1899-1900-1 *v. W.*
 Elliot, T. (Gala), 1905 *v. E.*
 Elliott, M. (Hawick), 1896-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1897-8 *v. I.* ; 1895 *v. W.*
 Evans, H. L. (Edinburgh University), 1885 *v. I.*
 Ewart, E. N. (Glasgow Academicals), 1879-80 *v. E.* ; 1880 *v. I.*
 Fahmy, E. C. (Edinburgh University and Abertillery), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
 Fasson, F. H. (Cambridge University and Edinburgh University), 1902 *v. E.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1900-1-2 *v. W.*
 Fell, A. N. (Edinburgh University), 1901-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901-2-3 *v. W.*

SCOTLAND

- Finlay, A. B. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1875 *v. E.*
 Finlay, J. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1871-2-4-5 *v. E.*
 Finlay, N. J. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1875-6-8-9-80-1 *v. E.* ; 1879-80-1 *v. I.*
 Fisher, D. (West of Scotland), 1893 *v. I.*
 Fleming, C. J. N. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1896 *v. E.* ; 1896-7 *v. I.*
 Fleming, G. R. (Glasgow Academicals), 1875-6 *v. E.*
 Fletcher, H. N. (Edinburgh University), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1905 *v. W.*
 Flett, A. B. (Edinburgh University), 1901 *v. E.* ; 1901-2 *v. I.* ; 1901-2 *v. W.*
 Forbes, J. L. (Watsonians), 1906 *v. E.* ; 1906 *v. I.* ; 1905 *v. W.*
 Ford, J. R. (Gala), 1893 *v. I.*
 *Forrest, W. T. (Hawick), 1903-4 *v. E.* ; 1903-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1903-4-5 *v. W.*
 Forsyth, H. H. (Oxford University and Blackheath), 1921-2 *v. E.* ; 1921-2 *v. I.* ; 1921-2 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Forsyth, J. (Edinburgh University), 1871 *v. E.*
 France, C. (Kelvinside Academicals), 1903 *v. I.*
 Fraser, C. F. P. (Glasgow University), 1888-9 *v. W.*
 Fraser, J. (Edinburgh Institution), 1881 *v. E.*
 *Fraser, R. (Cambridge University), 1911 *v. E.* ; 1911 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
 French, J. (Glasgow Academicals), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1887 *v. I.* ; 1886-7 *v. W.*
 Frew, A. (Edinburgh University), 1901 *v. E.* ; 1901 *v. I.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
 Frew, G. M. (Glasgow High School), 1907-8-9-11 *v. E.* ; 1907-8-9-10-11 *v. I.* ; 1907-8-9-10 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Gallie, R. A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1920-1 *v. E.* ; 1920-1 *v. I.* ; 1920-1 *v. W.* ; 1920-1 *v. F.*
 Geddes, I. C. (London Scottish), 1907-8 *v. E.* ; 1907 *v. I.* ; 1907-8 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Gedge, H. T. S. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1894-6-9 *v. E.* ; 1894 *v. I.* ; 1894-9 *v. W.*
 Gibson, W. R. (Royal High School), 1891-2-3-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1891-2-3-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1892-3-4-5 *v. W.*
 Gilchrist, J. (Glasgow Academicals), 1925 *v. F.*
 Gillespie, J. I. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1899-1900-1-4 *v. E.* ; 1901-2-4 *v. I.* ; 1900-1-2 *v. W.*
 Gillies, A. C. (Watsonians), 1924-5-7 *v. E.* ; 1924-7 *v. I.* ; 1924-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. F.*
 Gilray, C. M. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1908-9 *v. E.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1909 *v. W.*
 Goodhue, F. W. J. (London Scottish), 1890-1-2 *v. E.* ; 1890-1-2 *v. I.* ; 1890-1-2 *v. W.*
 *Gordon, R. E. (Army), 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.*
 Gore, A. F. C. (London Scottish), 1882 *v. I.*
 Gowans, J. J. (Cambridge University and London Scottish), 1894-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1895-6 *v. I.* ; 1893-4-5 *v. W.*
 Gowland, G. C. (London Scottish), 1909-10 *v. E.* ; 1910 *v. I.* ; 1908-9-10 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.*
 Gracie, A. L. (Harlequins), 1921-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1921-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1921-2-3 *v. W.* ; 1921-2-3-4 *v. F.*
 Graham, J. (Kelso), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1926-7 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. W.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Graham, J. H. S. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1876-7-8-9-80-1 *v. E.* ; 1877-9-80-1 *v. I.*
 Grant-Asher, A. G. (Oxford University and Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1884-6 *v. E.* ; 1882-4-6 *v. I.* ; 1884-5 *v. W.*
 Grant, D. M. (Elstow School), 1911 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.*
 Grant, W. St. Clair (Craigmount), 1873-4 *v. E.*

RUGGER

- Greenlees, J. R. C. (Cambridge University and Kelvinside Academicals), 1902-3 *v. E.* ; 1900-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1902-3 *v. W.*
- Greig, A. (Glasgow High School), 1911 *v. I.*
- Greig, L. (United Services), 1908 *v. I.* ; 1907-8 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Greig, R. C. (Glasgow Academicals), 1897 *v. I.* ; 1893 *v. W.*
- Gunn, A. W. (Royal High School), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Hamilton, A. S. (Headingley), 1914 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Hamilton, H. M. (West of Scotland), 1874-5 *v. E.*
- Harrower, P. R. (London Scottish), 1885 *v. W.*
- Harvey, L. (Greenock Wanderers), 1899 *v. I.*
- Hay-Gordon, J. R. (Edinburgh Academicals and Liverpool), 1875-7 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
- Henderson, F. W. (London Scottish), 1900 *v. I.* ; 1900 *v. W.*
- *Henderson, J. Y. M. (Watsonians), 1911 *v. E.*
- Henderson, N. F. (London Scottish), 1892 *v. I.*
- Henderson, R. G. (Northern), 1924 *v. E.* ; 1924 *v. I.*
- Hendrie, K. G. P. (Heriot's), 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. W.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
- Hendry, T. L. (Clydesdale), 1893 *v. E.* ; 1893-5 *v. I.* ; 1893 *v. W.*
- Heron, G. (Glasgow Academicals), 1874-5 *v. E.*
- Hill, C. C. P. (St. Andrew's University), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
- Holms, W. F. (R.I.E. College), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1887-9 *v. I.* ; 1886-9 *v. W.*
- *Howie, D. D. (Kirkcaldy), 1912 *v. E.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912-13 *v. W.* ; 1912-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Howie, R. A. (Kirkcaldy), 1924-5 *v. E.* ; 1924-5 *v. I.* ; 1924-5 *v. W.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
- *Huggan, J. L. (London Scottish), 1914 *v. E.*
- Hume, J. (Royal High School), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. I.* ; 1921 *v. W.* ; 1912-20-1-2 *v. F.*
- Hunter, F. (Edinburgh University), 1882 *v. I.*
- *Hutchison, W. R. (Glasgow High School), 1911 *v. E.*
- Ireland, J. C. H. (Glasgow High School), 1925-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1926-7 *v. F.*
- Irvine, D. R. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1878-9 *v. E.* ; 1879 *v. I.*
- Irvine, R. W. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1871-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-80 *v. E.* ; 1877-9-80 *v. I.*
- Irvine, T. W. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1885-6-7-8-9 *v. I.* ; 1886-7-8 *v. W.*
- Jamieson, J. (West of Scotland), 1883-4 *v. E.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. W.*
- Johnston, H. H. (Edinburgh University), 1877 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
- Johnston, W. C. (Glasgow High School), 1922 *v. F.*
- Junor, J. E. (Glasgow Academicals), 1876-7-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1877-81 *v. I.*
- Kennedy, F. (Stewart's College), 1920-1 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Kennedy, N. (West of Scotland), 1903 *v. E.* ; 1903 *v. I.* ; 1903 *v. W.*
- Ker, H. T. (Glasgow Academicals), 1887-90 *v. E.* ; 1887-8-90 *v. I.* ; 1887-9 *v. W.*
- Kerr, G. C. (Durham City), 1898-9-1900 *v. E.* ; 1898-9-1900 *v. I.* ; 1899-1900 *v. W.*
- Kerr, D. S. (Heriot's), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1926-7 *v. I.* ; 1923-7 *v. W.* ; 1923-4 *v. F.*
- Kerr, J. R. (Greenock Wanderers), 1909 *v. E.*
- Kidston, D. W. (Glasgow Academicals), 1883 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. W.*
- Kidston, W. H. (West of Scotland), 1874 *v. E.*
- Kilgour, I. J. (R.M.C.), 1921 *v. F.*

SCOTLAND

- Kinnear, R. M. (Heriot's), 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. W.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
 Knox, J. (Kelvinside Academicals), 1903 *v. E.* ; 1903 *v. I.* ; 1903 *v. W.*
 Kyle, W. E. (Hawick), 1902-3-4-5-6-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6-9 *v. I.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6-9-10 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Laidlaw, J. (Hawick), 1897 *v. I.*
 Laing, A. D. (Royal High School), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914-20 *v. I.* ; 1914-20 *v. W.* ; 1920-1 *v. F.*
 *Lamond, G. A. W. (Kelvinside Academicals and Bristol), 1899-1905 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
 Lang, D. (Paisley), 1876 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
 Lawrie, J. R. (Leicester and Melrose), 1922-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1922-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1922-3-4 *v. W.* ; 1922-3 *v. F.*
 Ledingham, G. (Aberdeen), 1913 *v. F.*
 Leggatt, H. T. O. (Watsonians), 1891-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1891-2-4 *v. I.* ; 1891-2-3 *v. W.*
 Lely, W. G. (Cambridge University), 1909 *v. I.*
 Liddell, E. H. (Edinburgh University), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1922-3 *v. I.* ; 1922-3 *v. W.* ; 1922-3 *v. F.*
 Lindsay, A. B. (London Hospital), 1910-11 *v. I.*
 Lindsay, G. C. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1884-7 *v. W.*
 Lindsay-Watson, R. H. (Hawick), 1909 *v. I.*
 Little, A. W. (Hawick), 1905 *v. W.*
 Lockhart, J. H. B. (London Scottish), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. W.*
 Lyall, W. J. C. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1871 *v. E.*
 M'Callum, J. C. (Watsonians), 1905-6-7-8-9-10-11-12 *v. E.* ; 1906-7-8-9-10-11-12 *v. I.* ; 1906-7-8-9-10-12 *v. W.* ; 1910-11-12 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 M'Clure, G. B. (West of Scotland), 1873 *v. E.*
 M'Clure, J. H. (West of Scotland), 1872 *v. E.*
 M'Cowan, D. (West of Scotland), 1880-1-2-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1880-1-2-3-4 *v. I.*
 M'Cowat, R. H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1905 *v. I.*
 McCrow, J. W. S. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1921 *v. I.*
 M'Donald, J. M. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1911 *v. W.*
 M'Donald, J. S. (Edinburgh University), 1903-4 *v. E.* ; 1904 *v. I.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.*
 McDonald, W. A. (Glasgow University), 1892 *v. E.* ; 1892 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. W.*
 McDougall, J. B. (Greenock Wanderers and Wakefield), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1914-21 *v. I.* ; 1913-21 *v. F.*
 McEwan, M. C. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1886-7-90-1-2 *v. E.* ; 1887-8-9-90-1 *v. I.* ; 1887-8-9-90-1 *v. W.*
 McEwan, W. M. C. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1894-5-6-7-8-9-1900 *v. E.* ; 1896-7-8-9 *v. I.* ; 1894-5-6-9-1900 *v. W.*
 McFarlan, D. J. (London Scottish), 1884 *v. E.* ; 1883-4-6-7-8 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-6- *v. W.*
 McFarlane, J. H. L. (Edinburgh University), 1871-2-3 *v. E.*
 McGregor, D. G. (Pontypridd and Watsonians), 1907 *v. E.* ; 1907 *v. I.* ; 1907 *v. W.*
 MacGregor, G. (Cambridge University and London Scottish), 1890-1-3-4-6 *v. E.* ; 1890-1-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1890-1-3-4 *v. W.*
 MacGregor, J. R. (Edinburgh University), 1909 *v. I.*
 M'Indoe, A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886 *v. W.*
 MacIntosh, C. E. W. (London Scottish), 1924 *v. F.*
 McIntyre, I. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1890-1 *v. E.* ; 1890-1 *v. I.* ; 1890-1 *v. W.*
 McKendrick, W. P. (West of Scotland), 1889 *v. I.*
 MacKay, E. B. (Glasgow Academicals), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. W.*

RUGGER

- Mackenzie, C. J. G. (United Services), 1921 *v. E.*
 McKenzie, J. M. (Edinburgh University), 1909-10 *v. E.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. I.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 McKenzie, R. C. (Glasgow Academicals), 1877-81 *v. E.* ; 1877-81 *v. I.*
 Mackinnon, A. (London Scottish), 1898-9-1900 *v. E.* ; 1898-9 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
 MacLagan, W. E. (Edinburgh Academicals and London Scottish), 1878-9-80-1-2-3-4-7-90 *v. E.* ; 1879-80-1-2-3-4-5-7-8-90 *v. I.* ; 1883-4-5-7-8-90 *v. W.*
 McLaren, E. (Royal High School and London Scottish), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. W.* ; 1923-4 *v. F.*
 McLeod, D. A. (Glasgow University), 1886 *v. E.* ; 1886 *v. I.*
 McLeod, G. (Glasgow Academicals), 1878 *v. E.* ; 1882 *v. I.*
 MacLeod, K. G. (Cambridge University), 1906-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. I.* ; 1906-7 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 MacLeod, L. M. (Cambridge University), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1904-5 *v. I.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 McLeod, W. M. (Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886 *v. W.*
 McMillan, R. G. (London Scottish), 1887-90-1-2-3-4-5-7 *v. E.* ; 1887-90-2-4-5-7 *v. I.* ; 1887-90-1-2-3-4-5 *v. W.*
 MacMyn, D. J. (Cambridge University), 1925-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6 *v. I.* ; 1925-6 *v. W.* ; 1925-6 *v. F.*
 McPherson, D. G. (London Hospital), 1910 *v. E.* ; 1910 *v. I.*
 Macpherson, G. P. S. (Oxford University), 1922-4-5-7 *v. E.* ; 1922-7 *v. I.* ; 1922-4-5-7 *v. W.* ; 1922-5-7 *v. F.*
 Macpherson, N. (Newport), 1920-1-3 *v. E.* ; 1920-3 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 McQueen, S. B. (Waterloo), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. W.* ; 1923 *v. F.*
 Mabon, J. T. (Jedforest), 1898 *v. E.* ; 1898-9-1900 *v. I.*
 Maitland, G. (Edinburgh Institution), 1885 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
 Maitland, R. (Edinburgh Institution), 1881-2 *v. E.* ; 1882 *v. I.* ; 1884-5 *v. W.*
 Maitland, R. P. (R.A. and Richmond), 1872 *v. E.*
 Malcolm, A. (Glasgow University), 1888 *v. I.*
 Marsh, J. (Edinburgh Institution), 1889 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. W.*
 Marshall, A. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1875 *v. E.*
 Marshall, T. R. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1871-2-3-4 *v. E.*
 Marshall, W. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1872 *v. E.*
 Martin, H. (Oxford University), 1908-9 *v. E.* ; 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908-9 *v. W.*
 Masters, W. H. (Edinburgh Institution), 1880 *v. E.* ; 1879-80 *v. I.*
 Maxwell, G. H. H. P. (Edinburgh Academicals and London Scottish), 1913-14-20-1-2 *v. E.* ; 1913-14-21 *v. I.* ; 1914-20-1 *v. W.* ; 1921-22 *v. F.*
 Maxwell, F. T. (R.E.), 1872 *v. E.*
 Mein, J. A. W. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1871-2-3-4-5 *v. E.*
 Menzies, H. F. (West of Scotland), 1894 *v. E.* ; 1893 *v. I.* ; 1893-4 *v. W.*
 Methuen, A. (London Scottish), 1889 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. W.*
 Millar, J. N. (West of Scotland), 1892-5 *v. E.* ; 1892-5 *v. I.* ; 1892-3 *v. W.*
 Millar, R. K. (London Scottish), 1924 *v. I.*
 Milne, C. J. B. (Fettesian-Lorettonians), 1886 *v. E.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886 *v. W.*
 Milne, W. M. (Glasgow Academicals), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1904-5 *v. I.* ; 1905 *v. W.*
 *Milroy, E. (Watsonians), 1911-12-13-14 *v. E.* ; 1912-13-14 *v. I.* ; 1910-12-13 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Mitchell, J. G. (West of Scotland), 1885 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
 Moncrieff, Hon. F. J. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1871-2-3 *v. E.*
 Monteith, H. G. (Cambridge University and London Hospital), 1905-6-8 *v. E.* ; 1906-7 *v. I.* ; 1906-7 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Monypenny, D. B. (London Scottish), 1899 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*

SCOTLAND

- Moodie, A. R. (St. Andrew's University), 1909 *v. E.* ; 1910-11 *v. F.*
Morrison, M. C. (Royal High School), 1896-7-8-9-1900-1-2-4 *v. E.* ; 1896-7-8-9-1901-2-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1896-9-1900-1-2-3-4 *v. W.*
Morrison, R. H. (Edinburgh University), 1886 *v. E.* ; 1886 *v. I.* ; 1886 *v. W.*
Morrison, W. H. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1900 *v. W.*
Morton, D. (West of Scotland), 1887-90 *v. E.* ; 1887-8-9-90 *v. I.* ; 1887-8-9 *v. W.*
Mowat, J. G. (Glasgow Academicals), 1883 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. W.*
Munro, P. R. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1905-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1905-6-7-11 *v. I.* ; 1905-6-11 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
Munro, R. (St. Andrews University), 1871 *v. E.*
Murray, G. M. (Glasgow Academicals), 1921 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. W.*
Murray, W. A. K. (London Scottish and Kelvinside Academicals), 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920-1 *v. F.*
Napier, H. M. (West of Scotland), 1877-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1877-9 *v. I.*
Neill, R. M. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1901 *v. E.* ; 1902 *v. I.*
Neilson, G. T. (West of Scotland), 1891-2-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1891-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1891-2-3-4-5-6 *v. W.*
Neilson, J. A. (West of Scotland), 1878-9 *v. E.*
Neilson, R. T. (West of Scotland), 1898-1900 *v. E.* ; 1898-9-1900 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
Neilson, T. (West of Scotland), 1874 *v. E.*
Neilson, W. (Cambridge University and London Scottish), 1891-2-3-4-5-7 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1891-2-5 *v. W.*
Neilson, W. Gordon (Merchiston), 1894 *v. E.*
Nelson, J. B. (Glasgow Academicals), 1925-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. F.*
*Nelson, T. A. (Oxford University), 1898 *v. E.*
Nimmo, C. S. (Watsonians), 1920 *v. E.*
Ogilvy, C. (Hawick), 1911 *v. E.* ; 1911-12 *v. I.*
Orr, C. E. (West of Scotland), 1887-90-1-2 *v. E.* ; 1887-8-9-90-1-2 *v. I.* ; 1887-8-9-90-1-2 *v. W.*
Orr, H. J. (London Scottish), 1903 *v. E.* ; 1903-4 *v. I.* ; 1903-4 *v. W.*
Orr, J. E. (West of Scotland), 1890-1-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1889-90-1-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1890-1-2 *v. W.*
Osler, F. (Edinburgh University), 1911 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
Paterson, G. Q. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1876 *v. E.*
Paterson, J. R. (Birkenhead Park), 1925-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. F.*
Patterson, D. (Hawick), 1896 *v. W.*
Pattullo, G. L. (Panmure), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. W.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
*Pearson, J. (Watsonians), 1909-10-13 *v. E.* ; 1909-10-13 *v. I.* ; 1910-12 *v. W.* ; 1910-11-12 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
Pender, I. M. (London Scottish), 1914 *v. E.*
Peterkin, W. A. (London Scottish), 1881-4 *v. E.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1884-5 *v. W.*
Petrie, A. G. (Royal High School), 1873-4-5-6-7-8-9-80 *v. E.* ; 1877-9-80 *v. I.*
Philp, A. (Edinburgh Institution), 1882 *v. E.*
Phipps-Turnbull, A. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1901-2 *v. E.* ; 1901-2 *v. I.* ; 1901-2 *v. W.*
Pocock, E. I. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1877 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
Purves, A. B. H. L. (London Scottish), 1906-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. I.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*

RUGGER

- Purves, W. D. C. L. (Cambridge University and London Scottish), 1913 *v. E.*; 1912-13 *v. I.*; 1912 *v. W.*; 1912 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Reid, C. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1881-2-3-4-6-7 *v. E.*; 1881-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. I.*; 1883-4-5-6-7-8 *v. W.*
- Reid, J. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1874-5-6-7 *v. E.*; 1877 *v. I.*
- Reid, J. M. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1898 *v. E.*; 1898-9 *v. I.*
- Reid, M. F. (West of Scotland), 1883 *v. E.*
- Renny-Tailyour, H. W. (R.E.), 1872 *v. E.*
- Ritchie, G. (Merchiston), 1871 *v. E.*
- Ritchie, W. T. (Cambridge University), 1905 *v. E.*; 1905 *v. I.*
- Robb, G. H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1881 *v. I.*; 1885 *v. W.*
- Robertson, A. H. (West of Scotland), 1871 *v. E.*
- Robertson, A. W. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1897 *v. E.*
- Robertson, D. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1875 *v. E.*
- Robertson, D. D. (Cambridge University and Glasgow Academicals), 1893 *v. W.*
- Robertson, I. P. M. (Watsonians), 1910 *v. F.*
- Robertson, J. (Clydesdale), 1908 *v. E.*
- *Robertson, L. (London Scottish), 1908-12-13 *v. E.*; 1912-13 *v. I.*; 1911-12-13 *v. W.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Robertson, R. D. (London Scottish), 1912 *v. F.*
- Rogerson, J. (Kelvinside Academicals), 1894 *v. W.*
- Roland, E. T. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1884 *v. E.*; 1884 *v. I.*
- *Ross, A. (Royal High School), 1905 *v. E.*; 1905-9 *v. I.*; 1905-9 *v. W.*
- Ross, A. (Kilmarnock), 1924 *v. W.*; 1924 *v. F.*
- Ross, A. R. (Edinburgh University), 1914 *v. E.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1911-14 *v. W.*
- Ross, B. (St. Andrew's University), 1871 *v. E.*
- Ross, E. J. (London Scottish), 1904 *v. W.*
- *Ross, J. (London Scottish), 1901-3 *v. E.*; 1901 *v. I.*; 1901-2 *v. W.*
- Rottenburg, H. (Cambridge University and London Scottish), 1899-1900 *v. E.*; 1900 *v. I.*; 1899-1900 *v. W.*
- Russell, W. L. (Glasgow Academicals), 1906 *v. E.*; 1906 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. W.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Sanderson, G. A. (Royal High School), 1907 *v. E.*; 1907-8 *v. I.*; 1907 *v. W.*
- Sanderson, J. L. P. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1873 *v. E.*
- Schulze, D. G. (Fettesian-Lorettonians and London Scottish), 1905-7-8-9-10 *v. E.*; 1907-8-9-10 *v. I.*; 1908-9-10-11 *v. W.*
- Scobie, R. M. (London Scottish), 1914 *v. E.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1914 *v. W.*
- Scott, J. M. B. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1907-8-9-10-12-13 *v. E.*; 1908-9-10-11-12-13 *v. I.*; 1908-9-10-11-12-13 *v. W.*; 1910-11 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Scott, J. W. (Stewart's College), 1925-6-7 *v. E.*; 1925-6-7 *v. I.*; 1925-6-7 *v. W.*; 1925-6-7 *v. F.*
- Scott, R. (Hawick), 1900 *v. E.*; 1898-1900 *v. I.*
- Scott, T. L. (Langholm), 1897-8-9-1900 *v. E.*; 1897-8-9-1900 *v. I.*; 1906-9-1900 *v. W.*
- Scott, T. M. (Hawick), 1893-5-6-7-8 *v. E.*; 1895-7-8-1900 *v. I.*; 1895-6-1900 *v. W.*
- Scott, W. P. (West of Scotland), 1900-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.*; 1900-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. I.*; 1903-4-5-6-7 *v. W.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Scoular, J. G. (Cambridge University), 1906 *v. E.*; 1906 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. W.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Selby, J. A. R. (Watsonians), 1920 *v. I.*; 1920 *v. W.*
- Shand, E. G. Loudoun (Oxford University), 1913 *v. E.*
- Shaw, J. N. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1921 *v. I.*; 1921 *v. W.*
- Simmers, W. M. (Glasgow Academicals), 1926-7 *v. E.*; 1926-7 *v. I.*; 1926-7 *v. W.*; 1927 *v. F.*

SCOTLAND

- Simpson, J. W. (Royal High School), 1893-4-5-7-9 *v. E.* ; 1893-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1894-5-6-9 *v. W.*
- Simpson, R. S. (Glasgow Academicals), 1923 *v. I.*
- Simson, E. D. (Edinburgh University), 1902-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1903-4-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1903-4-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Simson, J. T. (Watsonians and London Scottish), 1909 *v. E.* ; 1909-11 *v. I.* ; 1909-10 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- *Simson, R. F. (London Scottish), 1911 *v. E.*
- Sloan, A. T. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1920-1 *v. E.* ; 1920-1 *v. I.* ; 1914-20-1 *v. W.* ; 1920-1 *v. F.*
- Sloan, T. (Glasgow Academicals and Oxford University), 1907 *v. E.* ; 1909 *v. I.* ; 1906-7-8 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Smeaton, P. W. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1883 *v. E.* ; 1881-3 *v. I.*
- Smith, A. R. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1895-7-8-1900 *v. E.* ; 1895-6-7-8-1900 *v. I.* ; 1895-6 *v. W.*
- Smith, E. R. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1879 *v. I.*
- Smith, H. O. (Watsonians), 1896-8-9-1900-2 *v. E.* ; 1896-8-9 *v. I.* ; 1895-6-9 *v. W.*
- Smith, I. S. (Oxford University), 1924-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1924-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1924-5-6 *v. W.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. F.*
- Smith, S. H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1878 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. I.*
- Somerville, D. (Edinburgh Institution), 1883 *v. E.* ; 1879-82-3 *v. I.* ; 1883-4 *v. W.*
- Spencer, E. (Clydesdale), 1898 *v. I.*
- Spiers, L. M. (Watsonians), 1907-8-10 *v. E.* ; 1907-8 *v. I.* ; 1907-8-10 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Stephens, A. E. (West of Scotland), 1886 *v. I.* ; 1885 *v. W.*
- Stevenson, A. K. (Glasgow Academicals), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. W.* ; 1922-3 *v. F.*
- Stevenson, A. M. (Glasgow University), 1911 *v. F.*
- Stevenson, H. J. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1890-1-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1888-9-90-1-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1888-9-90-1-2 *v. W.*
- Stevenson, L. E. (Edinburgh University), 1888 *v. W.*
- Stevenson, R. (St. Andrews University), 1910 *v. E.* ; 1910-11 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1910-11 *v. F.*
- Stevenson, R. C. (London Scottish), 1897-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1897-9 *v. I.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- Stevenson, W. H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1925 *v. F.*
- Stewart, A. K. (Edinburgh University), 1874-6 *v. E.*
- Stewart, A. M. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1914 *v. W.*
- Stewart, C. A. R. (West of Scotland), 1880 *v. E.* ; 1880 *v. I.*
- Stewart, J. L. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1921 *v. I.*
- Stewart, W. A. (London Hospital), 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913-14 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.*
- *Steyn, S. S. L. (Oxford University and London Scottish), 1911 *v. E.* ; 1912 *v. I.*
- Stronach, R. S. (Glasgow Academicals), 1901-5 *v. E.* ; 1905 *v. I.* ; 1901-5 *v. W.*
- Stuart, C. D. (West of Scotland), 1910-11 *v. E.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. I.* ; 1910 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.*
- Stuart, L. M. (Glasgow High School), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. W.* ; 1923-4 *v. F.*
- *Sutherland, W. R. (Hawick), 1910-11-12-13 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1910-12-13-14 *v. W.* ; 1911-12-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Sweet, J. B. (Glasgow High School), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. I.*
- Symington, A. W. (Cambridge University), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
- Tait, J. G. (Edinburgh Academicals and Cambridge University), 1980-5 *v. I.*

RUGGER

- Taylor, E. G. (Oxford University), 1927 *v. W.*
 Tennant, J. M. (West of Scotland), 1909-10 *v. E.*; 1909 *v. I.*; 1909-10 *v. W.*; 1910 *v. F.*
 Thom, G. (Kirkcaldy), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. I.*; 1920 *v. W.*; 1920 *v. F.*
 Thomson, A. E. (United Services), 1921 *v. E.*; 1921 *v. W.*; 1921 *v. F.*
 Thomson, J. (Glasgow Academicals), 1871 *v. E.*
 Thomson, W. H. (West of Scotland), 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Thomson, W. J. (West of Scotland), 1899 *v. E.*; 1899-1900 *v. W.*
 Timms, A. B. (Edinburgh University and Cardiff), 1901-2-3-4-5 *v. E.*; 1900-1-4-5 *v. I.*; 1896-1900-1-2-3 *v. W.*
 Tod, H. B. (Gala), 1911 *v. F.*
 Tod, J. (Watsonians), 1884-6 *v. E.*; 1884-5-6 *v. I.*; 1884-5-6 *v. W.*
 Todd, J. K. (Glasgow Academicals), 1874-5 *v. E.*
 Tolmie, J. M. (Glasgow High School), 1922 *v. E.*
 Torrie, T. J. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1877 *v. E.*
 Turnbull, G. O. (West of Scotland), 1896-7 *v. E.*; 1896-7 *v. I.*; 1904 *v. W.*
 *Turner, F. H. (Liverpool), 1911-12-13-14 *v. E.*; 1911-12-13-14 *v. I.*; 1911-12-13 *v. W.*; 1911-12-13 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Usher, C. M. (London Scottish), 1912-13-14-20-1-2 *v. E.*; 1913-20-2 *v. I.*; 1913-20-1-2 *v. W.*; 1913-20-2 *v. F.*
 Veitch, J. P. (Royal High School), 1882-4-6 *v. E.*; 1883-4-5 *v. I.*; 1884 *v. W.*
 Villar, C. (Edinburgh Wanderers), 1876-7 *v. E.*; 1877 *v. I.*
 Waddell, H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1924-5-6-7 *v. E.*; 1924-5-6-7 *v. I.*; 1924-6-7 *v. W.*; 1924-6-7 *v. F.*
 *Wade, A. L. (London Scottish), 1908 *v. E.*
 Walker, A. (West of Scotland), 1882-3 *v. E.*; 1881-3 *v. I.*; 1883 *v. W.*
 Walker, J. G. (West of Scotland), 1882 *v. E.*; 1883 *v. W.*
 Wallace, A. C. (Oxford University), 1924-5 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. I.*; 1924-5 *v. W.*; 1923-4-5-6 *v. F.*
 *Wallace, W. M. (Cambridge University and London Scottish), 1913-14 *v. E.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1914 *v. W.*
 Walter, M. W. (London Scottish), 1906 *v. E.*; 1906-7-8-10 *v. I.*; 1907-8 *v. W.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Walls, W. A. (Glasgow Academicals), 1882-3-4-6 *v. E.*; 1883-4-6 *v. I.*; 1883-4-6 *v. W.*
 Warren, J. R. (Glasgow Academicals), 1914 *v. I.*
 Warren, R. C. (Glasgow Academicals), 1922 *v. I.*; 1922 *v. W.*
 Waters, J. B. (Cambridge University), 1904 *v. E.*; 1904 *v. I.*
 Watson, D. H. (Glasgow Academicals), 1876-7 *v. E.*; 1877 *v. I.*
 Welsh, R. (Watsonians), 1895 *v. E.*; 1895 *v. I.*; 1895-6 *v. W.*
 Welsh, W. H. (Edinburgh University), 1900-1-2 *v. E.*; 1900-1-2 *v. I.*; 1901-2 *v. W.*
 Wemyss, A. (Gala), 1920 *v. E.*; 1914-22 *v. I.*; 1914-22 *v. W.*; 1920-2 *v. F.*
 West, L. (Edinburgh University), 1903-5-6 *v. E.*; 1903-5-6 *v. I.*; 1903-6 *v. W.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 White, T. B. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1888 *v. I.*; 1888-9 *v. W.*
 Whittington, T. (Merchiston), 1873 *v. E.*
 *Will, J. G. (Cambridge University and Old Merchant Taylors), 1912-14 *v. E.*; 1912-14 *v. I.*; 1912-14 *v. W.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 Wilson, G. R. (Royal High School), 1886-90 *v. E.*; 1890-1 *v. I.*; 1890 *v. W.*
 *Wilson, J. S. (United Services), 1908 *v. I.*; 1909 *v. W.*
 Wilson, R. W. (West of Scotland), 1873-4 *v. E.*
 Wood, A. (Royal High School), 1873-4-5 *v. E.*
 Woodburn, J. (Glasgow Academicals), 1892 *v. I.*
 Woodrow, A. N. (Kelvinside Academicals), 1887 *v. E.*; 1887 *v. I.*; 1887 *v. W.*

WALES

- Wotherspoon, W. (West of Scotland), 1893-4 *v. E.* ; 1891-2-4 *v. I.* ; 1893-4 *v. W.*
 Wright, H. B. (Watsonians), 1894 *v. W.*
 Young, A. (Edinburgh Academicals), 1874 *v. E.*
 Young, E. (Durham), 1911 *v. F.*
 *Young, E. T. (Glasgow Academicals), 1914 *v. E.*

WALES.

- Alexander, E. P. (Cambridge University and Brecon), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1885-6 *v. S.* ; 1887 *v. I.*
 Alexander, W. H. (Llwynypia), 1898-9 *v. E.* ; 1899-1901 *v. S.* ; 1898-9-1901 *v. I.*
 Allen, C. P. (Oxford University and Beaumaris), 1884 *v. E.* ; 1884 *v. S.*
 Andrews, F. (Pontypool), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. S.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Andrews, F. G. (Swansea), 1884 *v. E.* ; 1884 *v. S.*
 Andrews, G. (Newport), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1926 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Arnold, W. (Llanelly), 1903 *v. S.*
 Arthur, C. S. (Cardiff), 1891 *v. E.* ; 1888 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Arthur, T. (Neath), 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Attewell, L. (Newport), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Badger, O. (Llanelly), 1895-6 *v. E.* ; 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895 *v. I.*
 Baker, A. (Neath), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. S.* ; 1921-3 *v. I.* ; 1923 *v. F.*
 Baker, A. M. (Newport), 1909-10 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
 Baker-Jones, P. E. R. (Newport and Army), 1921 *v. S.*
 Baker-Jones, T. (Newport), 1883-5 *v. E.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. I.*
 Bancroft, J. (Swansea), 1909-10-11-12-14 *v. E.* ; 1909-10-12-14 *v. S.* ; 1909-10-11-12-13 *v. I.* ; 1909-10-11-14 *v. F.*
 Bancroft, W. J. (Swansea), 1890-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1 *v. E.* ; 1890-1-2-3-4-5-6-9-1900-1 *v. S.* ; 1890-1-2-3-4-5-6-8-9-1900-1 *v. I.*
 Barlow, T. M. (Cardiff), 1884 *v. I.*
 Bartlett, J. D. (Llandovery), 1927 *v. S.*
 Bennett, P. (Cardiff Harlequins), 1891 *v. E.* ; 1891-2 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. I.*
 Bevan, J. A. (Grossmont), 1881 *v. E.*
 Bevan, S. (Swansea), 1904 *v. I.*
 Beynon, B. (Swansea), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. S.*
 Beynon, E. (Swansea), 1925 *v. I.* ; 1925 *v. F.*
 Biggs, N. H. (Cardiff), 1893-4 *v. E.* ; 1893 *v. S.* ; 1889-92-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Biggs, S. (Cardiff), 1895-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1895-6-9 *v. S.* ; 1898-9-1900 *v. I.*
 Birch, J. (Neath), 1911 *v. S.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
 Birt, F. W. (Newport), 1911-12-13 *v. E.* ; 1911-12 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Bishop, E. H. (Swansea), 1889 *v. S.*
 Blackmore, J. H. (Abertillery), 1909 *v. E.*
 Blake, J. (Cardiff), 1899-1900-1 *v. E.* ; 1899-1900-1 *v. S.* ; 1899-1900 *v. I.*
 Bland, A. F. (Cardiff), 1887-90 *v. E.* ; 1887-8-90 *v. S.* ; 1887-8-90 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Booth, J. (Pontyminster), 1898 *v. I.*
 Boots, G. (Newport), 1898-1900-1-2-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1900-1-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1898-9-1900-1-2-3 *v. I.*
 Boucher, A. W. (Newport), 1892-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-5 *v. S.* ; 1892-3-5-6 *v. I.*
 Bowen, C. (Llanelly), 1896-7 *v. E.* ; 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.*

RUGGER

- Bowen, D. H. (Llanelly), 1883-6-7 *v. E.*; 1886 *v. S.*
 Bowen, G. E. (Swansea), 1887-8 *v. S.*; 1887-8 *v. I.*
 Bowen, W. (Swansea), 1886-7-90-1 *v. E.*; 1886-7-9-90-1 *v. S.*; 1887-9-90 *v. I.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Bowen, W. (Swansea), 1922 *v. E.*; 1921-2 *v. S.*; 1922 *v. I.*; 1921-2 *v. F.*
 Brice, A. (Aberavon), 1899-1900-1-2-3-4 *v. E.*; 1899-1900-1-2-3-4 *v. S.*; 1899-1900-1-2-3-4 *v. I.*
 Bridie, R. H. (Cardiff), 1882 *v. I.*
 Brown, A. (Newport), 1921 *v. I.*
 Brown, J. (Cardiff), 1907-8-9 *v. E.*; 1907-8 *v. S.*; 1907 *v. I.*; 1908 *v. F.*
 Brown, J. (Cardiff), 1925 *v. I.*
 Burns, J. (Cardiff), 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
 Bush, P. F. (Cardiff), 1906-8 *v. E.*; 1908-10 *v. S.*; 1907-10 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Cattell, A. (Llanelly), 1883 *v. E.*; 1883 *v. S.*
 Clapp, T. J. S. (Newport), 1883-4-5-7 *v. E.*; 1883-4-5-6-7-8 *v. S.*; 1882-4-7-8 *v. I.*
 Clare, J. (Cardiff), 1883 *v. E.*
 Clarke, S. S. (Neath), 1882-7 *v. I.*
 Coldrick, A. P. (Newport), 1911-12 *v. E.*; 1911-12 *v. S.*; 1911 *v. I.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 Collins, T. (Mountain Ash), 1923 *v. I.*
 Conway-Rees, J. (Oxford University and Llanelly), 1893-4 *v. E.*; 1892 *v. S.*
 Cope, W. (Blackheath), 1896 *v. S.*
 Cornish, F. H. (Cardiff), 1897-8 *v. E.*; 1898-9 *v. I.*
 Cornish, R. A. (Cardiff), 1923-4-5-6 *v. E.*; 1923-5-6 *v. S.*; 1926 *v. I.*; 1925-6 *v. F.*
 Cummings, W. (Treorchy), 1922 *v. E.*; 1922 *v. S.*; 1922 *v. I.*; 1922 *v. F.*
 Daniell, D. J. (Llanelly), 1894-8-9 *v. E.*; 1891-4 *v. S.*; 1894-8-9 *v. I.*
 Darbyshire, G. (Bangor), 1881 *v. E.*
 Dauncey, F. H. (Newport), 1896 *v. E.*; 1896 *v. S.*; 1896 *v. I.*
 David, R. J. (Cardiff), 1907 *v. I.*
 Davies, A. C. (London Welsh), 1889 *v. I.*
 Davies, B. (Llanelly), 1895-6 *v. E.*
 Davies, D. (Bridgend), 1921-5 *v. I.*
 Davies, D. B. (Oxford University), 1907 *v. E.*
 Davies, D. G. (Cardiff), 1923 *v. E.*; 1923 *v. S.*
 Davies, D. H. (Neath), 1904 *v. S.*
 Davies, D. Hunt (Aberavon), 1924 *v. E.*
 Davies, Evan (Maesteg), 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Davies, E. (Cardiff), 1912 *v. E.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 Davies, G. (Swansea), 1900-1-5 *v. E.*; 1900-1-5 *v. S.*; 1900-1-5 *v. I.*
 Davies, H. (Swansea), 1898 *v. E.*; 1901 *v. S.*; 1898-1901 *v. I.*
 Davies, H. (Neath), 1912 *v. E.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 Davies, Harold (Newport), 1924 *v. S.*
 Davies, I. T. (Llanelly), 1914 *v. S.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1914 *v. F.*
 Davies, Rev. J. A. (Swansea), 1914 *v. E.*; 1913-14 *v. S.*; 1913-14 *v. I.*; 1913-14 *v. F.*
 Davies, J. H. (Aberavon), 1923 *v. I.*
 Davies, S. (Treherbert), 1923 *v. I.*
 Davies, W. (Cardiff), 1896 *v. S.*
 Davies, W. (Aberavon), 1912 *v. S.*; 1912 *v. I.*
 Day, H. T. (Newport), 1893 *v. E.*; 1893-4 *v. S.*; 1892-4 *v. I.*
 Deacon, J. (Swansea), 1892 *v. E.*; 1892 *v. S.*; 1891-2 *v. I.*
 Delahay, W. (Bridgend and Cardiff), 1922-3-5-6 *v. E.*; 1922-3-5-6-7 *v. S.*; 1922-3-5-6 *v. I.*; 1922-3-5-6 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*

WALES

- Dobson, G. (Cardiff), 1900 *v. S.*
 Dobson, T. (Cardiff), 1898-9 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. S.* ; 1898 *v. I.*
 Douglas, W. M. (Cardiff), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1886-7 *v. S.*
 Dowell, W. (Newport), 1907-8 *v. E.* ; 1907-8 *v. S.* ; 1907-8 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 Dyke, J. C. M. (Cardiff), 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Dyke, L. M. (Cardiff), 1911 *v. S.* ; 1910-11 *v. I.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
 Edwards, W. (Glynneath), 1921 *v. E.*
 Elliott, J. E. (Cardiff), 1898 *v. E.* ; 1894-8 *v. I.*
 Elsey, W. J. (Cardiff), 1895 *v. E.*
 Evans, A. C. (Pontypool), 1924 *v. E.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Evans, B. (Llanelly), 1920-22 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
 Evans, D. (Penycraig), 1897-8 *v. E.* ; 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.*
 Evans, D. B. (Swansea), 1926 *v. E.*
 Evans, D. W. (London Welsh and Cardiff), 1890-1 *v. E.* ; 1889 *v. S.* ; 1889-90 *v. I.*
 Evans, F. (Llanelly), 1921 *v. S.*
 Evans, I. (Swansea), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
 Evans, J. (Blaina), 1904 *v. E.*
 Evans, J. (Pontypool), 1907 *v. E.* ; 1907 *v. S.* ; 1907 *v. I.*
 Evans, J. (Llanelly), 1897 *v. E.* ; 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.*
 Evans, J. E. (Llanelly), 1924 *v. S.*
 Evans, O. J. (Cardiff), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1887-8 *v. S.* ; 1888 *v. I.*
 Evans, R. (Cardiff), 1889 *v. S.*
 Evans, T. (Llanelly), 1907-9-10-11 *v. E.* ; 1907-9-10-11 *v. S.* ; 1906-7-8-9-10-11 *v. I.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Evans, T. (Swansea), 1924 *v. I.*
 Evans, W. F. (Rhymney), 1883 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. I.*
 Evans, W. G. (Brynmaur), 1911 *v. I.*
 Evans, W. H. (Llwynypia), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
 Evans, W. Rice (Swansea), 1891 *v. E.* ; 1890-1 *v. S.*
 Everson, W. (Newport), 1926 *v. S.*
 Finch, E. (Llanelly), 1925 *v. I.* ; 1924-5-6 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Fitzgerald, D. (Cardiff), 1894 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. I.*
 Fowler, I. (Llanelly), 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Francis, D. Gwyn (Llanelly), 1924 *v. S.* ; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Gabe, R. T. (Llanelly and London Welsh), 1902-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1902, 3-4-5-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1901-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Garrett, R. L. (Penarth), 1890-2 *v. E.* ; 1889-90-1 *v. S.* ; 1890-1 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 *Geen, W. P. (Oxford University), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. I.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 George, E. (Pontypridd), 1896 *v. E.* ; 1895 *v. S.* ; 1895 *v. I.*
 Gethin, G. (Neath), 1913 *v. F.*
 Gibbs, R. A. (Cardiff), 1907-8-10-11 *v. E.* ; 1906-7-8-10-11 *v. S.* ; 1906-8-10-11 *v. I.* ; 1908-10-11 *v. F.*
 Girling, B. E. (Cardiff), 1881 *v. E.*
 Goldsworthy, S. (Swansea), 1885 *v. E.* ; 1885 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. I.*
 Gore, J. (Blaina), 1925 *v. E.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Gould, A. J. (Newport), 1885-6-7-90-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1885-6-7-8-90-2-3-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1887-9-90-2-3-5-6 *v. I.*
 Gould, G. H. (Newport), 1893 *v. S.* ; 1892-3 *v. I.*
 Gould, R. (Newport), 1883-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1883-4-5-7 *v. S.* ; 1882-4 *v. I.*
 Graham-Davies, H. (Guy's Hospital), 1921 *v. I.* ; 1921-5 *v. F.*
 Graham, T. C. (Newport), 1892-3-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1891-2-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1890-1-3 *v. I.*
 Griffin, A. (Edinburgh University), 1883 *v. S.*

RUGGER

- Griffiths, D. (Llanelly), 1889 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Griffiths, G. (Llanelly), 1889 *v. I.*
 Griffiths, V. M. (Newport), 1924 *v. S.* ; 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Gronow, B. (Bridgend), 1910 *v. E.* ; 1910 *v. S.* ; 1910 *v. I.* ; 1910 *v. F.*
 Gwynn, D. (Swansea), 1883-90-1 *v. E.* ; 1887-91 *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. I.*
 Gwynn, W. H. (Swansea), 1884-5 *v. E.* ; 1884-5 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. I.*
 Hancock, F. E. (Cardiff), 1885 *v. E.* ; 1885-6 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. I.*
 Hannen, J. (Newport), 1890-1-2-3-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1889-90-2-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1889-90-2-3-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Harding, A. F. (Cardiff and London Welsh), 1902-3-4-5-6-8 *v. E.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6-8 *v. S.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Harding, G. F. (Newport), 1881-3 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. I.*
 Harding, R. (Swansea and Cambridge University), 1923-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1923-7 *v. S.* ; 1923-4-5-6-7 *v. I.* ; 1923-4-5-6-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Harding, T. (Newport), 1889 *v. S.* ; 1889 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Hathaway, G. (Newport), 1924 *v. I.* ; 1924 *v. F.*
 Havard, Rev. W. T. (Llanelly), 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Hawkins, F. (Pontypridd), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
 Hayward, G. (Swansea), 1909 *v. E.* ; 1908 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Hellings, R. (Llwynypia), 1897-8-1900-1 *v. E.* ; 1899-1901 *v. S.* ; 1898-9-1900 *v. I.*
 Herrera, S. (Cross Keys), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6 *v. S.* ; 1925-6 *v. I.* ; 1925-6 *v. F.*
 Hiams, H. (Swansea), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
 Hiddlestone, D. (Neath), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. I.* ; 1922 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Hill, A. F. (Cardiff), 1886-93-4 *v. E.* ; 1885-6-8-9-90-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1888-90-3-4 *v. I.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Hinan, S. (Cardiff), 1926 *v. E.* ; 1926 *v. S.* ; 1925-6 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
 Hinton, J. T. (Cardiff), 1884 *v. I.*
 Hirst, G. L. (Newport), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1912-13-14 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. I.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
 Hodder, W. (Pontypool), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Hodges, J. J. (Newport), 1899-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1899-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1899-1900-2-3-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Hollingdale, B. (Swansea), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Hopkins, P. (Swansea), 1909-10 *v. E.* ; 1909 *v. I.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Hopkins, W. J. (Aberavon), 1925 *v. E.* ; 1925 *v. S.*
 Hopkins, T. (Swansea), 1926 *v. E.* ; 1926 *v. S.* ; 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
 Howells, W. H. (Swansea), 1888 *v. S.* ; 1888 *v. I.*
 Hughes, H. (Cardiff), 1887-9 *v. S.*
 Hutchinson, F. (Neath), 1896 *v. S.* ; 1894-6 *v. I.*
 Huxtable, R. (Swansea), 1920 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
 Huzzey, V. (Cardiff), 1898-9 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. S.* ; 1898-9 *v. I.*
 Hybart, A. J. (Cardiff), 1887 *v. E.*
 Ingledew, H. M. (Cardiff), 1891 *v. E.* ; 1891 *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. I.*
 Jackson, T. H. (Swansea), 1895 *v. E.*
 James, D. (Swansea), 1899 *v. E.* ; 1892 *v. S.* ; 1891-2 *v. I.*
 James, E. (Swansea), 1899 *v. E.* ; 1890-2 *v. S.* ; 1891-2 *v. I.*
 James, W. P. (Aberavon), 1925 *v. E.* ; 1925 *v. S.*
 Jarman, H. (Newport), 1910-11 *v. E.* ; 1910 *v. S.* ; 1910 *v. I.*
 Jenkins, A. (Llanelly), 1920-3 *v. E.* ; 1920-1-3 *v. S.* ; 1920-3 *v. I.* ; 1920-1-2-3 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Jenkins, A. M. (Swansea), 1896 *v. E.* ; 1895 *v. I.*
 Jenkins, D. M. (Treorchy), 1926 *v. E.* ; 1926 *v. S.* ; 1926 *v. I.* ; 1926 *v. F.*
 Jenkins, E. (Newport), 1910 *v. S.* ; 1910 *v. I.*

WALES

- Jenkins, E. (Aberavon), 1927 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
 Jenkins, J. C. (London Welsh), 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Jenkins, L. (Aberavon), 1923 *v. S.*; 1923 *v. F.*
 Jenkins, T. J. Pryce (London Welsh), 1888 *v. S.*; 1888 *v. I.*
 Jenkins, W. (Cardiff), 1913 *v. S.*; 1912-13 *v. I.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 John, A. (Llanelly), 1925 *v. I.*
 John, D. E. (Llanelly), 1923 *v. I.*; 1923 *v. F.*
 John, J. H. (Swansea), 1926-7 *v. E.*; 1926-7 *v. S.*; 1926-7 *v. I.*; 1926-7 *v. F.*
 Johnson, T. (Cardiff), 1921-3-4-5 *v. E.*; 1923-4-5 *v. S.*; 1921 *v. I.*; 1921-3-5 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Jones, C. W. (Bridgend), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. S.*; 1920 *v. F.*
 Jones, D. (Newport), 1926-7 *v. E.*; 1926 *v. S.*; 1926 *v. I.*; 1926 *v. F.*
 Jones, Dan (Aberavon), 1897 *v. E.*
 Jones, David (Treherbert), 1902-3-5-6 *v. E.*; 1902-3-5-6 *v. S.*; 1902-3-5 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Jones, D. P. (Pontypool), 1907 *v. I.*
 Jones, Harry (Penycraig), 1902 *v. S.*; 1902 *v. I.*
 Jones, Howell (Neath), 1904 *v. I.*
 Jones, Ivor, (Llanelly), 1924 *v. E.*; 1924-7 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
 Jones, Jim (Aberavon), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920-1 *v. S.*; 1921 *v. I.*; 1921 *v. F.* 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Jones, John (Aberavon), 1901 *v. E.*
 Jones, J. (Swansea), 1924 *v. F.*
 Jones, J. A. (Cardiff), 1883 *v. S.*
 Jones, J. B. (Abertillery), 1914 *v. E.*; 1914 *v. S.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1914 *v. F.*
 Jones, J. P. (Pontypool), 1909-10-12-21 *v. E.*; 1909 *v. S.*; 1909-13-20 *v. I.*; 1909-10-12-13-20 *v. F.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 Jones, P. (Newport), 1913-14 *v. E.*; 1913-14 *v. S.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1913-14 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Jones, R. (Swansea), 1902-4-5-9-10 *v. E.*; 1904-9 *v. S.*; 1901-4-8-9 *v. I.*; 1908-9-10 *v. F.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 Jones, R. (Northampton), 1926 *v. E.*; 1926 *v. S.*; 1926 *v. F.*
 Jones, Robert (Llwynypia), 1901 *v. I.*
 Jones, Tom (Newport), 1922-4 *v. E.*; 1922-4 *v. S.*; 1922 *v. I.*; 1922 *v. F.*
 Jones, J. P. ("Tuan") (Guy's Hospital and Pontypool), 1913 *v. S.*
 Jones, W. (Cardiff), 1898 *v. E.*; 1898 *v. I.*
 Jones, W. Idris (Llanelly and Cambridge University), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*; 1925 *v. I.*; 1925 *v. F.*
 Jones, W. J. (Llanelly), 1924 *v. I.*
 Jones, Wyndham (Mountain Ash), 1905 *v. I.*
 Jordan, H. M. (Newport), 1885 *v. E.*; 1885-9 *v. S.*
 Joseph, W. (Swansea), 1902-3-4-5-6-*v. E.*; 1902-3-4-5-6 *v. S.*; 1902-3-5-6 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Jowett, W. F. (Swansea), 1903 *v. E.*
 Judson, J. H. (Llanelly), 1883 *v. E.*; 1883 *v. S.*
 Kedzlie, Q. D. (Cardiff), 1888 *v. S.*; 1888 *v. I.*
 Lawrence, S. (Bridgend), 1927 *v. E.*; 1925-6 *v. S.*; 1925-6 *v. I.*; 1926 *v. F.*
 *Lewis, B. R. (Cambridge University and Swansea), 1912-13 *v. I.*
 Lewis, C. P. (Llandovery), 1883-4 *v. E.*; 1883-4 *v. S.*; 1882 *v. I.*
 Lewis, D. H. (Cardiff), 1886 *v. E.*; 1886 *v. S.*
 Lewis, E. J. (Llandovery), 1881 *v. E.*
 Lewis, H. (Swansea), 1914 *v. E.*; 1913 *v. S.*; 1913 *v. I.*; 1913 *v. F.*
 Lewis, J. C. (Llanelly), 1887 *v. I.*
 Lewis, J. C. M. (Cambridge University and Cardiff), 1912-14-23 *v. E.*; 1913-14-23 *v. S.*; 1913-14-21 *v. I.*; 1913-14 *v. F.*
 Lewis, M. (Treorchy), 1913 *v. F.*

RUGGER

- Lewis, T. (Cardiff), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1927 *v. S.*
 Lewis, W. (Llanelly), 1925 *v. F.*
 Lewis, W. H. (Cambridge University), 1927 *v. E.* ; 1926-7 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Llewellyn, W. (Llwynypia and Newport), 1899-1900-1-2-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1899-1900-1-2-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1899-1900-1-2-3-4-5 *v. I.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
 Lloyd, E. (Llanelly), 1895 *v. S.*
 Lloyd, G. L. (Newport), 1900-1-3 *v. E.* ; 1899-1900-1-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1896-9-1902-3 *v. I.*
 Lloyd, P. (Llanelly), 1890-1 *v. E.* ; 1890 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. I.*
 Lloyd, R. (Pontypool), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1913-14 *v. S.* ; 1913-14 *v. I.* ; 1913-14 *v. F.*
 Lloyd, T. C. (Neath), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1913-14 *v. I.* ; 1909-13-14 *v. F.*
 Lockwood, T. W. (Newport), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1887 *v. S.* ; 1887 *v. I.*
 Lyne, H. S. (Newport), 1884-5 *v. E.* ; 1883-4 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. I.*
 Maddocks, H. T. (London Welsh), 1906-7 *v. E.* ; 1906-7 *v. S.* ; 1906 *v. I.* ; 1910 *v. F.*
 Male, B. O. (Cross Keys and Cardiff), 1927 *v. E.* ; 1921-7 *v. F.* ; 1923-4-7 *v. S.* ; 1924-7 *v. I.*
 Mann, B. B. (Cardiff), 1881 *v. E.*
 Margrave, F. L. (Llanelly), 1884 *v. E.* ; 1884 *v. S.*
 Marsden-Jones, D. (Cardiff and London Welsh), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Martin, W. J. (Newport), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. F.* ; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Matthews, A. A. (Lampeter), 1886 *v. S.*
 M'Cutcheon, W. (Swansea), 1892-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1891-2-3 *v. S.* ; 1893 *v. I.*
 Meredith, J. (Swansea), 1890 *v. E.* ; 1888-90 *v. S.* ; 1888 *v. I.*
 Merry, G. (Pill Harriers), 1912 *v. I.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
 Michael, G. (Swansea), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. S.* ; 1923 *v. F.*
 Miller, F. (Mountain Ash), 1900-1 *v. E.* ; 1900-1 *v. S.* ; 1896-1900-1 *v. I.*
 Mills, F. (Swansea), 1892-3-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1892-3-4-5 *v. I.*
 Morgan, D. (Llanelly), 1896 *v. E.* ; 1895 *v. I.*
 Morgan, D. (Swansea), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1885-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1887-9 *v. I.*
 Morgan, E. (Llanelly), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. I.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
 Morgan, E. T. (Guy's Hospital and London Welsh), 1902-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1902-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Morgan, Ivor (Swansea), 1909-10-11 *v. E.* ; 1909-10-12 *v. S.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. I.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. F.* ; 1909 *v. A.*
 Morgan, J. (Llanelly), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Morgan, T. (Llanelly), 1889 *v. I.*
 Morgan, W. G. (Cambridge University), 1927 *v. I.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
 Morgan, W. L. (Cardiff), 1910 *v. S.*
 Morris, G. L. (Swansea), 1883-4 *v. E.* ; 1883-4 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. I.*
 Morris, Ivor (Swansea), 1924 *v. E.* ; 1924 *v. S.*
 Morris, S. (Cross Keys), 1920-2-3-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1920-2-3-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1920-2-3 *v. I.* ; 1920-2-3-4-5 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Morris, W. (Llanelly), 1897 *v. E.* ; 1896 *v. S.* ; 1896 *v. I.*
 Morris, W. (Abertillery), 1921 *v. I.* ; 1920 *v. F.* ; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Neil, W. (Cardiff), 1905-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1904-5-8 *v. S.* ; 1904-5-7-8 *v. I.* ; 1908 *v. F.*
 Newman, C. H. (Cambridge University and Newport), 1881-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1883-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. I.*
 Nicholas, T. J. (Cardiff), 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Nicholl, C. B. (Cambridge University and Lanelly), 1892-3-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-4-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1891-2-3-5-6 *v. I.*
 Nicholls, D. W. (Llanelly), 1894 *v. I.*

WALES

- Nicholls, E. Gwyn (Cardiff), 1897-8-9-1901-2-4-6 *v. E.*; 1896-9-1900-1-2-6 *v. S.*; 1896-8-9-1900-1-2-3-5-6 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Nicholls, F. E. (Cardiff Harlequins), 1892 *v. I.*
- Nicholls, S. H. (Cardiff), 1889-91 *v. S.*; 1889 *v. I.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Norton, W. B. (Cardiff), 1883-4 *v. E.*; 1883-4 *v. S.*; 1882-4 *v. I.*
- Oliver, G. (Pontypool), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. S.*; 1920 *v. I.*; 1920 *v. F.*
- Osborne, W. T. (Mountain Ash), 1902-3 *v. E.*; 1902-3 *v. S.*; 1902-3 *v. I.*
- Ould, W. J. (Cardiff), 1924 *v. E.*; 1924 *v. S.*
- Owen, A. (Swansea), 1924 *v. E.*
- Owen, R. M. (Swansea), 1902-3-4-5-6-7-9-10-11-12 *v. E.*; 1902-3-4-5-6-7-9-11-12 *v. S.*; 1901-2-3-4-5-6-8-9-11 *v. I.*; 1908-9-10-11 *v. F.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*; 1909 *v. A.*
- Packer, H. (Newport), 1891-6-7 *v. E.*; 1895-6 *v. S.*; 1895-6 *v. I.*
- Palmer, F. (Swansea), 1922 *v. E.*; 1922 *v. S.*; 1922 *v. I.*
- Parfitt, F. C. (Newport), 1893-4 *v. E.*; 1893-4-5-6 *v. S.*; 1893-4-6 *v. I.*
- Parker, D. (Swansea), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*; 1924-5 *v. I.*; 1924-5 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Parker, T. (Swansea), 1920-1-2-3 *v. E.*; 1920-1-2-3 *v. S.*; 1920-1-2 *v. I.*; 1921-2-3 *v. F.*; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
- Parker, W. (Swansea), 1899 *v. E.*; 1899 *v. S.*
- Pascoe, D. (Bridgend), 1923 *v. I.*; 1923 *v. F.*
- Peake, E. (Chepstow), 1881 *v. E.*
- Pearson, T. W. (Cardiff), 1891-2-5-7-8-1903 *v. E.*; 1892-4-5 *v. S.*; 1891-4-5-8 *v. I.*
- Pegge, E. V. (Neath), 1891 *v. E.*
- Perrett, F. (Neath), 1913 *v. E.*; 1913 *v. S.*; 1913 *v. I.*; 1913 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Perry, W. (Neath), 1911 *v. E.*
- Phillips, Bryn (Aberavon), 1925-6 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*; 1925 *v. I.*; 1925 *v. F.*
- Phillips, H. (Newport), 1927 *v. E.*; 1927 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
- *Phillips, L. A. (Newport), 1900 *v. E.*; 1900-1 *v. S.*; 1900 *v. I.*
- Phillips, P. (Newport), 1892-3-4 *v. E.*; 1893-4 *v. S.*; 1893 *v. I.*
- Phillips, W. D. (Cardiff), 1881-4 *v. E.*; 1884 *v. S.*; 1882-4 *v. I.*
- Plummer, R. C. S. (Newport), 1913 *v. E.*; 1912 *v. S.*; 1912 *v. I.*; 1912 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Pook, T. (Newport), 1895 *v. S.*
- Powell, J. (Cardiff), 1906 *v. I.*
- Powell, J. (Cardiff), 1923 *v. I.*
- Powell, W. (Cardiff), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. S.*; 1920 *v. I.*; 1920 *v. F.*
- Powell, R. W. (Newport), 1888 *v. S.*; 1888 *v. I.*
- Powell, W. C. (London Welsh), 1927 *v. E.*; 1926 *v. S.*; 1926-7 *v. I.*; 1926-7 *v. F.*
- Pritchard, C. C. (Newport), 1906 *v. E.*; 1904-6 *v. S.*; 1904 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- *Pritchard, C. M. (Newport), 1905-6-7-8-10 *v. E.*; 1905-6-7 *v. S.*; 1904-6-7 *v. I.*; 1910 *v. F.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Prosser, J. (Cardiff), 1921 *v. I.*
- Pugh, C. (Maesteg), 1924-5 *v. E.*; 1924-5 *v. S.*; 1924 *v. I.*; 1924 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Pugsley, J. (Cardiff), 1910-11 *v. E.*; 1910-11 *v. S.*; 1910-11 *v. I.*; 1911 *v. F.*
- Pullman, J. (Neath), 1910 *v. F.*
- Purdon, F. T. (Newport), 1881-3 *v. E.*; 1883 *v. S.*; 1882 *v. I.*
- Radford, W. (Newport), 1923 *v. I.*
- Ramsay, S. H. (Treorchy), 1896-1904 *v. E.*
- Randell, A. R. (Aberavon), 1924 *v. I.*; 1924 *v. F.*
- Rees, A. (Maesteg), 1919 *v. N.Z.*
- Rees, D. (Swansea), 1900-3-5 *v. E.*; 1903-5 *v. S.*

RUGGER

- Rees, E. B. (Swansea), 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Rees, J. (Swansea), 1920-1-2-3-4 *v. E.*; 1920-1 *v. S.*; 1920-1-3 *v. I.*; 1920-3 *v. F.*
 Rees, T. A. (Llandovery), 1881 *v. E.*
 Rees, T. E. (London Welsh), 1926 *v. I.*; 1926 *v. F.*
 Reeves, F. (Cross Keys), 1921 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. I.*; 1920 *v. F.*
 Rhapps, J. (Penycraig), 1897 *v. E.*
 Richards, A. (Cardiff), 1924 *v. F.*
 Richards, C. (Pontypool), 1922 *v. E.*; 1922 *v. S.*; 1922-4 *v. I.*; 1922 *v. F.*
 Richards, G. (Cardiff), 1927 *v. S.*
 Richards, Idris (Cardiff), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*; 1925 *v. F.*
 Richards, R. (Aberavon), 1913 *v. S.*; 1913 *v. I.*; 1913 *v. F.*
 Richards, E. S. (Swansea), 1885 *v. E.*; 1887 *v. S.*
 Richards, T. L. (Maesteg), 1923 *v. I.*
 Ring, J. (Aberavon), 1921 *v. E.*
 Roberts, E. (Llanelly), 1886 *v. E.*; 1887 *v. I.*
 Roberts, E. J. (Llanelly), 1888 *v. S.*; 1888-9 *v. I.*
 Roberts, J. (London Welsh), 1927 *v. E.*; 1927 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
 Roberts, T. (Risca and Newport), 1922-3 *v. E.*; 1921-2-3 *v. S.*; 1921-2 *v. I.*; 1921-2 *v. F.*
 Rocyn-Jones, D. (Newport and Old Leysians), 1925 *v. I.*
 Roderick, W. R. B. (Llanelly), 1884 *v. I.*
 Rosser, M. (Penarth), 1924 *v. S.*; 1924 *v. F.*
 Rowland, M. (Lampeter), 1885 *v. E.*
 Rowlands, C. F. (Aberavon), 1926 *v. I.*
 Rowles, G. R. (Penarth), 1892 *v. E.*
 Samuel, D. (Swansea), 1891-3 *v. I.*
 Samuel, F. (Mountain Ash), 1922 *v. S.*; 1922 *v. I.*; 1922 *v. F.*
 Samuel, J. (Swansea), 1891 *v. I.*
 Scrinnes, F. (Swansea), 1899 *v. E.*; 1899 *v. S.*; 1901 *v. I.*
 Shea, J. (Newport), 1920-1 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. S.*; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Simpson, H. J. (Cardiff), 1884 *v. E.*; 1884 *v. S.*; 1884 *v. I.*
 Shrimshire, R. T. (Newport), 1899 *v. E.*; 1899 *v. S.*; 1899 *v. I.*
 Smith, J. S. (Cardiff), 1884-5 *v. E.*; 1884 *v. I.*
 Spiller, W. (Cardiff), 1911-12-13 *v. E.*; 1910-11 *v. S.*; 1910-11 *v. I.*; 1911-12 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Stadden, W. H. (Cardiff), 1886-90 *v. E.*; 1886-8-90 *v. S.*; 1884-7 *v. I.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Stephens, G. (Neath), 1912-13 *v. E.*; 1912-13 *v. S.*; 1912-13 *v. I.*; 1912-13 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Stephens, J. T. (Llanelly), 1922 *v. E.*; 1922 *v. S.*; 1922 *v. I.*; 1922 *v. F.*
 Stock, A. (Newport), 1926 *v. E.*; 1926 *v. S.*; 1924 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Strand-Jones, J. (Oxford University and Llanelly), 1902-3 *v. E.*; 1902-3 *v. S.*; 1902 *v. I.*
 Summers, R. H. B. (Haverfordwest), 1881 *v. E.*
 Sweet-Escott, R. B. (Cardiff), 1891 *v. S.*; 1894-5 *v. I.*
 *Taylor, C. G. (Ruabon), 1884-5-6-7 *v. E.*; 1884-5-6 *v. S.*; 1884-7 *v. I.*
 Thomas, C. (Bridgend), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*
 Thomas, C. J. (Newport), 1890-1 *v. E.*; 1889-90 *v. S.*; 1888-9-90-1 *v. I.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Thomas, D. J. (Swansea), 1904-10-11-12 *v. E.*; 1910-11 *v. S.*; 1910-11 *v. I.*; 1911 *v. F.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 Thomas, E. (Newport), 1904-9 *v. S.*; 1904-9 *v. I.*; 1909-10 *v. F.*
 Thomas, G. (Newport), 1891 *v. S.*; 1890 *v. I.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Thomas, G. (Llanelly), 1923 *v. E.*; 1923 *v. S.*; 1923 *v. I.*; 1923 *v. F.*

WALES

- Thomas, H. (Llanelly), 1912 *v. F.*
 *Thomas, H. W. (Cambridge University), 1913 *v. E.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Thomas, Ivor (Bryncethin), 1924 *v. E.*
 Thomas, L. C. (Cardiff), 1885 *v. E.*; 1885 *v. S.*
 Thomas, M. G. (St Bartholomew's Hospital), 1924 *v. E.*; 1921 *v. S.*;
 1921 *v. I.*; 1921-3 *v. F.*; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 *Thomas, R. (Mountain Ash), 1909 *v. S.* 1908 *v. I.*; 1908 *v. F.*; 1907
v. S.A.
 Thomas, R. (Swansea), 1900-1 *v. E.*; 1900 *v. S.*; 1900 *v. I.*
 Thomas, R. L. (London Welsh), 1891-2 *v. E.*; 1889-91 *v. S.*; 1889-90-91
v. I.
 Thomas, Rhys (Pontypool), 1912-13 *v. E.*; 1911-12 *v. S.*; 1909 *v. I.*;
 1909-11 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Thomas, S. (Llanelly), 1890 *v. E.*; 1890 *v. S.*; 1891 *v. I.*
 Thomas, W. (Llanelly), 1927 *v. E.*; 1927 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
 Thomas, W. H. (Cambridge University), 1886-7-90 *v. E.*; 1885-6-7-8-91
v. S.; 1888-90-1 *v. I.*
 Thomas, W. L. (Oxford University and Newport), 1895 *v. E.*; 1894 *v. S.*;
 1895 *v. I.*
 Thompson, J. (Cross Keys), 1923 *v. E.*
 Towers, W. H. (Swansea), 1887 *v. I.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Travers, G. (Pill Harriers), 1903-5-6-7-8-9 *v. E.*; 1903-5-6-7-8-9-11 *v. S.*;
 1903-5-6-7-8-9-11 *v. I.*; 1908-11 *v. F.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*;
 1909 *v. A.*
 Treharne, E. (Pontypridd), 1881-3 *v. E.*; 1883 *v. S.*
 Trew, W. (Swansea), 1900-1-7-8-9-10-11 *v. E.*; 1900-1-3-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-
 13 *v. S.*; 1900-8-9-11 *v. I.*; 1908-9-10-11-13 *v. F.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 Trump, L. (Newport), 1912 *v. E.*; 1912 *v. S.*; 1912 *v. I.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 Turnbull, B. R. (Cardiff), 1927 *v. E.*; 1927 *v. S.*; 1925 *v. I.*
 Uzzell, H. (Newport), 1912-14-20 *v. E.*; 1912-13-14-20 *v. S.*; 1912-13-14-
 20 *v. I.*; 1912-13-14-20 *v. F.*
 Vile, T. H. (Newport), 1908-13 *v. E.*; 1908-21 *v. S.*; 1910-12 *v. I.*; 1912
v. F.; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Vincent, H. C. (Bangor), 1882 *v. I.*
 *Waller, P. D. (Newport), 1909 *v. E.*; 1909 *v. S.*; 1909 *v. I.*; 1909-10
v. F.; 1909 *v. A.*
 Walters, D. (Llanelly), 1902 *v. E.*
 Watkins, E. (Neath), 1924 *v. E.*; 1924 *v. S.*; 1924 *v. I.*; 1924 *v. F.*
 Watkins, E. (Blaina), 1926 *v. S.*; 1926 *v. I.*; 1926 *v. F.*
 Watkins, H. (Llanelly), 1905-6 *v. E.*; 1904-5 *v. S.*; 1904-5 *v. I.*
 Watkins, L. (Oxford University and Llandaff), 1881 *v. E.*
 *Watts, D. (Maesteg), 1914 *v. E.*; 1914 *v. S.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1914 *v. F.*
 Watts, J. (Llanelly), 1907-8 *v. E.*; 1907-8-9 *v. S.*; 1907-8-9 *v. I.*; 1908-9
v. F.; 1909 *v. A.*
 Watts, W. (Llanelly), 1914 *v. E.*
 Watts, W. H. (Newport), 1892-3-4-5-6 *v. E.*; 1892-3-4 *v. S.*; 1892-3-4-5
v. I.
 Webb, E. J. (Newport), 1889 *v. S.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Webb, J. (Abertillery), 1908-9-10-11-12 *v. E.*; 1907-8-9-10-11-12 *v. S.*;
 1908-9-10-11 *v. I.*; 1908-9-10-11 *v. F.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 *Westacott, D. (Cardiff), 1906 *v. I.*
 Wetter, H. (Newport), 1913 *v. E.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Wetter, J. (Newport), 1920-1 *v. E.*; 1914-20 *v. S.*; 1914-20-4 *v. I.*;
 1914-20 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Whitfield, J. (Newport), 1920-1-2 *v. E.*; 1920-2-4 *v. S.*; 1920-2-4 *v. I.*;
 1920-2 *v. F.*; 1919 *v. N.Z.*
 Williams, B. (Llanelly), 1920 *v. S.*; 1920 *v. I.*; 1920 *v. F.*

RUGGER

- Williams, C. (Llanelly), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Williams, Eddie (Neath), 1925 *v. F.*; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 Williams, Evan (Aberavon), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*
 Williams, J. (Blaina), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920-1 *v. S.*; 1920-1 *v. I.*; 1920-1 *v. F.*
 Williams, J. F. (London Welsh), 1906 *v. S.*; 1905 *v. I.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 *Williams, J. L. (Cardiff), 1907-8-9-11 *v. E.*; 1907-8-9-11 *v. S.*; 1907-8-9-10-11 *v. I.*; 1909-11 *v. F.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 Williams, Mapson (Newport), 1923 *v. F.*
 *Williams, R. D. G. (Newport), 1881 *v. E.*
 Williams, R. F. (Cardiff), 1913 *v. E.*; 1913 *v. S.*; 1914 *v. I.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Williams, T. (Swansea), 1888 *v. S.*; 1888 *v. I.*
 Williams, T. (Pontypridd), 1882 *v. I.*
 Williams, T. (Swansea), 1914 *v. E.*; 1914 *v. S.*; 1912-14 *v. I.*; 1913-14 *v. F.*
 Williams, Tudor (Swansea), 1921 *v. F.*
 Williams, W. (Crumlin), 1927 *v. E.*; 1927 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. I.*; 1927 *v. F.*
 Williams, W. E. O. (Cardiff), 1890 *v. E.*; 1887-9-90 *v. S.*; 1887 *v. I.*
 Williams, W. H. (Pontyminster), 1900-1 *v. E.*; 1900 *v. S.*; 1900 *v. I.*
 Winfield, H. B. (Cardiff), 1904-6-8 *v. E.*; 1904-6-7-8 *v. S.*; 1903-4-6-7-8 *v. I.*; 1908 *v. F.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1909 *v. A.*
 Winmill, S. (Cross Keys), 1921 *v. E.*; 1921 *v. S.*; 1921 *v. I.*; 1921 *v. F.*
 Young, G. A. (Cardiff), 1886 *v. E.*; 1886 *v. S.*

IRELAND.

- Abraham, M. (Bective Rangers), 1912 *v. E.*; 1912 *v. S.*; 1912-14 *v. W.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Adams, C. (Old Wesley), 1908-9-11-14 *v. E.*; 1911-12-14 *v. S.*; 1911-12-13 *v. W.*; 1909-10-11-13-14 *v. F.*; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Ahearn, J. (Queen's College, Cork), 1899 *v. E.*
 Allen, C. E. (Derry), 1900-1-4-5-6 *v. E.*; 1900-1-3-4-5-6-7 *v. S.*; 1900-1-3-4-5-6-7 *v. W.*; 1906 *v. N.Z.*; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Allen, G. G. (Derry), 1896-7-8-9 *v. E.*; 1896-7-8 *v. S.*; 1896-9 *v. W.*
 Allen, W. S. (Dublin Wanderers), 1875 *v. E.*
 Allen, T. C. (North of Ireland), 1885 *v. E.*; 1885 *v. S.*
 Allison, J. B. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1899-1900-1-2 *v. E.*; 1899-1900-1-2-3 *v. S.*; 1900-1-2 *v. W.*
 Anderson, H. J. (Old Wesley), 1903-6 *v. E.*; 1903-6 *v. S.*
 Andrews, G. (North of Ireland), 1875-6 *v. E.*
 Andrews, H. (North of Ireland), 1889 *v. S.*; 1889 *v. W.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Archer, A. (Dublin University), 1879 *v. S.*
 Arnott, D. T. (Lansdowne), 1876 *v. E.*
 Ash, W. H. (North of Ireland), 1875-6 *v. E.*; 1877 *v. S.*
 Aston, H. R. (Dublin University), 1908 *v. E.*; 1908 *v. W.*
 Atkins, A. P. (Bective Rangers), 1924 *v. F.*
 Atkinson, J. R. (Dublin University), 1882 *v. S.*; 1882 *v. W.*
 Atkinson, M. (North of Ireland), 1927 *v. F.*
 Bagot, J. C. (Dublin University), 1879-80 *v. E.*; 1879-80-1 *v. S.*
 Barlow, M. (Dublin Wanderers), 1875 *v. E.*
 Barr, A. (Methodist College), 1901 *v. E.*; 1899-1901 *v. S.*; 1898 *v. W.*
 Beamish, G. R. (Coleraine and Leicester), 1925 *v. E.*; 1925 *v. S.*; 1925 *v. W.*
 Beatty, W. J. (North of Ireland), 1912 *v. W.*; 1910-12 *v. F.*

IRELAND

- Beckett, G. P. G. (Dublin University), 1908 *v. E.* ; 1908 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. W.*
 Bell, R. (North of Ireland), 1875-6 *v. E.*
 Bennett, F. (Belfast Collegians), 1913 *v. S.*
 Bent, G. C. (Dublin University), 1882 *v. E.* ; 1882 *v. W.*
 Bermingham, R. (Blackrock College), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. W.* ;
 1921 *v. F.*
 Blackham, J. C. (Queen's College, Cork), 1910 *v. E.* ; 1909-10 *v. S.* ;
 1909-10 *v. W.* ; 1909-10 *v. F.*
 Bond, A. T. (Derry), 1894 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
 Boyd, C. (Dublin University), 1900-1 *v. S.* ; 1901 *v. W.*
 Brabazon, J. A. (Dublin University), 1884-6 *v. E.*
 Bradley, M. J. (Dolphin), 1922-3-6 *v. E.* ; 1922-3-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1920-2-35-6-7
v. W. ; 1920-2-3-5-6-7 *v. F.*
 Bradshaw, G. (Belfast Collegians), 1903 *v. W.*
 Bradshaw, R. M. (Dublin Wanderers), 1885 *v. E.* ; 1885 *v. S.*
 Brand, T. N. (North of Ireland), 1925 *v. N.Z.*
 *Brett, J. T. (Monkstown), 1914 *v. W.*
 Bristow, J. R. (North of Ireland), 1879 *v. E.*
 Brown, D. (Blackrock College), 1920 *v. F.*
 Brown, G. S. (Monkstown), 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Brown, H. (Windsor), 1877 *v. E.*
 Brown, T. (Windsor), 1877 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
 Browne, W. H. (Dublin University), 1899 *v. E.*
 Browne, W. F. (United Services), 1925-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1925-6-7
v. W. ; 1926-7 *v. F.*
 Browne, W. S. (Dublin University), 1894 *v. E.* ; 1893-4 *v. S.* ; 1893-4 *v. W.*
 Browning, D. (Dublin Wanderers), 1881 *v. E.* ; 1881 *v. S.*
 Bruce, S. A. M. (North of Ireland), 1883-4 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. S.*
 Brunker, A. (Lansdowne), 1895 *v. E.* ; 1895 *v. W.*
 Bryant, C. H. (Cardiff), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. S.*
 Buchanan, A. M. (Dublin University), 1926 *v. E.* ; 1926-7 *v. S.* ; 1926-7
v. W.
 Buchanan, J. B. (Dublin University), 1884 *v. E.* ; 1882-4 *v. S.*
 Bulger, L. Q. (Dublin University), 1896-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1896-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1896-8
v. W.
 Bulger, M. J. (Dublin University), 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 *Burgess, R. B. (Dublin University), 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Burkett, J. C. L. (Cork), 1881 *v. E.*
 Butler, H. (Bective Rangers), 1920 *v. E.*
 Byron, W. G. (North of Ireland), 1896-7-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1896-7-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1896-
 8-9 *v. W.*
 Caddell, E. D. (Dublin University), 1905-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1904-5-6-7-8 *v. S.*
 1905-6-8 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Cagney, S. J. (London Irish), 1926 *v. E.* ; 1926 *v. S.* ; 1925-6 *v. W.* ;
 1926-7 *v. F.*
 Cameron, E. D. (Bective Rangers), 1891 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. W.*
 Campbell, E. P. (Monkstown), 1900 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. S.* ; 1899-1900 *v. W.*
 Campbell, S. B. B. (Derry), 1911-12-13 *v. E.* ; 1911-12-13 *v. S.* ; 1911-12
v. W. ; 1911-12-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
 Carpendale, M. J. (Monkstown), 1886-8 *v. S.* ; 1887-8 *v. W.*
 Casement, B. N. (Dublin University), 1875-6-9 *v. E.*
 Casement, F. H. (Dublin University), 1906 *v. E.* ; 1906 *v. S.* ; 1906 *v. W.*
 Chambers, J. (Dublin University), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1886-7 *v. S.* ; 1887 *v. W.*
 Clarke, J. A. (Bective Rangers), 1924 *v. E.* ; 1922-4 *v. S.* ; 1922-4 *v. W.* ;
 1922-3 *v. F.*
 Clinch, A. D. (Dublin University), 1895-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1892-5-6-7 *v. S.* ;
 1893-5-6 *v. W.*

RUGGER

- Clinch, J. D. (Dublin University), 1924-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1924-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1923-4-6 *v. W.* ; 1924-5-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Clune, J. J. (Blackrock College), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1913-14 *v. W.* ; 1913-14 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Coffey, J. J. (Lansdowne), 1900-2-3-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1902-3-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1901-2-3-5-6-8 *v. W.* ; 1910 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Cogan, W. St. G. (Queen's College, Cork), 1907 *v. E.* ; 1907 *v. S.*
- Collier, S. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1883 *v. S.*
- Collis, W. S. (Dublin Wanderers), 1884 *v. W.*
- Collis, W. R. F. (Dublin Wanderers and Harlequins), 1925 *v. E.* ; 1925 *v. S.* ; 1924 *v. W.* ; 1924-5-6 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Collopy, R. (Bective Rangers), 1923-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. W.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Collopy, W. (Bective Rangers), 1891-2 *v. S.*
- Collopy, W. P. (Bective Rangers), 1914-21-2-4 *v. E.* ; 1914-21-2-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1914-21-2-3-4 *v. W.* ; 1914-21-2-3-4 *v. F.*
- Combe, A. (North of Ireland), 1875 *v. E.*
- Cook, H. G. (Lansdowne), 1884 *v. W.*
- Corley, H. H. (Dublin University), 1902-3-4 *v. E.* ; 1902-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1902-3 *v. W.*
- Cormac, H. S. T. (Clontarf), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. W.*
- Cotton, J. (Dublin Wanderers), 1889 *v. W.*
- Coulter, H. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. W.*
- Courtney, A. H. (University College, Dublin), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1920-1 *v. S.* ; 1920-1 *v. W.* ; 1920-1 *v. F.*
- Cox, H. L. (Dublin University), 1875-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
- Crawford, E. C. (Dublin University), 1885 *v. E.*
- Crawford, W. E. (Lansdowne), 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1920-1-2-3-5-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1920-1-3-4-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1920-1-3-4-5-6-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Crean, T. J. (Dublin Wanderers), 1894-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1894-5-6 *v. S.* ; 1894-5-6 *v. W.*
- Crichton, R. Y. (Dublin University), 1920-2-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1920-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1920-3-4 *v. W.* ; 1920-1-3-4 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Croker, E. (Limerick), 1878 *v. E.*
- Cronyn, A. P. (Dublin University), 1875-6 *v. E.* ; 1880 *v. S.*
- Cullen, W. J. (Manchester and Monkstown), 1920 *v. E.*
- Cummins, W. E. A. (Cork), 1881-2 *v. E.* ; 1879 *s. S.*
- Cunningham, D. McC. (North of Ireland), 1923-5 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. S.* ; 1923-5 *v. W.*
- Cunningham, W. (Lansdowne), 1921-2 *v. E.* ; 1921-3 *v. S.* ; 1920-1-3 *v. W.* ; 1921-5 *v. F.*
- Cuppaidge, J. L. (Dublin University), 1879-80 *v. E.* ; 1880 *v. S.*
- Currell, J. (North of Ireland), 1877 *v. S.*
- Cuscaden, W. (Bray), 1876 *v. E.*
- Cussen, D. J. (Dublin University), 1921-2-3-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1921-3-6 *v. S.* ; 1921-3-6 *v. W.* ; 1921-3-6-7 *v. F.*
- Davey, E. (National University), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1926-7 *v. S.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1926-7 *v. F.*
- Davidson, C. T. (North of Ireland), 1921 *v. F.*
- Davidson, I. G. (North of Ireland), 1899-1901-2 *v. E.* ; 1900-1-2 *v. S.* ; 1900-1-2 *v. W.*
- Davison, W. (Belfast Albion), 1887 *v. W.*
- Davies, F. (Lansdowne), 1893 *v. E.* ; 1892-3 *v. S.* ; 1892-3 *v. W.*
- Davis, J. J. (Monkstown), 1898 *v. E.* ; 1898 *v. S.*
- Davis, W. J. N. (Edinburgh University and Bessbrook), 1890-1-2 *v. E.* ; 1890-1-2-5 *v. S.* ; 1890-1 *v. W.*

IRELAND

- *Deane, E. C. (Monkstown), 1909 *v. E.*
 Delaney, M. (Bective Rangers), 1895 *v. W.*
 Dick, J. S. (Queen's College, Cork), 1887 *v. E.*; 1887 *v. S.*; 1887 *v. W.*
 Dickson, J. A. N. (Dublin University), 1920 *v. E.*; 1920 *v. W.*; 1920 *v. F.*
 Doherty, W. D. (Guy's Hospital), 1920-1 *v. E.*; 1920-1 *v. S.*; 1920-1 *v. W.*; 1921 *v. F.*
 Donovan, T. M. (Queen's College, Cork), 1889 *v. S.*
 Doran, B. R. W. (Lansdowne), 1901-2 *v. E.*; 1900-1-2 *v. S.*; 1900-2 *v. W.*
 Doran, E. (Lansdowne), 1890 *v. S.*; 1890 *v. W.*
 Doran, G. P. (Lansdowne), 1900-4 *v. E.*; 1899-1900-2 *v. S.*; 1899-1901-2-3 *v. W.*
 Douglas, A. C. (Instonians), 1924 *v. E.*; 1924 *v. S.*; 1923 *v. F.*
 Downing, A. (Dublin University), 1882 *v. W.*
 Dowse, J. A. C. (Monkstown), 1914 *v. S.*; 1914 *v. W.*; 1914 *v. F.*
 Duggan, W. (University College, Cork), 1920 *v. S.*; 1920 *v. W.*
 Dunlop, R. (Dublin University), 1890-1-2 *v. E.*; 1890-1-2 *v. S.*; 1889-90-1-3-4 *v. W.*
 Dunne, P. (Bective Rangers), 1923 *v. S.*
 Edwards, H. L. (Dublin University), 1877-8 *v. E.*
 Edwards, J. (Malone), 1904 *v. W.*
 Edwards, T. (Lansdowne), 1890-3 *v. E.*; 1890 *v. S.*; 1890-2 *v. W.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 *Edwards, W. V. (Malone), 1912 *v. E.*; 1912 *v. F.*
 Egan, J. D. (Bective Rangers), 1922 *v. S.*
 Egan, M. (Garryowen), 1893 *v. E.*; 1895 *v. S.*
 Fagan, G. L. (Kingstown School), 1878 *v. E.*
 Farrell, J. L. (Bective Rangers), 1926-7 *v. E.*; 1926-7 *v. S.*; 1926-7 *v. W.*; 1926-7 *v. F.*
 Ferris, J. H. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1900 *v. E.*; 1900 *v. S.*; 1900-1 *v. W.*
 Finlay, J. E. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1913-20 *v. E.*; 1913-20 *v. S.*; 1913-20 *v. W.*
 Finlay, W. (North of Ireland), 1876-7-8-9 *v. E.*; 1877-9-80-1-2 *v. S.*
 Fitzgerald, C. C. (Dungannon), 1902-3 *v. E.*; 1903 *v. S.*
 Fitzgerald, J. (Dublin Wanderers), 1884 *v. W.*
 Fletcher, W. W. (Kingstown), 1883 *v. E.*; 1882 *v. S.*; 1882 *v. W.*
 Flood, R. (Dublin University), 1925 *v. W.*
 Foggarty, T. (Garryowen), 1891 *v. W.*
 Forbes, R. E. (Malone), 1907 *v. E.*
 Forrest, A. J. (Dublin Wanderers), 1880-1-2-3 *v. E.*; 1880-1 *v. S.*; 1882 *v. W.*
 Forrest, E. G. G. (Dublin Wanderers), 1890-1-4-7 *v. E.*; 1889-90-3-4-7 *v. S.*; 1889-94-5 *v. W.*; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Forrest, H. (Dublin Wanderers), 1893 *v. S.*; 1893 *v. W.*
 Foster, A. R. (Derry), 1910-11-12-14-21 *v. E.*; 1910-11-12-14-21 *v. S.*; 1911-12-14-21 *v. W.*; 1910-11-12 *v. F.*
 Franks, J. G. (Dublin University), 1898 *v. E.*; 1898 *v. S.*; 1898 *v. W.*
 Frazer, E. (Bective Rangers), 1891-2 *v. S.*
 Freear, A. E. (Lansdowne), 1901 *v. E.*; 1901 *v. S.*; 1901 *v. W.*
 Fulton, J. (North of Ireland), 1896-7-9-1901-2-3-4 *v. E.*; 1895-1902-3-4 *v. S.*; 1895-8-1900-2-3 *v. W.*
 Gaffikin, W. (Windsor), 1875 *v. E.*
 Gage, J. H. (Queen's University), 1926-7 *v. S.*; 1926-7 *v. W.*
 Galbraith, E. (Dublin University), 1875 *v. E.*
 Galbraith, H. T. (Belfast Albion), 1890 *v. W.*
 Galbraith, R. (Dublin University), 1875-6-7 *v. E.*
 Ganly, J. B. (Monkstown), 1927 *v. E.*; 1927 *v. S.*; 1927 *v. W.*; 1927 *v. F.*

RUGGER

- Gardiner, F. (North of Ireland), 1900-1-2-3-4-6-9 *v. E.* ; 1900-2-4-6-7-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1901-2-3-4-6-7-8 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
- Gardiner, J. B. (North of Ireland), 1923-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. W.* ; 1923-4-5 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Gardiner, S. (Belfast Albion), 1893 *v. E.* ; 1893 *v. S.*
- Gardiner, W. (North of Ireland), 1892-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-4-5-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1893-4-5-6-8 *v. W.*
- Garry, M. G. (Bective Rangers), 1909-11 *v. E.* ; 1909-11 *v. S.* ; 1909-11 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
- Gifford, W. (Dublin Wanderers), 1890 *v. S.*
- Gillespie, J. G. (Dublin University), 1922 *v. W.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
- Gordon, A. (Dublin University), 1884 *v. S.*
- Gordon, T. G. (North of Ireland), 1877-8 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
- Gotto, R. P. C. (North of Ireland), 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Goulding, W. J. (Cork), 1879 *v. S.*
- Graham, R. (Dublin University), 1911 *v. F.*
- Grant, P. J. (Bective Rangers), 1894 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
- Gray, R. D. (Old Wesley), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923 *v. S.* ; 1925 *v. F.*
- Greene, E. H. (Kingstown), 1885-6 *v. E.* ; 1885 *v. S.* ; 1882-4 *v. W.*
- Greer, R. (Kingstown), 1876 *v. E.*
- Greeves, T. J. (North of Ireland), 1907 *v. E.* ; 1907 *v. S.* ; 1907-9 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
- Griffiths, W. (Limerick), 1878 *v. E.*
- Gwynn, A. P. (Dublin University), 1895 *v. W.*
- Gwynn, L. H. (Dublin University), 1894-8 *v. E.* ; 1893-4-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
- Hall, R. O. N. (Dublin University), 1884 *v. W.*
- Hall, W. H. (Instonians), 1923 *v. E.* ; 1923-4 *v. S.* ; 1923 *v. W.* ; 1923-4 *v. F.*
- Hallaran, C. F. G. T. (United Services), 1921-2-3-4-6 *v. E.* ; 1921-2-4 *v. S.* ; 1921-2-4 *v. W.* ; 1923-4-5-6 *v. F.*
- Halpin, T. (Garryowen), 1910-11-12 *v. E.* ; 1909-10-11-12 *v. S.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. W.* ; 1909-11-12 *v. F.*
- Hamilton, A. J. (Lansdowne), 1884 *v. W.*
- Hamilton, R. (Dublin Wanderers), 1893 *v. W.*
- Hamilton, R. (North of Ireland), 1926 *v. F.*
- Hamilton, W. J. (Dublin University), 1877 *v. E.*
- Hamlet, G. T. (Old Wesley), 1902-3-5-7-8-9-10-11 *v. E.* ; 1902-3-4-5-7-8-9-10-11 *v. S.* ; 1902-3-4-5-7-8-9-11 *v. W.* ; 1909-10-11 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Hanrahan, C. J. (Dolphin), 1927 *v. E.* ; 1926-7 *v. S.* ; 1926-7 *v. W.*
- Harman, J. (Dublin University), 1899 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- Harpur, T. G. (Dublin University), 1908 *v. E.* ; 1908 *v. S.* ; 1908 *v. W.*
- Harrison, T. (Cork), 1881 *v. E.* ; 1879-80 *v. S.*
- Harvey, A. D. (Dublin Wanderers), 1903-5 *v. E.* ; 1903-5 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. W.*
- Harvey, F. M. W. (Dublin Wanderers), 1907 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
- Harvey, T. A. (Dublin University), 1902-3 *v. E.* ; 1901-2 *v. S.* ; 1900-1-2-3 *v. W.*
- Healey, P. (Limerick), 1901-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1901-2-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1901-2-3 *v. W.*
- Heffernan, M. (Cork Constitution), 1911 *v. E.* ; 1911 *v. S.* ; 1911 *v. W.* ; 1911 *v. F.*
- Hemphill, R. (Dublin University), 1912 *v. E.* ; 1912 *v. S.* ; 1912 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
- Henebry, G. J. (Garryowen), 1906 *v. E.* ; 1906 *v. S.* ; 1906-9 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Heron, A. G. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1901 *v. E.*
- Heron, J. (North of Ireland), 1879 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*

IRELAND

- Heron, W. T. (North of Ireland), 1880 *v. E.* ; 1880 *v. S.*
Herricks, L. W. (Dublin University), 1886 *v. S.*
Heuston, F. (Kingstown), 1883 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. W.*
Hewitt, F. S. (Instonians), 1925-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-7 *v. S.* ; 1924-7 *v. W.* ;
1925 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
Hewitt, T. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1925-6 *v. E.* ; 1925-6 *v. S.* ;
1924-6 *v. W.* ; 1925-6 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
Hewson, F. T. (Dublin Wanderers), 1875 *v. E.*
Higgin, W. (North of Ireland), 1884 *v. E.* ; 1884 *v. S.*
Hinton, W. P. (Old Wesley), 1908-9-10-11-12 *v. E.* ; 1908-9-10-11 *v. S.* ;
1907-8-10-11-12 *v. W.* ; 1910-12 *v. F.*
Hobbs, T. H. M. (Dublin University), 1885 *v. E.* ; 1884-5 *v. S.*
Hobson, E. W. (Dublin University), 1876 *v. E.*
Holmes, G. (Dublin University), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. S.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
Holmes, L. J. (Lisburn), 1889 *v. S.* ; 1889 *v. W.*
Horan, A. K. (Blackheath), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. W.*
Hughes, R. W. (North of Ireland), 1878-80-2-3-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1880-1-2-3-4
v. S.
Hunter, D. V. (Dublin University), 1885 *v. S.*
Ireland, J. (Windsor), 1876-7 *v. E.*
Irvine, H. S. (Belfast Collegians), 1901 *v. S.*
Irwin, S. T. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1900-1-2 *v. E.* ; 1900-2-3 *v. S.* ;
1900-1-2 *v. W.*
Jack, H. W. (University College, Cork), 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914-21 *v. W.*
Jackson, A. R. V. (Dublin Wanderers), 1911-14 *v. E.* ; 1911-14 *v. S.* ;
1911-13-14 *v. W.* ; 1911-13-14 *v. F.*
Jackson, F. (North of Ireland), 1923 *v. E.*
Jackson, H. W. (Dublin University), 1877 *v. E.*
Jameson, J. (Lansdowne), 1892 *v. E.* ; 1889-93 *v. S.* ; 1889-91-2 *v. W.* ;
1889 *v. N.Z.*
Jeffares, E. (Dublin Wanderers), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1913 *v. S.*
Johnstone, R. (Dublin Wanderers), 1893 *v. E.* ; 1893 *v. W.*
Johnstone, M. (Dublin University), 1880-1-2-4-6 *v. E.* ; 1880-1-4 *v. S.*
Johnston, T. J. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1892-3-5 *v. E.* ; 1892-3 *v. S.* ;
1892 *v. W.*
Johnston, W. (Dublin University), 1884 *v. W.*
Johnstone, J. (Belfast Albion), 1886-7 *v. E.* ; 1881-2-4-5-7 *v. S.* ; 1887
v. W.
Johnstone, R. W. (Dublin University), 1890 *v. E.* ; 1890 *v. S.* ; 1890 *v. W.*
Johnstone-Smythe, T. R. (Lansdowne), 1882 *v. E.*
Kelly, H. C. (North of Ireland), 1877-8-80 *v. E.* ; 1877-9-80 *v. S.*
Kelly, W. (Dublin Wanderers), 1884 *v. S.*
Kennedy, F. (Dublin Wanderers), 1880-1 *v. E.* ; 1882 *v. W.*
Kennedy, F. A. (Dublin Wanderers), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1904 *v. W.*
Kennedy, J. M. (Dublin Wanderers), 1882-4 *v. W.*
Keon, J. J. (Limerick), 1879 *v. E.*
Kerr, W. E. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1888 *v. S.* ; 1888 *v. W.*
Kidd, F. W. (Lansdowne), 1877-8 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
Killeen, G. V. (Garryowen), 1912-13-14 *v. E.* ; 1912-13-14 *v. S.* ; 1912-13-
14 *v. W.* ; 1913 *v. F.*
King, H. (Dublin University), 1883 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. S.*
Knox, H. J. (Dublin University), 1905-6 *v. E.* ; 1905-6-8 *v. S.* ; 1904-5-6-7
v. W. ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
Landers, M. F. (Cork Institution), 1905 *v. E.* ; 1905 *v. S.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.* ;
1906 *v. N.Z.*
Lee, S. (North of Ireland), 1891-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1891-2-3-4-6 *v. S.* ;
1891-2-3-4-5-6 *v. W.*

RUGGER

- Le Fanu, V. C. (Cambridge University and Lansdowne), 1886-7-90-1-2 *v.* E. ; 1886-7-8-92 *v.* S. ; 1887-9-92 *v.* W.
- Lewis, F. H. (Cork), 1884 *v.* E.
- Lindsay, H. (Armagh), 1893-4-5-6-8 *v.* E. ; 1893-4-6-8 *v.* S. ; 1893-4-6-8 *v.* W.
- Little, T. J. (Bective Rangers), 1901 *v.* E. ; 1899-1900-1 *v.* S. ; 1898-9-1900 *v.* W.
- Lloyd, R. A. (Dublin University and Liverpool), 1910-11-12-13-14-20 *v.* E. ; 1910-11-12-13 *v.* S. ; 1911-12-13 *v.* W. ; 1911-12-13-14-20 *v.* F. ; 1913 *v.* S.A.
- Lyle, R. K. (Dublin University), 1910 *v.* W. ; 1910 *v.* F.
- Lyle, T. R. (Dublin University), 1885-6-7 *v.* E. ; 1885-7 *v.* S.
- Lytle, J. (North of Ireland), 1890-1-4 *v.* E. ; 1891-4 *v.* S. ; 1889-94 *v.* W. ; 1889 *v.* N.Z.
- Lytle, J. H. (North of Ireland), 1894-6-7-8 *v.* E. ; 1894-6-7-8-9 *v.* S. ; 1894-5-6 *v.* W.
- Magee, J. T. (Bective Rangers), 1895 *v.* E. ; 1895 *v.* S.
- Magee, L. M. (Bective Rangers), 1895-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3 *v.* E. ; 1895-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3 *v.* S. ; 1895-6-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4 *v.* W.
- Magennis, J. (Dublin University), 1875-6 *v.* E.
- Magrath, R. (Cork Constitution), 1909 *v.* S.
- Maguire, J. F. (Cork), 1884 *v.* S.
- Mahoney, J. (Cork Constitution), 1923 *v.* E.
- Matier, R. (North of Ireland), 1878 *v.* E. ; 1879 *v.* S.
- Mayne, R. H. (Belfast Albion), 1888 *v.* S. ; 1888 *v.* W.
- Mayne, T. (North of Ireland), 1921 *v.* E. ; 1921 *v.* S. ; 1921 *v.* F.
- McAllen, G. (Dungannon), 1896 *v.* S. ; 1896 *v.* W.
- McCarthy, E. A. (Kingstown), 1882 *v.* W.
- McCarthy, St. G. (Dublin University), 1882 *v.* W.
- McCarthy, T. (Cork), 1898 *v.* W.
- Macaulay, J. (Limerick), 1887 *v.* E. ; 1887 *v.* S.
- McClelland, T. A. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1921-2-3-4 *v.* E. ; 1921-3-4 *v.* S. ; 1921-2-3-4 *v.* W. ; 1921-2-3-4 *v.* F. ; 1925 *v.* N.Z.
- McClenahan, R. O. (Instonians), 1923 *v.* E. ; 1923 *v.* S. ; 1923 *v.* W.
- McClinton, A. N. (North of Ireland), 1910 *v.* W. ; 1910 *v.* F.
- McConnell, G. (Edinburgh University), 1912 *v.* E. ; 1913 *v.* W. ; 1912-13 *v.* F.
- McConnell, J. W. (Lansdowne), 1913 *v.* S.
- McCormac, F. M. (Dublin Wanderers), 1909-10 *v.* W. ; 1910 *v.* F.
- McCoull, H. G. (Belfast Albion), 1895-9 *v.* E. ; 1895 *v.* S. ; 1895 *v.* W.
- McDonald, J. A. (Methodist College), 1875-6-8-80-2-3-4 *v.* E. ; 1877-9-81-2-3-4 *v.* S.
- McDonnell, A. C. (Dublin University), 1891 *v.* E. ; 1890 *v.* S. ; 1889-90 *v.* W.
- McDowell, J. C. (Instonians), 1924 *v.* F. ; 1925 *v.* N.Z.
- McFarland, B. A. T. (Derry), 1920 *v.* S. ; 1920-2 *v.* W. ; 1920 *v.* F.
- McGown, T. M. W. (North of Ireland), 1899 *v.* E. ; 1899-1901 *v.* S.
- McIlidowie, G. (Malone), 1910 *v.* E. ; 1910 *v.* S. ; 1910 *v.* W. ; 1907 *v.* S.A.
- McIlwaine, E. H. (North of Ireland), 1895 *v.* S. ; 1895 *v.* W.
- McIlwaine, E. N. (North of Ireland), 1875-6 *v.* E.
- McIlwaine, J. E. (North of Ireland), 1897-8-9 *v.* E. ; 1897-8 *v.* S. ; 1898-9 *v.* W.
- McIntosh, L. (Dublin University), 1884 *v.* S.
- MacIvor, C. V. (Dublin University), 1912-13 *v.* E. ; 1912-13 *v.* S. 1912 ; *v.* W. ; 1912-13 *v.* F.
- McLaughlin, J. H. (Derry), 1887 *v.* E. ; 1887-8 *v.* S. ; 1888 *v.* W.

IRELAND

- McLean, R. E. (Dublin University), 1882-3-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1881-2-3-4 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. W.*
- *Maclear, B. (Cork County), 1905-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1905-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1905-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- McMordie, J. (Queen's College), Belfast, 1886 *v. S.*
- McMullen, A. R. (Cork), 1881 *v. E.* ; 1881 *v. S.*
- *Macnamara, V. J. (University College, Cork), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
- McVicker, H. (Richmond), 1927 *v. E.* ; 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. W.*
- McVicker, S. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. W.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
- McVicker, J. (Belfast Collegians), 1924-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1924-5-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1924-5-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1924-5-6-7 *v. F.* ; 1925 *v. N.Z.*
- Meares, A. D. (Dublin University), 1900 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. S.* ; 1899-1900 *v. W.*
- Millar, A. (Kingstown), 1880-3 *v. E.* ; 1880 *v. S.*
- Millar, H. G. (Monkstown), 1905 *v. E.* ; 1905 *v. S.* ; 1904-5 *v. W.*
- Miller, F. H. (Dublin Wanderers), 1886 *v. S.*
- Millen, T. J. (Dublin University), 1925 *v. W.*
- Minch, J. B. (Bective Rangers), 1913-14 *v. E.* ; 1913-14 *v. S.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Moffat, J. (Belfast Albion), 1888-9-90-1 *v. S.* ; 1888-90 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Moffat, J. E. (Old Wesley), 1905 *v. E.* ; 1904-5 *v. S.* ; 1905 *v. W.*
- Montgomery, A. (North of Ireland), 1895 *v. S.*
- Montgomery, F. P. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
- Montgomery, R. (Queen's College, Belfast, and Cambridge University), 1887-91 *v. E.* ; 1887 *v. S.* ; 1887-92 *v. W.*
- Moore, D. F. (Dublin Wanderers), 1883-4 *v. E.* ; 1883 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. W.*
- Moore, D. M. (Dublin University), 1887-8 *v. S.* ; 1888 *v. W.*
- Moore, F. W. (Dublin Wanderers), 1885 *v. E.* ; 1885-6 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. W.*
- Moore, H. (Windsor), 1876 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
- Moore, H. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1912 *v. E.* ; 1910-12 *v. S.* ; 1911-12 *v. W.* ; 1911-12 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Moore, W. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1878 *v. E.*
- Morrell, H. B. (Dublin University), 1881-2 *v. E.* ; 1881 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. W.*
- Moriarty, C. C. (Monkstown), 1899 *v. W.*
- Morphy, E. McG. (Dublin University), 1908 *v. E.*
- Morrow, R. W. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1883-4-6 *v. E.* ; 1882-3-5-6-8 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. W.*
- Morton, W. (Dublin University), 1888 *v. S.*
- Moyers, L. (Dublin University), 1884 *v. W.*
- Murray, H. W. (Dublin University), 1878-9 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
- Murray, P. (Wanderers), 1927 *v. F.*
- Myles, J. (Dublin University), 1875 *v. E.*
- Nash, J. (Queen's College, Cork), 1890-1 *v. E.* ; 1889-91 *v. S.* ; 1890-1 *v. W.*
- Neill, H. J. (North of Ireland), 1885-7 *v. E.* ; 1885-6-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1887-8 *v. W.*
- Neill, J. F. (Instonians), 1926 *v. F.*
- Nelson, R. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1882 *v. E.* ; 1882-3-6 *v. S.*
- Neville, W. C. (Dublin University), 1879 *v. E.* ; 1879 *v. S.*
- Nicholson, P. (Dublin University), 1900 *v. E.* ; 1900 *v. S.* ; 1900 *v. W.*
- O'Brien, B. (Dublin University), 1893 *v. S.* ; 1893 *v. W.*
- O'Brien-Butler, P. (Monkstown), 1898-1900 *v. E.* ; 1897-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1899 *v. W.*
- O'Callaghan, C. T. (Carlow and Old Merchant Taylors), 1911 *v. E.* ; 1911 *v. S.* ; 1910-11 *v. W.* ; 1910-11-12 *v. F.*

RUGGER

- O'Connell, P. (Bective Rangers), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1913-14 *v. W.* ; 1913-14 *v. F.*
- O'Connor, J. H. (Bective Rangers), 1890-1-2-3-4-5-6 *v. E.* ; 1890-1-3-4-6 *v. S.* ; 1890-2-4-6 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- O'Connor, J. (Garryowen), 1895 *v. S.*
- O'Connor, J. (Garryowen), 1909 *v. F.*
- O'Connor, P. J. (Lansdowne), 1887 *v. W.*
- O'Neill, J. B. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1920 *v. S.*
- O'Sullivan, A. C. (Dublin University), 1882 *v. S.*
- O'Sullivan, T. (Limerick), 1884-7 *v. S.*
- O'Sullivan, T. (Queen's College, Cork), 1895 *v. S.*
- Owens, R. H. (Dublin University), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.*
- Parke, J. C. (Dublin University), 1904-6-7-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1904-6-7-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1903-4-5-6-7-8-9 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Parr, J. S. (Dublin Wanderers), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. W.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
- Patterson, R. D. (Dublin Wanderers), 1913 *v. E.* ; 1912-13 *v. S.* ; 1912-13 *v. W.* ; 1912-13 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Payne, C. T. (North of Ireland), 1926-7 *v. E.* ; 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. F.*
- Pedlow, J. (Ulster), 1882 *v. S.* ; 1884 *v. W.*
- Pedlow, R. (Bessbrook), 1889 *v. S.* ; 1889-91 *v. W.*
- Peel, T. (Limerick), 1892 *v. E.* ; 1892 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. W.*
- Pierce, W. (Cork), 1881 *v. E.*
- Pike, T. O. (Lansdowne), 1927 *v. E.* ; 1927 *v. S.* ; 1927 *v. W.*
- Pike, W. W. (Kingstown), 1879-81-2 *v. E.* ; 1881-3 *v. S.*
- Pinion, G. (Belfast Collegians), 1909 *v. E.* ; 1909 *v. S.* ; 1909 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.*
- Piper, O. J. S. (Cork Constitution), 1909-10 *v. E.* ; 1909-10 *v. S.* ; 1909-10 *v. W.* ; 1909-10 *v. F.*
- Polden, S. E. (Clontarf), 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913-14-20 *v. F.*
- Popham, I. (Cork Constitution), 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. W.* ; 1922-3 *v. F.*
- Potterton, H. N. (Dublin Wanderers), 1920 *v. W.*
- Price, A. H. (Dublin University), 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Pringle, J. C. (R.I.E. College), 1902 *v. S.* ; 1902 *v. W.*
- Purcell, N. M. (Lansdowne), 1921 *v. E.* ; 1921 *v. S.* ; 1921 *v. W.* ; 1921 *v. F.*
- Purdon, H. (North of Ireland), 1879-80-1 *v. E.* ; 1879-81 *v. S.*
- Purdon, W. B. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1906 *v. E.* ; 1906 *v. S.* ; 1906 *v. W.*
- Purser, F. C. (Dublin University), 1898 *v. E.* ; 1898 *v. S.* ; 1898 *v. W.*
- Quinn, J. P. (Dublin University), 1910-11-12-13-14 *v. E.* ; 1910-11-12-14 *v. S.* ; 1911-12-13 *v. W.* ; 1911-13-14 *v. F.*
- Rambaut, D. F. (Dublin University), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1887 *v. S.* ; 1887-8 *v. W.*
- Read, H. M. (Dublin University), 1910-11-12-13 *v. E.* ; 1910-11-12-13 *v. S.* ; 1911-12 *v. W.* ; 1911-12 *v. F.* ; 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Reid, C. (North of Ireland), 1900 *v. E.* ; 1899 *v. S.* ; 1899-1903 *v. W.*
- Rickey, H. A. (Dublin University), 1890 *v. S.* ; 1889 *v. W.*
- Riordan, W. (Cork Constitution), 1910 *v. E.*
- Robb, C. G. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1904-6 *v. S.* ; 1904 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Robinson, T. T. H. (Dublin University), 1904-5-7 *v. E.* ; 1904-5-7 *v. S.* ; 1905-7 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Roche, J. (Dublin Wanderers), 1890-1 *v. E.* ; 1890-1 *v. S.* ; 1890-1-2 *v. W.*
- Roche, W. J. (University College, Cork), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Roddy, P. (Bective Rangers), 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. F.*
- Rooke, C. V. (Dublin University), 1891-2-3-4-5-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1892-3-4-5-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1891-2-3-4-5-6 *v. W.*

IRELAND

- Ross, D. (Belfast Albion), 1884-6 v. E. ; 1885-6 v. S.
 Ross, J. F. (North of Ireland), 1886 v. S.
 Ross, J. P. (Lansdowne), 1885-6 v. E. ; 1885-6 v. S.
 Ross, N. (Malone), 1927 v. E. ; 1927 v. F.
 Rutherford, W. G. (Tipperary), 1884-5-6 v. E. ; 1884 v. S. ; 1888 v. W.
 Ryan, J. (Rockwell College), 1897-8-9-1901-2-4 v. E. ; 1898-9-1900-1 v. S. ; 1898-9-1900-1 v. W.
 Ryan, M. (Rockwell College), 1897-8-9-1900-1-3-4 v. E. ; 1897-8-9-1900-14 v. S. ; 1898-9-1900-1 v. W.
 Schute, F. (Dublin Wanderers), 1878-9 v. E.
 Schute, G. (Dublin University), 1913 v. E. ; 1913 v. S. ; 1913 v. S.A.
 Scovell, R. H. (Kingstown), 1883-4 v. E.
 Scriven, G. (Dublin University), 1879-80-1-3 v. E. ; 1879-80-2-3 v. S.
 Sealy, J. (Dublin University), 1896-9-1900 v. E. ; 1896-7-9-1900 v. S. 1896-9 v. W.
 Shaw, G. M. (Windsor), 1877 v. S.
 Shanahan, T. (Lansdowne), 1885-6 v. E. ; 1885-8 v. S. ; 1888 v. W.
 Smartt, F. N. B. (Dublin University), 1908-9 v. E. ; 1908 v. S.
 Smith, J. T. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1920 v. F.
 Smith, R. E. (Lansdowne), 1892 v. E.
 Smithwick, F. F. S. (Monkstown), 1898 v. S. ; 1898 v. W.
 Smyth, P. J. (Belfast Collegians), 1911 v. E. ; 1911 v. S. ; 1911 v. F.
 *Smyth, R. S. (Dublin University), 1903-4 v. E. ; 1903 v. S.
 Smyth, T. (Malone and Newport), 1908-9-10-11-12 v. F. ; 1908-9-10-11 v. S. ; 1908-9-10-11 v. W. ; 1910 v. F.
 Smyth, W. (Belfast Collegians), 1910 v. W. ; 1910 v. F.
 Smyth, W. S. (Belfast Collegians), 1920 v. E.
 Solomons, B. (Dublin University), 1908-9-10 v. E. ; 1908-9-10 v. S. ; 1908-9-10 v. W. ; 1909 v. F.
 Spain, A. (University College, Dublin), 1925 v. N.Z.
 Sparrow, W. (Dublin University), 1894 v. E. ; 1893 v. W.
 Spinner, H. F. (Dublin Wanderers), 1881 v. E. ; 1881 v. S. ; 1884 v. W.
 Stack, G. H. (Dublin University), 1875 v. E.
 Stack, C. R. (Dublin University), 1889 v. S.
 Stephenson, G. V. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1921-2-3-4-5-6-7 v. E. ; 1921-2-3-4-5-6-7 v. S. ; 1921-2-3-4-5-6-7 v. W. ; 1920-1-2-3-4-5-6-7 v. F. ; 1925 v. N.Z.
 Stephenson, H. W. V. (United Services), 1924-5 v. E. ; 1922-4-5 v. S. ; 1922-4-5 v. W. ; 1922-4-5 v. F. ; 1925 v. N.Z.
 Stevenson, T. H. (Edinburgh University), 1895-6-7 v. E. ; 1896-7 v. S. ; 1895-6 v. W.
 Stevenson, R. (Lisburn), 1887-90-2-3 v. E. ; 1887-9-90-3 v. S. ; 1887-9-90-1-2-3 v. W. ; 1889 v. N.Z.
 Stevenson, J. (Lisburn), 1889 v. S. ; 1889 v. N.Z.
 *Stewart, A. L. (North of Ireland), 1913 v. W. ; 1913-14 v. F.
 Stewart, J. W. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1924 v. S. ; 1922 v. F.
 Stoker, E. (Dublin Wanderers), 1888 v. S. ; 1888 v. W.
 Stoker, F. O. (Dublin Wanderers), 1886-9 v. S. ; 1888-91 v. W. ; 1889 v. N.Z.
 Stokes, O. (Cork Bankers), 1882-4 v. E.
 Stokes, P. J. (Blackrock College and Garryowen), 1913-20-1 v. E. ; 1913-20-1 v. S. ; 1920-2 v. W. ; 1914-20-1-2 v. F.
 Stokes, R. D. (Queen's College, Cork), 1891 v. S. ; 1891 v. W.
 Stuart, I. M. (Dublin University), 1924 v. E. ; 1924 v. S.
 Stuart, C. P. (Clontarf), 1913 v. S.A.
 Sugars, H. S. (Dublin University), 1907 v. S. ; 1906 v. N.Z. ; 1907 v. S.A.

RUGGER

- Sugden, M. (Dublin University), 1925-6-7 *v. E.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. S.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925-6-7 *v. W.* ; 1925-6 *v. F.*
- Sullivan, D. (University College, Dublin), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. W.* ; 1922 *v. F.*
- Sweeney, J. A. (Blackrock College), 1907 *v. E.* ; 1907 *v. S.* ; 1907 *v. W.*
- Symes, G. R. (Monkstown), 1895 *v. E.*
- Taggart, T. (Dublin University), 1887 *v. W.*
- *Taylor, A. S. (Belfast University), 1910 *v. E.* ; 1910 *v. S.* ; 1910 *v. W.* ; 1912 *v. F.*
- Taylor, D. R. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1903 *v. E.*
- Taylor, J. (Belfast Collegians), 1914 *v. E.* ; 1914 *v. S.* ; 1914 *v. W.*
- Taylor, J. W. (North of Ireland), 1880-2-3 *v. E.* ; 1879-80-1-2-3 *v. S.*
- Tedford, A. (Malone), 1902-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. E.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. S.* ; 1902-3-4-5-6-7-8 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Thompson, C. (Belfast Collegians), 1907-8-9-10 *v. E.* ; 1907-8-9-10 *v. S.* ; 1908-9-10 *v. W.* ; 1909-10 *v. F.*
- Thompson, J. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1885 *v. S.*
- Thompson, J. K. S. (Dublin University), 1922-3 *v. E.* ; 1922-3 *v. S.* ; 1921-3 *v. W.* ; 1922-3 *v. F.*
- Thompson, R. (Cork), 1882 *v. W.*
- Thornhill, T. (Dublin Wanderers), 1892-3 *v. E.* ; 1892 *v. S.* ; 1892 *v. W.*
- Thrift, H. (Dublin University), 1905-6-7-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1905-7-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1904-5-6-7-8-9 *v. W.* ; 1909 *v. F.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
- Tillie, C. R. (Dublin University), 1887 *v. E.* ; 1887-8 *v. S.* ; 1888 *v. W.*
- Todd, A. W. P. (Dublin University), 1913 *v. W.* ; 1913-14 *v. F.*
- Tuke, B. (Bective Rangers), 1890-1-2-4-5 *v. E.* ; 1891-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1894 *v. W.*
- Tyrrell, W. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1913-14 *v. E.* ; 1913-14 *v. S.* ; 1913-14 *v. W.* ; 1910-13-14 *v. F.*
- Waites, J. (Bective Rangers), 1890-1 *v. E.* ; 1886-90 *v. S.* ; 1889-90 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Walkington, D. B. (North of Ireland), 1887-90-1 *v. E.* ; 1891 *v. S.* ; 1887-8-90-1 *v. W.*
- Walkington, R. B. (North of Ireland), 1875-6-7-8-80-2 *v. E.* ; 1877-9--80-2 *v. S.*
- Wallace, James (Dublin Wanderers), 1904 *v. E.* ; 1904 *v. S.*
- Wallace, Joseph (Dublin Wanderers), 1904-5 *v. E.* ; 1903-4-5 *v. S.* ; 1903-4-5-6 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.*
- Wallace, T. (Cardiff), 1920 *v. E.* ; 1920 *v. S.* ; 1920 *v. W.*
- Wallis, A. K. (Dublin Wanderers), 1892-3 *v. E.* ; 1892 *v. S.* ; 1892-3 *v. W.*
- Wallis, T. G. (Dublin Wanderers), 1922 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. W.* ; 1921-2 *v. F.*
- Wallis, W. A. (Dublin Wanderers), 1881 *v. E.* ; 1880-3 *v. S.* ; 1882 *v. W.*
- Walmsley, G. (Bective Rangers), 1894 *v. E.*
- Walpole, A. (Dublin University), 1888 *v. S.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Walsh, E. J. (Lansdowne), 1887-92-3 *v. E.* ; 1887-92 *v. S.* ; 1887-92 *v. W.*
- Walsh, H. D. (Dublin University), 1875-6 *v. E.*
- Warren, J. P. (Kingstown), 1883 *v. E.*
- Warren, R. G. (Lansdowne), 1885-6-7-90 *v. E.* ; 1885-7-8-9-90 *v. S.* ; 1884-7-8-9-90 *v. W.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
- Watson, R. (Dublin Wanderers), 1913 *v. S.A.*
- Wells, H. G. (Bective Rangers), 1894 *v. E.* ; 1891-4 *v. S.* ; 1891 *v. W.*
- Westby, G. T. (Dublin University), 1876 *v. E.*
- Westrop, R. H. M. (Limerick), 1886 *v. E.*
- Wheeler, G. H. (Queen's College, Belfast), 1885 *v. E.* ; 1884 *v. S.*
- Wheeler, J. R. (Queen's University, Belfast), 1922-4 *v. E.* ; 1922 *v. S.* ; 1922 *v. W.* ; 1922 *v. F.*

INTERNATIONAL TOURS

White, M. (Queen's College, Cork), 1906-7 *v. E.* ; 1906 *v. S.* ; 1906-7 *v. W.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Whitestone, A. M. (Dublin University), 1877-9-80 *v. E.* ; 1879-80-3 *v. S.*
 Willis, W. J. (Lansdowne), 1879 *v. E.*
 Wilson, H. G. (Malone), 1905-6-7-8-9 *v. E.* ; 1905-6-7-8-9 *v. S.* ; 1905-6-7-8-9-10 *v. W.* ; 1906 *v. N.Z.* ; 1907 *v. S.A.*
 Wilson, W. H. (Bray), 1877 *v. E.* ; 1877 *v. S.*
 Wolfe, E. J. (Armagh), 1882 *v. E.*
 Wood, G. H. (Dublin University), 1913 *v. W.* ; 1914 *v. F.*
 Woods, D. C. (Bessbrook), 1889 *v. S.* ; 1889 *v. N.Z.*
 Wright, R. (Monkstown), 1912 *v. S.*
 Yeates, R. E. (Dublin University), 1889 *v. S.* ; 1889 *v. W.*
 Young, G. P. (University College, Cork), 1913 *v. E.*

INTERNATIONAL TOURS.

BRITISH TEAMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Captains.		P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
1891	W. E. MacLagan . . .	19	19	0	0	222	3
1896	J. Hammond . . .	21	19	1	1	320	45
1903	Mark Morrison . . .	22	11	8	3	229	138
1910	Dr. T. Smythe . . .	24	13	8	3	290	226
1921	R. Cove-Smith . . .	21	9	9	3	175	155

BRITISH TEAMS IN AUSTRALASIA.

Captains.		P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
1888	R.L. Seddon and A.E. Stoddart	34	26	2	6	284	99
1899*	Rev. N. Mullineux . . .	21	18	3	0	333	90
1904	D. R. Bedell-Sivright . . .	19	16	2	1	287	84
1908	A. F. Harding . . .	26	16	9	1	309	201

* Visited Australia only.

BRITISH TEAM IN ARGENTINA.

Captain.		P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
1927	Dr. D. J. MacMyn . . .	9	9	0	0	295	9

DOMINIONS' TEAMS VISITING UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE.

		P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
1888-9	Maoris . . . (Joe Warbrick).	74	49	20	5	394	188
1905-6	New Zealand . . . (D. Gallaher).	33	32	1	0	868	47
1906-7	South Africa . . . (Paul Roos).	28	25	2	1	533	79
1908-9	Australia . . . (Dr. H. M. Moran).	31	25	5	1	438	146
1912-3	South Africa . . . (W. A. Millar).	27	24	3	0	441	101
1924-5	New Zealand . . . (C. G. Porter).	30	30	0	0	721	112
1926-7	Maoris . . . (W. Barclay).	16	8	7	2	126	113

RUGGER

RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL MATCHES WITH DOMINIONS' TEAMS VISITING UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE.

NEW ZEALAND (MAORIS) TEAM.

- Dec. 1, 1888, v. Ireland, at Dublin. Won (13—4).
Dec. 22, 1888, v. Wales, at Swansea. Lost (0—5).
Feb. 16, 1889, v. England, at Blackheath. Lost (0—7).
(At this time a goal scored 3 pts. and a try 1 pt.)
-

NEW ZEALAND ("ALL BLACKS") TEAM.

- Nov. 18, 1905, v. Scotland, at Edinburgh. Won (12—7).
Nov. 25, 1905, v. Ireland, at Dublin. Won (15—0).
Dec. 2, 1905, v. England, at Crystal Palace. Won (15—0).
Dec. 16, 1905, v. Wales, at Cardiff. Lost (0—3).
Jan. 1, 1906, v. France, in Paris. Won (38—8).
-

SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.

- Nov. 17, 1906, v. Scotland, at Glasgow. Lost (0—6).
Nov. 24, 1906, v. Ireland, at Belfast. Won (15—12).
Dec. 1, 1906, v. Wales, at Swansea. Won (11—0).
Dec. 8, 1906, v. England, at Crystal Palace. Won (3—3).
-

AUSTRALIAN ("WALLABIES") TEAM.

- Dec. 12, 1908, v. Wales, at Cardiff. Lost (6—9).
Jan. 9, 1909, v. England, at Blackheath. Won (9—3).
-

SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.

- Nov. 23, 1912, v. Scotland, at Edinburgh. Won (16—0).
Nov. 30, 1912, v. Ireland, at Dublin. Won (38—0).
Dec. 14, 1912, v. Wales, at Cardiff. Won (3—0).
Jan. 4, 1913, v. England, at Twickenham. Won (9—3).
Jan. 11, 1913, v. France, at Bordeaux. Won (38—5).
-

NEW ZEALAND ("ALL BLACKS") TEAM.

- Nov. 1, 1924, v. Ireland, at Dublin. Won (6—0).
Nov. 29, 1924, v. Wales, at Swansea. Won (19—0).
Jan. 3, 1925, v. England at Twickenham. Won (17—11).
Jan. 18, 1925, v. France, in Paris. Won (30—6).

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

THE UNIVERSITIES.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

PLAYED 51. OXFORD WON 23. CAMBRIDGE WON 19. DRAWN 9.

(" D " denotes a draw.)

		Goals.	Tries.	Goals.	Tries.
1871	Oxford . . .	Oxford 1	1	Cambridge 0	0
1872	Cambridge . .	Cambridge 1	2	Oxford 0	0
1873	The Oval . (D)	Oxford 0	1	Cambridge 0	1
1874*	The Oval . (D)	Oxford 0	2	Cambridge 0	0
1875	The Oval . . .	Oxford 0	1	Cambridge 0	0
1876	The Oval . . .	Cambridge 1	2	Oxford 0	0
1877	The Oval . . .	Oxford 0	2	Cambridge 0	0
1878	The Oval . (D)	Oxford 0	0	Cambridge 0	0
1879	Cambridge . .	Cambridge 2	0	Oxford 1	0
1880	Blackheath . (D)	Oxford 0	1	Cambridge 0	1
1881	Blackheath . .	Oxford 2	1	Cambridge 1	0
1882	Blackheath . .	Oxford 0	1	Cambridge 0	0
1883	Blackheath . .	Oxford 3	4	Cambridge 1	0
1884	Blackheath . .	Oxford 3	1	Cambridge 0	0
1885	Blackheath . .	Cambridge 0	2	Oxford 0	0
1886	Blackheath . .	Cambridge 0	3	Oxford 0	0
1887	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 1	2	Oxford 0	0
1888	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 1	2	Oxford 0	0
1889	Queen's Club .	Oxford 1	1	Cambridge 0	0
1890	Queen's Club (D)	Oxford 1	0	Cambridge 1	0
1891	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 0	2	Oxford 0	0
1892	Queen's Club (D)	Oxford 0	0	Cambridge 0	0
1893	Queen's Club .	Oxford 0	1	Cambridge 0	0
1894	Queen's Club (D)	Oxford 1	0	Cambridge 1	0
1895	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 1	0	Oxford 0	0
1896	Queen's Club .	Oxford 2 (1 d)	0	Cambridge 1	1
1897	Queen's Club .	Oxford 0	2	Cambridge 0	0
1898	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 1	2	Oxford 0	0
1899	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 2	4	Oxford 0	0
1900	Queen's Club .	Oxford 2	0	Cambridge 1	1
1901	Queen's Club .	Oxford 1	1	Cambridge 0	1
1902	Queen's Club (D)	Oxford 1	1	Cambridge 1	1
1903	Queen's Club .	Oxford 3	1	Cambridge 2	1
1904	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 3	0	Oxford 2	0
1905	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 3	0	Oxford 2	1
1906	Queen's Club .	Oxford 0	4	Cambridge 1	1
1907	Queen's Club .	Oxford 1	4	Cambridge 0	0
1908	Queen's Club (D)	Oxford 1	0	Cambridge 1	0
1909	Queen's Club .	Oxford 4	5	Cambridge 0	1
1910	Queen's Club .	Oxford 4	1	Cambridge 3	1

* At this date no match could be won unless a goal was scored.

† Played after Christmas.

Of the seven matches at Blackheath, those of 1880 and 1881 were contested on Richardson's Field and the other five on the Rectory Field.

RUGGER

The Universities—continued.

		Goals.	Tries.		Goals.	Tries.
1911	Queen's Club .	Oxford 2	3	Cambridge	0	0
1912	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 2	0	Oxford	0	1
1913	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 1 (d)	3	Oxford	0	1
1914	15—16—17—18	No contests.				
1919	Queen's Club .	Cambridge 2 (1d.1 p)	0	Oxford	1	0
1920	Queen's Club .	Oxford 1	4	Cambridge	1	3
1921	Twickenham .	Oxford 1	2	Cambridge	1	0
1922	Twickenham .	Cambridge 3	2	Oxford	1	1
1923	Twickenham .	Oxford 3	2	Cambridge 2 (1 p)	2	2
1924	Twickenham .	Oxford 1	2	Cambridge	0	2
1925	Twickenham .	Cambridge 3	6	Oxford	0	1
1926	Twickenham .	Cambridge 3	5	Oxford	1	0

THE SERVICES.

Royal Navy v. The Army.

RESULTS.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
1907	Navy . 3	0	15	Army . . .	2	2	14
1908	Navy . 3	0	15	Army . . .	0	0	0
1909	Navy . 4	2	25	Army . . .	0	0	0
1910	Navy . 2	3	19	Army . . .	2	0	10
1911	Army . 2	4	22	Navy . . .	3	0	13
1912	Navy . 2	2	16	Army . . .	1	1	8
1913	Navy . 3	1	18	Army . . .	1	1	8
1914	Army . 4	2	26	Navy . . .	1	3	14
1920	Navy . 3	4	23	Army . . .	1	2	11
1921	Navy . 2	1	11	Army . . .	1	2	10
1922	Navy . 2	0	7	Army . . .	0	1	3
1923	Navy . 2	2	16	Army . . .	1	2	11
1924	Army . 2	3	19	Navy . . .	1	0	5
1925	Army . 1	2	11	Navy . . .	1	1	8
1926	Army . 4 (1p)	2	24	Navy . . .	1(d)	2	10
1927	Navy . 0	2	6	Army . . .	0	1	3

PLAYED 16. NAVY WON 11. ARMY WON 5.

Royal Navy v. Royal Air Force.

RESULTS.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
1920	Navy . 1	3	12	R.A.F. . .	0	1	3
1921	Navy . 5	3	33	R.A.F. . .	0	1	3
1922	Navy . 0	3	9	R.A.F. . .	1	1	6
1923	R.A.F. . 0	1	3	Navy . . .	0	0	0
1924	Navy . 2	2	16	R.A.F. . .	1	2	9
1925	R.A.F. . 1	0	3	Navy . . .	0	0	0
1926	Navy . 1	1	8	R.A.F. . .	0	1	3
1927	Navy . 1	1	8	R.A.F. . .	0	1	3

PLAYED 8. NAVY WON 6. R.A.F. WON 2.

THE SERVICES

The Army v. Royal Air Force.

RESULTS.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
1920 Army	. 3	2	21	R.A.F.	. . 0	3	9
1921 R.A.F.	. 5	1	26	Army	. . 0	1	3
1922 Army	. 4	1	23	R.A.F.	. . 1	1	8
1923 R.A.F.	. 2	1	13	Army	. . 1	0	5
1924 R.A.F.	. 2	0	8	Army	. . 0	1	3
1925 Army (D)	0	2	6	R.A.F.	. . 0	2	6
1926 Army	. 1	2	11	R.A.F.	. . 0	0	0
1927 Army	. 2	4	22	R.A.F.	. . 0	0	0

PLAYED 8. ARMY WON 4. R.A.F. WON 3. DRAWN 1.

British Army v. French Army

RESULTS.

		Pts.		Pts.
1920 Paris . . .	French Army .	15	British Army .	6
1922 Paris . . .	British Army .	13	French Army .	6
1923 Twickenham .	French Army .	15	British Army .	6
1924 Paris . . .	British Army .	21	French Army .	17
1925 Twickenham (D)	British Army .	9	French Army .	9
1926 Paris . . .	British Army .	19	French Army .	13
1927 Blackheath . .	British Army .	12	French Army .	6

PLAYED 7. BRITISH ARMY WON 4. FRENCH ARMY WON 2. DRAWN 1.

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INDEX

- ABERCROMBIE, C. H., 365
 Abrahams, H. M., 34
 Adams, C. D., 20
 Adams, P. C., 351
 Advantage line, 205-6
 Air Force Rugger, *see* Royal Air Force
 Airey, S. G., 367
 Albion Club, 323
 Alcohol, 37, 121
 Aldershot Command ground, 46
 Aldershot Services Rugger, 20
 Alexander, H., 322
 Alford, F. S., 366
 Alford, Wm., 366
 All Blacks tour, 1905-6, 112, 325, 379, 468
 All Blacks tour, 1924-5, 60 *et seq.*, 268, 341, 379, 468
 appreciation of, 60, 64, 65
 determination, 64
 formation, 64-5, 268
 intensive backing-up, 64, 65, 231
 Maoris compared with, 78
 Matches : *v.* Devon, 60
 v. England, 61, 62-4
 v. Hampshire, 61
 v. London, 60
 tactics : assertion of moral supremacy, 61, 62
 Allen, C. P., 345
 Allen, W. S., 347
 Allison, J. B., 356
 "All on side" shout, 282, 298
 Allport, A., 320
 Almond, Mr., 330
 Amateur Athletic Association Championships, 27
 American football, 291
 American method of throwing, 242
 Anderson, A., 331
 Anderson, Rev. David, 364
 Anderson, W. M. (Glasgow Acads.), 331
 Anderton, C., 345
 Andrews, G. (N. of Ireland), 347
 Andrews, G. E. (Newport), 346
 Andrews, H. W. (N. of Ireland), 347
 Andrews, W. A. (Saracens), 362
 Angle, B. J., 366
 Angus, A. M., 365
 Angus, A. W., 340
 Angus, A. W., 368
 Argentine tour, 379
 Army Rugger :
 Services matches results, 470-1
 v. Navy, 376, 379
 young players and civilian clubs, 20, 23
 Army Service Corps :
 Grove Park Team, 11
 Arnot, Robin, 342
 Arnott, D. T., 338
 Arthur, C. S., 325
 Arthur, J. W., 376
 Ash, Edwin H., 357, 375
 Ash, W. H., 347
 Ashcroft, A. H., 322
 Ashcroft, R. L., coaching, 315
 Ashford, W., 329
 Assinder, E. W., 352
 Aston, R. L., 320
 Atkinson, C. B., 321
 Atkinson, J. R., 347
 Attack, orthodox, 284; unorthodox, 286, 289-90
 Australasian tours, 377, 379, 467
 Australian team, (1908), visits Great Britain, 341, 379, 468
 BACK-row forward play : coaching, 313-5
 Back-row forwards, 172 *et seq.*, 285, 289
 middle man, 172, *see* mid-forward
 special duties of :
 in attack, 172-5
 in defence, 175-81, 285
 Backing-up, 214, 229, 231, 241, 286
 Badger, Owen, 341
 Bagot, J. C., 338
 Bagwell, T., 332

INDEX

- Bain, D. M., 328
 Baker, E. M., 345
 Balfour, Dr. A., 343
 Balfour, A., 368
 Ball: practice with, 119-20
 Bancroft, J., 362
 Bancroft, W. J., 346, 362, 363
 Bank of England Club, 319
 Bannerman, J. M., 95, 331, 332
 Barbarians Club, 319-20
 Barker, F. J., 331
 Barnstaple Club, 320
 Barrett, E. I. M., 345
 Baxter, James, 24, 48, 99, 322
 Beatty, W. J., 347
 Beaumont, W., 350
 Bedell-Sivright, D. R., 379, 467
 Bedford Club, 320-1
 Bedford Rovers, 320
 Bedford Swifts, 320
 Belfast, Royal, Academical Institution, *see* Instonians
 Bell, C. F., 367
 Bell, F. J. (Northern), 348
 Bell, R. W. (Camb. Univ.), 337, 348
 Bell, R. (N. of Ireland), 347
 Bentley, J., 375
 Berry, H., 333
 Bertram, D. M., 368
 Bettington, R. H., 66, 360
 Béziers club team, 97
 Biggs, J. J., 333
 Biggs, J. M., 366
 Biggs, S., 325
 Birkenhead Park Club, 70, 322
 Birkenhead School players, 10
 Birkenhead Wanderers, 322
 Birkett, G., 340
 Birkett, J. G. G., 21, 334, 335
 Birkett, R. H., 375
 Birt, F. W., 346
 Bishop, C. C., 66
 Biting, incidents of, 58
 Blackboard instruction, 316
 Blackheath Club, 20, 34-5, 321-2, 333, 375, 377
 Blakiston, A. F., 35, 61, 72, 73, 74, 90
 characteristics in play, 90
 Bland, A. F., 325
 Blatherwick, T., 345
 Blind side attack, 209
 Bloxam, Matthew: account of the origin of the Rugby game, 373
 Blundell's School, 317
 Blythe, H. M., 322
 Bolton, A. C., 365
 Bond, H. T. H., 352
 Bonsor, F., 323
 Boots, 115
 care and preservation of, 115
 studs, 115
 in scrum, 169
 Boots, G., 346
 Border League Championship, 336
 Boucher, A. W., 346
 Bowen, George, 362
 Bowen, Harry, 340
 Bowen, W., 362, 363
 Bowie, T. C., 368
 Boyd, G. M., 332
 Boyd, J. L., 365
 Bradby, M. S., 360, 365
 Bradden, W. E., 329
 Bradford Club, 322-3
 Bridgwater Club, 323
 Briggs, A., 323
 Brighton College, coaching at, 312
 Brisley, C., unorthodox kicking of, 12
 Bristol Club, 324
 Bristol United, 324
 Bristow, J. D., 347
 British Army *v.* French Army: results, 471
 Brodie, J. G., 362
 Bromet, W. E., 357, 358
 Brooks, F. G., 321
 Brown, A. H., 329
 Brown, Gow, 329
 Brown, Dr. L. G., 29, 31, 35
 characteristics in play, 89
 Brown, W. D., 376
 Browne, W. F., 80, 95-6, 100, 114-5, 336, 365
 and recent improvement in Irish play, 95-6
 Browning, A., 332
 Brownlie, Maurice, 63, 65
 Brownlies, the, 97
 Bruce, S., 347
 Bruce-Lockhart, J. H. R., 312, 317-8, 360
 Brutton, E. B., 348
 Bryce, W. E., 94
 Bryson, O. C., 20
 Buchanan, Angus, 359, 376
 Buchanan, J. C. R., 95, 329
 Buckland, F. W., 329
 Buckland, R. W. B., 354
 Budd, A., 322
 Bulger, Dr. L. Q., 338, 342, 364

INDEX

- Bull, A. G., 11
 Bulteel, A. J., 345
 Burlinson, H. A., 358
 Burnett, W. (Old Blackheath F.C.), 321
 Burnett, W. (Hawick), 336
 Burns, B. H., 375
 Bush, Percy, 325, 326
 Butcher, W. V., 324
 Butler, G. M., 34
 Bye-Laws and Laws of Rugby Football, 379, 380 *et seq.*
 Byrne, J. F., 345
 Byron, W., 347

 CAGNEY, S. J., 342
 Cail, William, 348, 378
 Cairns, W. H. S., 367
 Calcutta Cup, 377
 Camborne Club, 324
 Cambridge reorganisation, 36 *et seq.*
 back play improvement, 102
 inter-College competition, 35, 40
 'Varsity tour to France, 49
 v. Oxford, 29-30, 41-3, 376;
 numbering of players introduced, 41-2; fifteen-a-side, 376;
 results, 469
 Campbell Clark, Major E., 21, 335
 Campbell, Ewen, 30, 226
 Campbell, F., 321
 Captain, captaincy, 274, *et seq.*
 best position for, 276-7
 check on unfair play, 276
 co-operation, and, 276-7
 discouragement to players, and, 8, 275
 duties, 274, 278
 kick off, 278
 qualifications, 274-6
 vice-captain, 276
 Cardiff Club, 80, 325
 ground, 24, 30, 76
 Cargill, Dr. Russell, 11, 65, 81
 Carlton R.F.C., 324
 Carmichael, J. H., 368
 Carnegie-Brown, A. R., 360
 Carpmal, W. P., 319
 Casement, Capt. J. M., 326
 Cash, S. E., 352
 Cassayet, A., 97
 Catcheside, H. C., 56, 57, 76, 79
 Catching from a kick, method of, 139-40
 Cattell, R. H. B., 345
 Centenary match, 54-5

 Centre three-quarter, 226-33
 attributes, 232, 233
 backing up, 229, 231
 combination, in, 229-31
 drawing a man, 227
 kicking, 227-9
 passing, 227
 reverse pass, 230-1
 position, 232
 qualifications, 227, 232, 233
 scissors movement, 229
 dummy, 230
 speed off the mark, 229
 straight running, 227
 Chalmers, T., 376
 Chantrill, B. C., 56
 Chantrill, B. S., 324
 Chapman, A. P. F., 35
 Cheesman, W. J., 353
 Chick, J. S., 20
 Child, H. H., 373
 Christ's Hospital Old Boys, 350
 Cipriani, A. B., 334
 Clark, Major E. Campbell, 21, 335
 Claughton Club, 322
 Clauss, P. R., 322, 360
 Clayton, J. H., 340, 375
 Clement, M. (French full-back), 93
 Clibborn, W. G., 358
 Clifton, W. E., 358
 Clinch, J. D., 58, 73, 76
 Close time, 378
 Coaching, 306 *et seq.*
 aim, 316, 318
 back-row forward play, 313-5
 big-side, 314, 315
 blackboard instruction, 316
 games supervision, 313
 junior games, 313
 laws, 312
 packing, 285
 practices, 311, 312
 refereeing, 316
 rudiments, 312
 scrum positions, 285, 313, 314
 theory, instruction in, 312, 315-6
 training and exercise, 316-7
 wing forward play, 314
 Cockerham, A., 323
 Cockerill, G. T. E., 350
 Coffey, J. J., 338
 Cohen, A. S., 41
 Coldrick, A. P., 346
 Collis, W. R. F., 336
 Collopy, W. P., 96, 455
 Colville, A. B., 376

INDEX

- Combe, A., 347
 Combe, G., 348
 Comber, H. G., 38
 Combination, 101, 123-4, 229, 231, 236, 240
 Considine, S. G. U., 74
 Continental interest in Rugger, 304
 Conway, G. S., 37, 56, 345, 360
 characteristics in play, 89-90
 system of packing, 312
 Cook, A. E., 65
 Cook, H. G., 300
 Coombes, J., 328
 Cooper, F. W., 346
 Cooper, J. G., 345
 Cooper, Engineer - Commander S. F., 47, 322, 326
 on taking a pass, 137-8
 work of, for Rugger, 103-4
 Corbett, L. J., 46, 56, 57, 58, 64, 86, 324
 characteristics in play, 87-8
 Cornish, R. A., 326
 County Championship : regulations for deciding, 407
 County games, 66-9
 metropolitan area, 67-8
 Saturday games, 69-71
 spectacular side of, 70-1
 County qualifications : regulations, 406
 Coventry Football Club, 326
 Coverdale, H., 35
 Cove-Smith, R., 10, 29, 35, 36, 37, 40, 55, 63, 66, 73, 353
 characteristics in play, 90
 South African tour under, 379, 467
 Crabbie, J. E., 328
 Crawford, W. E. (Ernie), 77, 338
 characteristics in play, 91, 92-3
 Cresswell, W. W., 364
 Crooked players :
 captain's duty, 278
 question of substitution, 290-2
 Crole, G. B., 328
 chief feature of his play, 16
 Crompton, C. A., 375
 Cross, F., 376
 Cross-kicks, 58, 144, 233-7, 282, 286
 prejudice against cross-kicking, 236
 Crumbie, Tom, work of, for Leicester Rugger, 53
 Cullen, W. J., 345
 Cumberlege, Barry S., 14, 31, 36, 248, 322, 348
 characteristics in play, 88-9
 Cumming, D. C., 39
 Cunningham, 7
 Cunningham, D., 347
 Cunningham, W., 338
 Currey, F. I., 375
 Cutting-through, 214, 220-3
 cutting-in, 214
 cutting-out, 223
 deep defence, 215-8 220-1
 playing to strength, 214, 215-6, 220
 shallow defence, 218
 traps, 218-9
 Czecho-Slovakia, Rugger in, 304
 DAKYNS, C. S., 358
 Dallas, J. D., 368
 Daniell, John, 36, 97-8, 100, 358
 Darby, A. J. L., 322
 Dauncey, F. H., 346
 Davenport, A., 375
 Davey, J., 357
 David, A. M., 10, 30, 35
 Davidson, C. T., 347
 Davidson, I. G., 347
 Davidson, T., 330
 Davies, Alban, 362, 363
 Davies, C. H., 347
 Davies, D. S., 95, 336
 Davies, F. E., 338
 Davies, J. E., 344
 Davies, P. H., 361
 Davies, P. L., 360
 Davies, V. G., 63
 Davies, Lt.-Comdr. W. J. A., 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 40, 45, 48, 54, 55, 93, 94, 95, 365
 as Rugger leader, 48, 84
 characteristics in play, 83-4, 223-4
 example in play, 207, 214, 223-4, 277
 Davy, E., 338
 Day, H. L. V., 26, 32, 34, 78, 316, 339
 Day, H. T., 346
 Deakin, S. H., 345
 Dean, S. S. (All Blacks), 66
 Defence :
 deep, 215-8, 220-1
 disposition of players in, 256-7
 shallow, 218, 239
 Development, 112
 Devitt, Sir T. G., 77

INDEX

- Devon Albion Club, 355
 Devon Senior Cup, 320, 363
 Devonport Services R.F.C., 326-7, 355
 Dibble, R., 11
 Diet, 120
 Dobson, T. H., 323
 Dobson, W. G., 329
 Doherty, W. D., 333, 350
 Dominions, the, and Rugby football government, 300, 301, 302
 Dominions' Team tours, 467, 468; *and see under names.*
 Donald, G., 12, 350
 Donald, R. L. H., 332
 Doran Brothers, the, 338, 459
 Douglas, A. C., 338
 Douglas, W. M., 325
 Dowell, W., 346
 Down, P., 324
 Dowson, A. O., 345
 Drawing a man, 227
 Drew, A., 376
 Drew, D., 345
 Dribbling, 5, 149-51, 287
 bouncing ball in, 151
 control in, 150-1
 cross-dribbling, 31
 from touch, 201
 practice, 150
 with the toe, 149
 Dribbling rush, stopping a, 151, 202
 Drink, 37, 121
 Drop kick, 140, 144-6, 248
 Drop-out from the "25" line, 258-65
 defence, 263, 265
 from the centre, 260
 from touch line, 258
 making and using a mark, 263
 positions in attack and defence, 260-3
 taking the kick, 260-3
 Drysdale, D., 65, 329
 characteristics in play, 91-2, 243
 Dublin University Football Club, 327
 Dublin University formation, 272-3
 Duckett, H., 323
 Dudgeon, H. W., 348
 Dugdale, J. M., 376
 Dulwich College Old Boys, 349
 Du Manoir, M., 75
 Dummy passing, 86, 131, 133
 Duncan, R. F. H., 33
 Duncan, R. R. F., 333
 Dunlop, G. C. H., 340
 Dunlop, H. W. D., 339
 Dunlop, R., 347
 Dyas, R. S. V., 341
 Dykes, J. C., 79, 330
 Dykes, J. M., 331, 332
 EASTBOURNE, 1921, 30
 Eaton, W. F., 375
 Eddison, J. H., 337
 Edgar, C. S., 322
 Edinburgh Academicals, 327-8, 330
 Edwards, Reg., 28, 56, 58, 346
 Edwards, T., 338
 Eight back and seven forward formation, 165
 Elliott, M., 336
 Ellis, William Webb, 374
 Elswick Club, 348
 Emmott, C., 323
 England, *see* International matches
 changes after defeat by Wales, (1921), 31-2
 improvement of forward play, 29
 England, T., 346
 English, A. J., 375
 English Trial Match, First, 376
 Equipment, 114 *et seq.*
 boots, 115-7
 comfort, importance of, 117
 jersey, 117
 mittens, 117
 scrum cap, 117
 shin-pads, 116
 shorts, 116, 117
 stockings, 116, 117
 Eton Rugger Blue, 30
 Evans, C. H., 35
 cited on organisation in Public Schools Rugger, 309, 310
 Evans, D. P., 41
 Evans, D. W., 326
 Evans, H. L., 333
 Evans, J., 341
 Everett, R. M., 349
 Evershed, F., 322
 Ewart, J. H., 375
 Exeter Club, 328-9
 Exeter Training College, 328
 Eyres, W. C. T., 327
 FALLING on the ball, 151-2, 202
 Fastnedge, C. D., 366
 Felsted, coaching at, 316
 Ferris, J. H., 356
 Field, plan of, 384

INDEX

- Fielding the ball, 139-40, 244
 Fifteen a-side, 376
 Finch, Ernest, 341
 Finlay, F., 376
 Finlay, T. P., 16
 Finlay, W., 347
 Finlinson, H. W., 321
 Finlinson, M. E., 321
 Fisher, D., 330
 Fison, T. A., 366
 Flag, 377
 Foreman, W. J., 339
 Formation, 123, 160 *et seq.*, 268, 273
 and see Scrum Formation :
 Dublin University, 272
 New Zealand, 123, 164-5, 268-72
 Forming down, 181-2
 point for referees, 283
 Forrest, W. T., 336
 Forsayth, Hector H., 30, 91
 characteristics in play, 91, 142, 242
 Forsyth, W., 376
 Forwards, 159 *et seq.*, 285, 290
 in-forward, 173
 mid-forward, 114, 173
 out-forward, 173
 physical qualifications, 159
 primary duty, 159
 special attributes, 159
 See also Scrum Formation, front
 row, second row, back row
 Foster, A. R., 347, 356
 Foul play, checking of, 276
 Four three-quarter formation, 325, 378
 Fowler, F. D., 345
 Fox, R. H., 352
 France, *see also* French :
 First British team in, 358, 363
 International matches, *see that heading*
 Rugger control and, 304
 Rugby first played in, 376
 Army *v.* British Army : results, 471
 Francis, T. E. S., 40, 41, 42
 Franklin, G. W., 10
 Freethy, A. E., 62, 74
 French Army *v.* British Army : results, 471
 French Army Cup, 97
 French forward play improvement, 97
 French full-backs, 93
 Frew, G. M., 331, 332
 Front row, 168-70
 aim of, 169
 duty : swinging the scrum, 189, 190
 locking up, 169-70
 physique, 168, 170
 Full-back, 123, 242-51
 attack, in, 249-51
 backing-up, 231
 dealing with two men, 247-8
 fielding the ball, 244
 guiding principle, 245
 herding manœuvre, 245-7
 kicking, 248-9
 positional sense, 243-4
 qualifications required, 243, 251
 tackling, 245
 Full-backs, dearth of, 242
 Fulton, J., 347
 Future tendencies in Rugger, 284
 GABE, Rhys T., 326, 341
 Gaisford, W. F., 35, 360
 Gallacher, D., 379
 Galloway, W. B., 352
 Gamlin, H. T., 322, 361
 Gap play, 298
 Gardiner, F., 41, 347
 Gardiner, J. D., 347
 Gardiner, W., 347, 348
 Gardner, E. R., 47, 170, 327
 Garnett, H. W. T., 323
 Garro-Williams, R. D., 346
 Gedge, H. T. S., 360
 Geen, W. P., 346
 Gent, D. R., 332
 Genth, J. S., 345
 George Heriot's School F.P.'s, 329
 Germany, interest in Rugger in, 304
 Gibbs, J. C., 63, 64, 78
 Gibson, A. S., 345, 376
 Gibson, C. O., 348
 Gibson, D. B., 342
 Gibson, G. R., 348
 Gibson, J. G., 352
 Gibson, T. A., 348
 Gibson, W. R., 359
 Gilbert, F. G., 327
 Gillespie, J. I., 328
 Gillies, A. C., 368
 Glamorgan Football Club, 325
 Glasgow Academicals, 329-30
 Glasgow High School F.P.'s, 330-2
 Gloucester Club, 15, 66, 332
 Goal lines, 293

INDEX

- Goals :
 converted, 294
 dropped, 122
 field, 294
 from a mark, 122
 penalties, 122
 scoring value of, 294, 295
 Goldsworthy, Sam., 362
 Gordon, R. E., 11
 Gotto, R. P., 347
 Gould, A. J., 325, 346, 358, 360, 362
 Gould, H. S., 324
 Gould, R., 346
 Government of the game, 299 *et seq.*
 absence of central authority, 301, 302
 Continental interest, 304
 Dominions position, 301, 302
 growth of, 299
 Imperial Board suggested, 301, 303, 304
 Imperial view in, 303
 laws uniformity, 302
 Gower, R. E., 321
 Grace, Edgar, 13
 Gracie, A. L., 21, 47, 336
 characteristics in play, 93
 picking up on the run, 130
 Graham, J. H. S., 327
 Grandage, W. B., 334
 Grant, D. M., 321
 Grant, George, 342
 Green, J. F., 375
 Green, J. T., 365
 Greenwood, J. E., 89, 350
 Greeves, T. J., 347
 Greg, W., 345
 Greig, A., 332
 Greig, L., 365
 Grenoble :
 'Varsity match against, 51-2
 Griffiths, V. M., 346
 Grounds :
 and temperament, 23
 Aldershot Command, 46
 Cardiff, 24, 30, 76
 Leicester, 24
 Murrayfield, 73, 379
 Oxford, 23
 North of Ireland, 57
 Richmond Athletic, 23
 Twickenham, 24, 334, 379
 And see under names of Clubs.
 Grylls, H., 357
 Grylls, W., 357
 Guillemard, A. G., 373, 375
 Gunnery, L. H., 353
 Gurdon, C., 358
 Gurdon, E. T., 357, 358
 Guy's Hospital Club, 333, 375, 376
 Gwyn, Dai, 362
 Gwynne, W. H., 363
 HACKING over, 375
 Haigh, L., 345
 Haileyburian Wanderers, 352
 Haileybury coaching, 315, 317
 games organisation, 309
 Hall, C., 332
 Hall, J., 360
 Hall, W. H., 338
 Hallaran, C. F., 365
 Hamersley, A. St. G., 376
 Hamilton, A. S., 337
 Hamilton, Lord George, 361
 Hamilton-Wickes, R. H., 21, 36, 39, 41, 49, 57, 63, 66
 slicing method when kicking, 142
 Hammett, E. D. G., 27, 31, 35, 312
 Hammond, J., 379
 Hammond Bros. (Harlequins), 334
 Hampstead Football Club, 333
 Han, H., 357
 Hancock, F. E., 325, 377
 Hancock, P. F., 320
 Handford, F. G., 345
 Handing-off, 105, 117, 157-8, 238
 Handling ball in scrum, 281
 Hanley, J., 79, 355
 Harcourt, O. N., 358
 Harding, Rowe, 94, 362, 363
 Hargreaves, H., 365
 Harlequins, 20, 68, 75, 78, 79, 80, 166, 333-6
 effect on principles of attack, 335
 post-war reorganisation, 20, 21-2
 v. Blackheath, 34-5
 Harnell, G., 365
 Harnett, G., 364
 Harnett, G. H., 366
 Harpastum, 373
 Harper, C., 320
 Harris, T., 357
 Harrison, A. L., 365
 Harrison, Major H. C., 24, 352, 365
 Harrison, W. J., 360
 Hartley, A., 361
 Hartley, Major B. C. (Jock), 99, 100
 Hartley, C. R., 361
 Hartley, F., 332, 375

INDEX

- Havelock Club, 345
 Hawcridge, J. J., 323
 Hawick Club, 331, 336
 Hawick Greens, 336
 Hayward, R. Curtis, 334
 Headingley Club, 337
 Heeling, 192-4, 284, 333
 Hendrie, K. G. P., 329
 Henzell, R., 348
 Herding manoeuvre, 245-7
 Herdman, T. A., 10
 Heron, J., 345, 347
 Heron, T., 347
 Hewitt, F. S., 337, 338
 Hewitt, Tom, 337, 356
 Hickson, J. L., 323
 Higgin, W., 347
 High packing, 169, 170
 Hill, A. C., 364
 Hill, A. F., 325
 Hill, G. Rowland, 378
 Hillard, Rev. A. E., 355
 Hillard, R. J., 66, 355
 Hirst, G. L., 346
 Hodges, J. J., 346
 Hodgson, R. J., 364
 Holford, G., 333
 Holland, D., 333
 Holliday, T. E., 77
 Holman, J. M., 324
 Holmes, E. C., 375
 Hooker, the, 163, 166, 169, 170, 186
 Hooking, 182, 184, 185, 189, 203-4
 methods, 185-6, 282
 Hooper, C. A., 332
 Hopewell, E. E., 360
 Hopkins, E. C. R., 367
 Hopkins, R. G., 66
 Horan, A. K., 342
 Hornby, A. N., 345
 Horton Club, 323
 Hospitals Cups competition, 333,
 360, 376
 Hubbard, J. C., 44
 Hudson, A., 332
 Hudson, Noel B., 21, 335
 Hughes, R. W., 347, 356
 Hughes, Judge (*Tom Brown's School-*
 days), 374
 Hughes-Onslow, H., 21, 335
 Hulme, F. C., 322
 Hume, J., 337
 Hunt, J. T., 345
 Hunt, R., 345
 Hunt, W. H., 345
 Hutchinson, F., 337
 Hutchinson, W. R., 332
 Hynes, W. B., 365
 IBBITSON, E. D., 337
 Imperial Advisory Board suggested,
 301
 Individualism in Rugby, 286
 In-forward, 173
 Ingledew, H. M., 325
 Injured player, replacement of,
 290-2
 Instonians, 331, 337
 Interception, 206, 224
 International Games :
 England :
 v. France, 26, 29, 32-3, 58, 74-5,
 77, 79-80, 379; England de-
 feat, 79-80
 v. Ireland, 26, 28, 31, 57, 72-3,
 76, 376
 v. Scotland, 27, 29, 33-4, 57-8,
 73-4, 77-8, 79, 300; first
 match, 330, 375
 v. Wales, 25, 28, 30-1, 55-7, 72,
 75-6, 377
 International Matches :
 records and results, 415 *et seq.*
 International Players, list of, 422 *et*
 seq.
 England, 422-36
 Scotland, 436-47
 Wales, 447-56
 Ireland, 456-67
 International Rugby Football Board,
 300, 338, 377, 378
 Bye-Laws, 409
 Circular to secure uniformity of
 Rulings, 412
 Inter-Services League, 13, 16, 18, 64
 Championship, 379
 games, 14-16
 Tournament, 18
 "Invincibles," the, 346
 Ireland, J. C. H., 332
 Ireland, 327; *see* International
 Games
 Irish hospitality, 77
 Irish play, improvement in, 95-6
 Irish Union, 299, 338, 339, 376
 Irvine, R. W. (Edinburgh Academi-
 cals), 327, 376, 440
 Irvine, W. R. (All Blacks, 1924-5),
 61, 170
 Irwin, S. T., 356
 Isherwood, G. A. M., 361
 Italy, interest in Rugby, 304

INDEX

- JACKSON, A. H., 333
 Jackson, F., 347
 Jackson, W., 332
 Jacob, H. P., 56, 57, 351
 Jacob, P. G., 321
 James, E. W., 358
 James, G. B., 334
 James Brothers (Swansea), 362
 Jameson, J. S., 338
 Jarman, J. Wallace, 324
 Jaurreguy, A., 77
 Jenkins, Albert, 94, 341
 Jenkins, J. A., 361
 Jenkins, J. C., 346
 Jersey and equipment, 117
 John, Arthur, 341
 John, David, 341
 Johns, W., 332, 333
 Johnson, T., 326
 Johnston, T. J., 356
 Johnston, W. C., 332
 Johnston, W. R., 324
 Jones, A. O., (Leicester), 339
 Jones, Revd. Bertram, 369
 Jones, B. H. M. (Birkenhead School), 10
 Jones, Ivor (Llanelly), 341
 Jones, P., (Newport), 346
 Jones, T. (Newport), 56
 Jones, T. R. K., 317, 329
 Jordan, H. M., 333, 346
 Joseph, W., 362
- KEDZLIE, Q. D., 325
 Kelly, H. C., 347
 Kelly, T. S., 328, 329
 Kendal team, 4
 Kendall, P. D., 322
 Ker, D. S., 330
 Kerr, D. S., 329
 Kershaw, Lt.-Comdr. C. A., 26, 27, 32, 45, 48, 54, 55, 76, 95, 365
 characteristics in play, 84-5
 example in play, 207, 214
 Kewley, J. R., 340
 Kicking, 140 *et seq.*
 cross kick, 144
 drop-kick, 140, 144-6, 248
 full-back, by, 248-9
 method in, 140
 New Zealand, embargo on, 286, 287, 289
 place kicking, 146-9
 illegality in, 147
 kick at goal after a try, 146
- Kicking—*continued*
 practice, 143
 principles in, 140
 punt, the, 140-4
 between two players, 144
 Dominion player's method, 142
 essentials for, 142
 scoring system, and, 294, 295
 screw-kick, 143, 144
 short punt, 143, 144
 spin kicking, 142, 144
 slicing method, 142-3
 Kicking ahead, 77
 Kick off, 252-8, 278
 best sort of kick, 252-4
 following up, 256
 players in defence, disposition of, 256-7, 258
 position of forwards, 254-5
 taking the kick, 252
 weather conditions, 254
 what to do with the ball if caught, 257
 Kindersley, R. S., 329
 King Edward VII., 379
 King Edward's School, 351
 King, J. A., 337
 King, R. H., 335
 Kingsburgh, Lord, 378
 King-Turner, C. J., 290
 Kinnear, R. M., 329
 Kittermaster, H. J., 63, 64, 316, 360
 Knocking back, 199, 200, 300
 Krige, J. P., 333
 Kyle, W. E., 336
- LAIDLAW, A., 336
 Laing, A. D., 359
 Lambert, D., 334
 Lamont, J., 354
 Lansdowne Club, 338-9
 Lapage, W. N., 365
 Late hours and physical fitness, 121
 La Touche, 7-8
 Lawrie, P. W., 53, 339
 Laws of the Game, 293, 384 *et seq.*
 comments on, 123, 188, 293, *et seq.*
 Law 3, 293; 4, 293; 5, 117;
 7, 293-5; 10, 295-6; 11, 296;
 13, 123, 296; 15, 188, 296-7;
 16, 297; 17, 298; 27, 298
 published in altered form, 379
 recodification of, 293
 uniformity essential, 302
 Leake, W. R. M., 334

INDEX

- Leather, G., 340
 Lee, F., 348
 Lee, S., 347
 Le Fanu, V. C., 338
 Leicester, 15, 20, 53-4, 339
 ground, 24
 scrum formation, 166
 Leigh, R., 375
 Leinster Challenge Cup, 327, 338
 Leslie-Jones, F. A., 345
 Lewis, D. L., 325
 Liddell, Eric, 47
 Line-out from touch, 194 *et seq.*,
 287-8
 duties of scrum-half, 211
 duty of forwards, 198, 201
 fixed places, 194
 illegalities in, 281
 methods of attack, 198-201; de-
 fence, 201-2
 position of each man before throw-
 in, 197
 position of individual forwards,
 194-7
 procedure usual when ball is
 caught, 198
 referees, position for, 281
 scrums as alternative, 202
 suggested abolition of, 288
 Linton, D., 334
 Little, A. W., 336
 Liverpool Club, 6-7, 340
 Llanelly, 340-1
 Lloyd, R. A. (Dicky), 7, 26, 36, 102,
 148, 340, 348
 Locke, H. M., 56, 57, 73, 322
 Lockhart, J. H. R. Bruce, 312, 317-8,
 360
 Lockwood, T. W., 322, 346
 London County Rugger, 68-71
 London Irish, 341-2
 London Scottish, 335, 342-3
 London Society of Referees, 103
 London Welsh, 343-4
 Loose-head, the, 56, 72, 162-3,
 188
 accidental four up, 297
 advantage of, 297
 method to nullify advantage of,
 169
 rule, 72, 297
 Loose-scrum, 193-4
 Loretto match, 7-8
 Loudoun-Shand, E. G., 350
 Lowe, C. N., 10, 20, 35, 54, 55, 75,
 245, 322, 350
 Lowe, C. N.—*continued*
 characteristics in play, 85-6, 87, 94
 example in tackling, 85, 154
 use of cross-kick, 86
 Lowry, W. M., 26, 322
 Luddington, W. E. G., 47, 56, 170,
 327
 Luscombe, F., 375
 Luscombe, J. H., 376
 Lyall, Grant D., 343
 Lyall, W., 376
 Lyne, H. S., 346
 Lyon, A., 375
 Lyon, G. H. D'O., 365
 Lyons: 'Varsity match and visit,
 49-51, 52
 Lyttle, J., 348
 McCallum, J. C., 368
 McCanlis, M. A., 351
 McClelland, T. A., 356
 McClenahan, R. O., 338
 McCormac, F. M., 342
 McCutcheon, W., 362
 McDonald, G., 66
 McDonald, J. A., 356
 McDowell, J. C., 338
 McEwan, M. C., 328
 McFarlane, J. W., 376
 McGlashan, J. A., 343
 MacGlashan, Neil, 342
 McGowan, C. R., 342
 McGown, M., 348
 McGregor, H., 360
 MacIlwaine, A. H., 26, 365
 McIlwaine, E., 348
 McIlwaine, E. N., 348
 McIlwaine, J. E., 348
 McIntosh, A. J., 367
 Mackenzie, Eng.-Lt.-Comm. C. J. G.,
 365
 Mackie, Jem, 374
 MacLagan, W. E., 328, 342, 343,
 378
 McLaren, E., 359
 Maclaren, J., 344
 Maclaren, W., 345, 375
 McLean, R. E., 348
 Maclear, Basil, 321
 McLennan, R. R. F., 66, 69, 353
 McLeod, L. M., 322
 MacMyn, D. J., 36, 39, 52, 343
 Macpherson, G. P. S., 30, 34, 93, 94,
 328
 Macpherson, N., 346
 McQueen, S. B., 367

INDEX

- Macrae, J. M., 331
 Magee, Louis, 341, 342
 Manchester Club, 344-5
 Mann, W. E., 329, 365
 Man over position, 207-8
 Man over theory, 286
 Maoris, 78, 336, 340, 341, 378, 379, 468
 compared with All Blacks, 78
 Marindin, Major, 378
 Mark, attack from, 263, 265
 Mark making :
 New Zealand rule, 295
 Mark, quickness off, 118 126
 Marquis, J. C., 322
 Marriott, C. J. B., 322
 Marriott, E. E., 345
 Marsburg (S. African full-back), 100-1
 Marshall, D. M., 5
 Marshall, Rev. F., 344, 378
 Marshall, T. R., 376
 Martin, W. J., 346
 Mason, A., 360
 Massey, E. J., 73
 Mathias, J. Lloyd, 324
 Matier, R. N., 348
 Maton, L. J., 375
 Matthews, S., 339
 Maul in goal, 378
 Maxwell, G. H. H., 18, 95, 328
 Maxwell-Hyslop, J. E., 30, 41
 Mayne, T., 348
 Mein, H., 376
 Melhuish, R. K., 41
 Mellish, F., 25
 Merchant Taylors School Old Boys, 353
 Merchistonians, 330
 Meredith, J., 362
 Merriam, L. P. B., 355
 Middlesex, 11, 66
 Middleton, B. B., 322
 Mid-forward, 114, 172, 1/3
 Midland Counties Cup, 339, 345, 349, 351, 360
 Millar, C. C. Hoyer, 358
 Millar, W. A., S. African team of, 11 379, 467
 Millett, H., 357
 Milton, J. G., 321
 Mitchell, W. G., 333, 358
 Mittens, 117
 Mobbs, E. R., 347
Modern Rugby Tactics, 205
 Moeran, E. E., 347
 Moncrieff, F. J., 328, 376
 Monmouth Grammar School, 346
 Montgomery, A., 348
 Montgomery, R., 348
 Moody, L. H., 350
 Moore, J. B., 338
 Moore, Norman, 324
 Moral ascendancy, 201
 Morel, T. J. E., 42
 Morgan, D., 362
 Morgan, E. T., 333
 Morgan, Ivor, 362
 Morgan, J. R., 336
 Morgan, W. S., 360
 Morkel, Douglas, 148
 Morris, G. L., 362
 Morris, Steve, 96
 Morrison, M., 359
 Morrison, P. H., 348
 Morrow, R., 356
 Morson, A. C., 352
 Morson, L. J., 352
 Moseley Club, 345-6
 Moureu, P., 97
 Mullineux, Rev. N., 379, 467
 Munro, D., 376
 Murrayfield Ground, 73, 379
 Myers, Eddie, 34, 58, 61, 73, 85, 102, 103, 323, 337
 characteristics in play, 87
 NAVAL Rugby Union, 365
 Navy Rugger, 23, 100
 v. Army, 376, 379
 Services matches results, 470-1
 Neill, H. J., 348
 Neill, M'F. J., 338
 Nelson, J. B., 94-5, 330
 Nepia, G., 65, 91
 Nesar, V. H., 226
 Newport, 53, 325, 346, 360
 method of pushing in scrum, 183
 New Zealand formation, 123, 268-7
 compared with British, 269, 270, 272
 criticism of, 270, 272
 scrum formation, 164-5, 268
 tunnel in, 165, 268
 New Zealanders :
 All Blacks, *see that heading*
 amendments in the game :
 embargo on kicking, 286, 287, 289
 kicking full pitch, 286, 302
 Maoris, *see that heading*

INDEX

- New Zealanders—*continued*
 packing with seven forwards, 164, 268
 Rugby first played in, 375
 Rugger laws uniformity, and, 302
 scoring system, 294, 295
 tunnel in 165, 268
 visits, lessons from, 286
 win Inter-Services League game at Swansea, 14
 Nicholas, P. L., 329
 Nicholls, Gwyn, 325
 Nicholls, M. F., 65
 Nicholls, S. H., 326
 Nicholson, E. T., 322
 Nicholson P., 342
 Nimmo, C. S., 368
 Northampton, 346
 Northampton St James, 346
 Northcott, W. W., 358
 Northern Club, 348
 Northern Union Football Union, 378
 Northern Union Players in Inter-Services League, 15
 North of Ireland Club, 327, 347-8
 ground, 57
 Nuneaton Club, 349
 Nuneaton Rovers, 349
 Nuttall, E. W., 367
- OAKES, R. F., 337
 Oakley, F. E., 365
 Objective in the game, 122, 123
 O'Brien, R. H., 9
 O'Callaghan, C. T., 353
 Off-side, 266, 282, 298, 377
 Ogilvy, C., 336
 Old Alleynians, 349-50
 Old Blackheathens Club, 321, 375
 Old Blues, 350
 Old Cranleighans, 351
 Old Edwardians, 351-2
 Old Haileyburians, 352
 Old Leysians, 353, 354
 Old Merchant Taylors, 353-4, 366
 Old Millhillians, 354
 Old Paulines, 354-5
 Old Rugbeian Society, 373, 374
 Openshaw, W. E., 345
 Orr, J. E., 345
 Osborne, R. R., 345, 375
 Oughtred, Bernard, 352
 Outflanking movement, 204
 Out-forward, 173
 Over-grip, 169
 Owen, Dicky, 363
- Oxford R.F.C. founded, 375
 Oxford :
 first match, 376
 'Varsity tour to France, 49
 v. Cambridge, 29-30, 41-3, 376
 numbering of players introduced, 41-2 ; results, 469
 Oyonnauux, 'Varsity match against, 51
- PACKING, 160, *et seq.*, 285
 how to pack, 168
 normal method, 160
 with seven forwards, 164
 and see Scrum formations
- Pain, James, 366
 Parfitt, F. C., 346
 Parker, Dai, 363
 Parker, G. W. C., 360
 Parker, Tom, 96, 362, 363
 Parrott, A., 320
 Pass, passing, 130-9
 correct action in, 130-1
 delivery, 131
 development of, 377
 dummy, 86, 131, 133, 199
 from the scrum, 204 *et seq.*
 lobbed, 133, 144
 method of taking, 137-8
 missing a pass, 27
 position of receiver in, 130
 practice in, 133, 135, 137, 139, 207
 propelling force in, 130
 reverse pass, 131, 133, 207, 230-1
 short pass, 133
 timing, 135, 138
 two-handed, 133
 with one hand, 133
- Passing attack, 204
 Patterson, D., 336
 Patterson, R. D., 348
 Payne, J. H., 345
 Pearson, A. W., 333
 Pearson, J., 368
 Pearson, Col. T. W., 322, 326, 354
 Pell, Albert, 374
 Pemberton, H. J., 326
 Pembroke College XV, 35, 40
 Penalty goal, 294, 295
 Penalty kick, 265-7
 principle in taking, 266
 Penalty : off-side play, 266, 377
 Percival, L. J., 360
 Perham, G. W., 334
 Periton, H. G., 367
 Petrie, A. Gordon, 359
 Phillips, C., 322

INDEX

- Phillips, L. A., 346
 Phillips, P., 346
 Philological School, Marylebone Road, Old Boys, 361
 Physique, 106, 114, 306
 Pickering, A. S., 337
 Picking up on the run, 130
 Pickles, R. C. W., 324
 Pig-catching, as practice for flying tackles, 52
 Pillman, C. H., 321, 322
 Pinching, W. W., 333
 Pinion, G., 322
 Pitman, I. J., 30, 32
 Place-kicking, 146-9
 kick at goal after a try, 146
 placing the ball, 146-8
 illegality in, 147
 Placer and kicker combination, 47
 Play, mode of, 123
 Player, requirements in, 126 *et seq.*
 Players, numbering of, 41-2
 Players outside the scrum, 203 *et seq.*
 Playing to strength, 214, 215-6, 220
 Plummer, R. C. S., 346
 Plymouth Albion, 355
 Plymouth Club, 355
 Pook, T., 346
 Poole, F. O., 332
 Possession of the ball, 258, 263, 284
 Poulton-Palmer, R. W., 7, 334, 335, 340
 Preparatory Schools game, 306-8
 questions of physique and development, 307
 Preparedness, principle of, 124
 Press write-ups of school football, 40
 Price, H. L., 30, 46
 Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII), 377
 Principles of the Game, 122-5
 characteristics in play, 90, 91
 Pritchard, C. G., 320
 Pritchard, C. M., 346
 Professionalism and Rugby Football 378
 laws against, 378
 rules as to, 399 *et seq.*
 Prowse, C. H., 52
 Public Schools Game, 308 *et seq.*
 coaching, 310 *et seq.*
 games organisation, 318
 Punt, the, 140-4
 between two players, 144
 Dominion players' method, 142
 essentials for, 142
 Punt, the—*continued*
 short punt, 143, 144
 Purcell, N., 338
 Purdon, H., 348
 Pushing in the scrum, 168, 182-3, 193
 a point for referees, 283
 QUEEN'S Club, last rugby match at, 34
 Queen's College, Belfast, 356
 Queen's University, Belfast, 356
 RAMSEY, W. D., 355
 Raphael, J. E., 353
 Ratchiff, H., 326
 Ravenscroft, J., 322
 Rayner, J. W., 355
 Record books, 39
 Redland Park Club, 324
 Redman, E., 339
 Redruth, 357
 Rees, Danny, 362
 Rees, Joe, 362
 Refereeing, 279 *et seq.*
 coaching, 316
 points for attention in :
 forming down and pushing, 283
 line-out illegalities, 281
 obstruction in play, 281
 scrummage illegalities, 281-3
 falling in the scrum, 188, 281
 hooking, 282
 putting ball into scrum, 282
 tackled players and interference with the ball, 283
 retiring player's duty, a, 283
 time-keeping, and, 295-6
 Referee, Referees :
 appointment and control of, in Metropolitan area, 103
 criticism of, 74, 279
 decisions of, 62, 74, 103, 280
 duties of, 279
 qualifications requisite to, 279-81
 physical fitness, 280
 players attitude to, 279, 280
 position of, for line out, 281
 reserve referee, 74
 self-confidence, 280
 sense of position, 280
 Referees, London Society of, 103
 Resin, 116
 Reid, A., 358
 Reid, C., 327, 328
 Reid, C. (N. of Ireland), 348
 Return pass, 286

INDEX

- Rew, H., 329
 Rich, W., 357
 Richards, J., 323
 Richards, J. F., 357
 Richardson, Arthur, 363
 Richardson, Jock, 65
 Richardson, W. R., 345
 Richmond Club, 20, 333, 357-8, 375
 Richmond Athletic ground, 23
 Rimmer, 7
 Ritchie, T., 376
 Ritson, J. A. S., 348
 Robb, C. G., 356
 Roberts, A. D., 349
 Roberts, C. M., 355
 Roberts, Eng.-Commander E. W.,
 47, 100, 322
 Roberts, G. D., 329
 Robertshaw, R., 112, 323, 377
 Rocyn-Jones, D. N., 66, 69
 Robertson, F., 376
 Robertson, I. P. M., 368
 Robinson, G. C., 322
 Robinson, J. J., 337
 Roche, W. J., 346
 Roe, A., 345
 Rogers, J. H., 345
 Roman game of Harpastum, 373
 Rose, T., 20
 Roskrow, T., 357
 Ross, B., 376
 Ross, J. F., 348
 Ross, T. S., 10
 Rossall : coaching, 314
 Rosslyn Park Club, 358-9
 Rosyth : minor smuggling incident,
 17
 Rotherham, Alan, 112, 326, 358, 377
 Rottenburg, H., 345
 Rough play, 377
 Rover, the, 268, 269
 Rowe, A. W. L., 35, 66, 360
 Rowland, W. H., 364
 Rowley, H. C., 345
 Royal Air Force Rugger, 13, 16, 19-
 20, 28
 fixtures, 23
 Inter-unit competition, 18
 organising work, 17-19, 23
 Rugby Cup, 28
 Services matches : results, 470, 471
 win Services Championship, 379
 Union, 375, 379
 Royal Air Force Sports, 27
 Royal Belfast Academical Institu-
 tion, *see* Instonians
 Royal High School (F.P.'s), 359
 Royal Navy :
 Services matches results, 470
 see Navy
 Royds, P. M. R., 322
 Rudd, B. G. D., 27
 Rugby Club, 359-60
 Rugby Football Clubs, the first re-
 corded, 374
 Rugby Football History, 373 *et seq.*
 Rugby Football :
 appreciation of, 105-7
 development, 285
 elementary arts of, 126 *et seq.*
 features of, 102, 105-7, 111 *et seq.*,
 122, 124, 272, 306, 307
 future tendencies in, 284
 misconceptions as to, 73, 275
 principles of, 123-4
 spectacular side of, 70-1
 spirit of, 280
 Rugby Football Union, 66-7, 183,
 293, 299, 300, 302, 333, 348, 380
 and control of the game, 302-4
 and the International Board, 378
 Bye-Laws and Laws, 380 *et seq.*
 Definitions and Glossary, 385 *et seq.*
 principles regarding the game, 66-7
 rule as to loose head, 72
 Rugby School game, 373-4, 375
 coaching at, 312, 317-8
 Rugger ball :
 bouncing, 151
 pointed balls, 293
 Running, 127, 130
 checking speed, 127
 sidestep, 130
 swerving, 127, 130
 Running corks, 118
 Running-in, 374
 Russell, J. C., 20
 Rutherford, J. V. W., 348
 Rutter, Algernon, 375
 Rutter, E., 375
 Ruxton, C. F., 338
 Ryalls, H. J., 322
 Ryder, D. C. D., 41
 SAGAR, J. W., 349
 St. Bart's Hospital, 360
 "Saints, The," 346
 Sale Club, 361
 Salmond, Sir John, 18
 Sample, C. H., 349
 Sanders, F. W., 355
 Saracens' Club, 361-2

INDEX

- Saxon, K. R. J., 34
 "Scarlets," the, 340
 Schofield, J. W., 345
 Scholefield, B. W., 35
 Scholfield, J. A., 335, 345
 Schools, playing and coaching at,
 285, 306 *et seq.*
 Scissors movement, 229
 dummy, 230
 Scoring system, 300
 comments on, 293-5
 rule amendments, 376, 377, 379
 Scotland. *See* International Matches
 decline of forward supremacy over
 England, 29
 footwork, 29
 innovation of 3 three-quarters, 377
 Scott, F. S., 324
 Scott, J. M. B., 6, 328
 Scott, M. T., 349
 Scott, R., 336
 Scott, T. L., 336
 Scott, T. M., 336
 Scott, W. M., 349
 Scottish Championship, 328, 329,
 330, 331, 336, 359, 368
 Scottish Rugby Union, 299, 376
 ground, 73, 379
 Screw kick, 143, 144
 Scrine, Fred, 362
 Scrum, 123
 combination with scrum-half, 183
 correct position for a forward,
 168-9
 hookers preferences in, 166
 pushing in, 168, 182-3, 193, 283
 putting the ball in, 184-5, 203-4
 rule forbidding speech, 183-4
 Scrum cap, 117
 Scrum formations, 160 *et seq.*
 eight forwards, 160-4, 167; the
 usual formation, 167
 seven forwards, 164-7, 268; com-
 parative utility of, 167
 Dublin University formation,
 272
 New Zealand formation, 164-5,
 268
 in an emergency, 165, 167
 loose head, importance of, 162-3
 method to ensure fast heeling,
 165-6
 method for quick breaking, 165
 practice of alternative methods,
 167-8
 various methods discussed :
 Scrum formations—*continued*
 3-2-3, 160-167; tunnel in, 164-5,
 268; duties of the rows, 168
 et seq.
 3-3-2, alternative methods, 160-
 2, 167
 3-4-1, advantages and disad-
 vantages, 163-4
 2-3-3, objection to, 164
 2-3-2, New Zealand method,
 164-5, 268; tunnel in, 164-5,
 268
 3-4, two varieties of, 165-6; use
 in emergency, 165, 167
 3-2-2, old Leicester formation,
 166, 167
 3-3-1, 167
 Scrum-half, 123, 203 *et seq.*
 attributes required, 203, 207, 211-2
 blind-side movement, 209
 combination by, 203, 207, 211
 duties, 192, 203, 204, 211
 passing out, 204-7
 advantage line, 205
 manner of passing, 207
 Scrum leadership, 276, 277, 278
 Scrummage illegalities and the
 referee, 281-3
 Scrummaging, future tendencies, 290
 Second row, 170, 171
 wheeling, 189, 190, 191
 Sedburgh School :
 coaching, 76, 316
 games organisation, 309
 Rugger reminiscences, 4 *et seq.*
 Seddon, W. : feature of his play, 16
 Seeling, C., 11
 Selby, J. A. R., 368
 Selection Committee's work for
 Rugger, 69, 98-9, 100
 Selection des Alpes, 51
 Sellar, F., 367
 Sergeantson, W. H., 340
 Services Championship, 20, 23, 379
 matches : results, 470
 Set positions, 252 *et seq.*
 Shanahan, T., 338
 Shaw, C., 345
 Shea, Jerry, 25, 346
 Shearman, M., 366
 Sherborne : coaching, 314, 316
 Sherrard, C. W., 376
 Shewring, H. E., 324
 Shin-pads, 116
 Short kick ahead 263, 265, 266
 G. B. Crole's play, 16

INDEX

- Short punt, 143, 144
 Shorts, 116, 117
 jock-strap, 117
 pockets, 116
 Shute, F., 323
 Sibree, H. J. H., 334
 Sidestep, 130
 Simmers, W. M., 330
 Simpson, H. J., 325
 Simpson, J. W., 359
 Simpson, R. S. : feature of his play,
 16
 Simpson, S. P., 20, 25, 45
 Simson, J. T., 368
 Sinclair, A., 321
 Skipping, 118
 Skrimshire, R. T., 346
 Sleep and fitness, 37, 121
 Sloan, A. T., 328
 Smallwood, A. M., 46, 72, 74, 85, 88,
 231
 characteristics in play, 86-7
 passing the dummy, 86
 on games organisation, 318
 Smart, S., 333
 Smith, B., 357
 Smith, C., 332
 Smith, C. B., 352
 Smith, F. W. W., 352
 Smith, H. O., 368
 Smith, Ian, 73, 77, 93
 throwing in from touch, 241-2
 Smith, W. A., 334
 Smoking and fitness, 37-8, 121
 Smother tackle, 153, 155-6, 248
 point to watch, 156
 Smyth, Dr T., 345
 Solomon, B., 357
 "Sospanfach," 341
 Souter, J. T., 340
 South African tours, 378, 379,
 467
 South Africans, 14, 16, 100, 112, 325,
 379, 468
 scoring system, 294
 win Inter-Services League, 14
 South Wales Cup, 340, 362, 363
 Spain, interest in Rugger in, 304
 Spence, F. W., 322
 Spiers, L. M., 368
 Spiller, J. W., 366
 Spin-kicking, 142, 144
 H. H. Forsayth's, 91
 slicing method, 142-3
 Sprinting, 118
 Stadden, W. H., 325
 Stade Français Club, 363
 Stamford Bridge Services meeting,
 17
 A.A.A championships, 27
 Stanbury, E., 355
 Stand-off half, 212 *et seq.*
 alternatives of, in attack, 212,
 213-4, 223
 attributes required, 212-3, 214,
 226
 ability to take passes, 212
 speed off the mark, 212
 best position for, 224
 in defence, 225
 combination, in, with scrum-half,
 212, 226
 cutting-through, 214 *et seq.*
 in blind side attack, 209
 restrictions on, in modern game,
 233
 Stanger-Leathes, C. F., 348, 349,
 364
 Stanley, Major, 11
 team of, against Oxford, 23
 Stark, K. J., 69, 350
 Start, Eng.-Capt., S. P., 36
 Steel, J. (New Zealand wing), 63,
 65
 Stenhouse, H., 358
 Stephen, H. L., 373
 Stephenson, G. V., 57, 356
 characteristics in play, 93-4
 Stephenson, H. W., 72, 94, 365
 Stevenson, R., 348
 Stevenson, R. C., 349
 Stewart, A. L., 348
 Stewart, C. W., 331
 Stewart, J. W., 356
 Stockings, 116, 117
 Stoddart, A. E., 320, 322
 Stokes, B., 365
 Stokes, F., 375
 Stokes, L., 333
 Stone, F., 364
 Stoop, Adrian D., 21, 80, 112, 334,
 335
 method of, to show action in pass-
 ing, 130-1
 work in development of theory,
 101
 Stoop, F. M., 334, 335
 Storey, R., 361
 Stout, F., 358
 Stout, F. M., 332
 Stout, P. W., 332
 Straight-on tackle, 153, 154-5

INDEX

- Straight running, 87, 227
 Straight shove, 186-7
 checking: correct method, 188
 illegal method, 187-8, 281
 Stuart, L. M., 332
 Studs, 115, 169
 Style, H. B. 40
 Substitution, question of, 290-2
 Surprise, principle of, 111, 124
 Surtees brothers (Harlequins), 334
 Sutherland, W. R., 336
 Svenson, K. S., 65
 Swansea R.F.C., 18, 80, 362-3
 Swayne, F. G., 351
 Sweet, J. B., 332
 Swerving, 127, 130, 238
 Swinging the scrum, 189
 Swire, P., 365
 Sykes, Richard, 344
 Symington, A. W., 16

 TACKLED players and interference
 with the ball, 283, 297-8
 Tackling, 152 *et seq.*, 201-2
 aim in, 153
 correct way, 152
 counter-move, 157-8, *see* handing-off
 from behind, 153, 154
 from side, 153-4, 155
 future tendencies, 290
 high man and ball, *see* smother tackle
 high tackling, 105, 156
 physique, 85, 153
 practice in, 156
 rule as to, 377
 side-tackle, 153-4, 155
 smother tackle, 153, 155-6, 248
 point to watch, 156
 straight-on, 153, 154-5
 Tarr, F. N., 337
 Taylor, E. G., 330
 Taylor, H. W., 16
 Taylor, J. W., 348, 356
 Taylor, W., 332
 Tetley, F. S., 323
 Thom, George, 12, 16
 Thomas, C., 320
 Thomas, C. J., 346
 Thomas, C. V., 324
 Thomas, D. J., 362
 Thomas, G., 346
 Thomas, G. A. P., 352
 Thomas, J., 357
 Thomas, M. G., 360
 Thomas, Watcyn, 341
 Thompson, W., 376
 Thomson, A. E., 365
 Thomson, R. J. C., 364
 Thorniloe, N. T., 12
 Thres, D. P., 41, 351
 Thrift, H., 327
 Throwing back, 199, 200
 Throwing in from touch, 197, 241-2, 287
 Time keeping in matches, 295-6
 Timms, A. B., 322
 Titchener, W. E., 334
 Tobin, F., 375
 Tod, Dr. John, 368
 Todd, G. H. :
 influence on Rugby at Sedbergh, 5, 8, 9, 316
 Todd, R., 345
 Tolmie, J. M., 332
 Tolson, T., 365
 Tonbridge, coaching at, 311, 314
 Toothill, J. T., 323
 Torquay Athletic, 363
 Tosswill, L. R., 329, 360, 364, 434
 Touch-finding, 142, 289
 Touch judges, 296, 377
 boots and dress, 296
 Touch-judges' duties defined, 377
 Tournament, seven-a-side, 80-1
 Training, 37, 38, 117-22, 316-7
 danger of over-training, 7-8, 37, 118
 idea in, 122
 long runs, 118
 practice, 118-120
 scrum practice, 119, 120
 speed, 118, 126
 staleness, 118, 119
 Treharne, E., 360
 Trenchard, Sir Hugh M., 18
 Trollope, Arthur, 103
 Try, scoring a, 122, 124
 value in scoring, 294, 295
 Tucker, H., 352
 Tucker, J. S., 90, 324
 Tucker, W. E., 42, 78
 Turner, D. P., 376
 Turner, F. H., 6, 7, 340
 Turner, H. J. C., 345
 Twickenham, 104, 364
 ground, 24, 334, 379
 Scottish victory at, 77-8
 Tyrrell, W., 356

INDEX

- ULSTER, Senior Championship, 338, 348, 356
 Ulster Senior Cup, 338, 348, 356
 Ulster Senior League, 337, 338
 Under-grip, 169, 170
 United Services XV, 11
 Devonport, 326
 Portsmouth, 364-5
 Universities results, 469
 Uppingham : coaching, 318
 games supervision, 313
 Usher, R. H. C., 20, 54
 Uzzell, H., 96, 346
- VAN DER RIET, E. F., 35
 'Varsity matches, 29-30, 41-3, 376
 results, 469
 'Varsity Rugby handbook, 39
 'Varsity tour to France inaugurated, 49
 'Varsity training, 37
 Vassall, H. H., 321, 322
 Veale, R. E., 328
 Veasey, A. A. T., 352
 Veasey, T., 334
 Vice-captain, 276
 Vile, T. H. (Tommy), 36, 73, 322, 346
 work of, for Rugby, 102, 103
 Voyce, A. T. (Tom), 33, 47, 54, 56, 62, 73, 74, 78, 102, 103, 333
 characteristics in play, 82-3, 84
- WADDELL, H., 94, 95
 Wade, A. L., 350
 Wade, C. G., 358
 Wakefield, A. W., 3
 Wakefield Club, 365
 Wakefield, Joan, 54
 Wakefield Trinity Club, 365
 Wakefield, W. W., *Reminiscences*, 3 *et seq.* ; family Rugby tradition, 3-4 ; football in schooldays, 4 *et seq.* ; Sedbergh, 4-9 ; value of preparatory training in Soccer, 5 ; dribbling practice, 5 ; Yard Soccer, 6 ; first Rugby match, 6 ; match against Liverpool Club, 6-7 ; staleness due to over-training, 7-8 ; in match against Loretto, 7-8 ; on value of games as a training for life, 9 ; athletic successes, 6, 9 ; plays for Windermere, 9 ; Public School holiday games, 10 ; joins Royal Naval Aircraft Service, 11 ; Rugby practice during convalescence, 11 ; plays for United Services XV, 11 ; stimulation of a big match, 12 ; overseas service, 12 ; play at Cranwell, 12 ; a hunt viewed from the air, 12 ; posted to *Vindictive*, 12 ; Rugby at Scapa, 12-13 ; joins Air Force Rugby side, 13 *et seq.* ; Inter-Services League games, 14 ; Service Rugby tour in France, 13, 15 ; wing three-quarter play, 16 ; spin-kicking practice, 16 ; spiked while hurdling, 17 ; R.A.F. Rugby organising work, 17-19, 23 ; plays for Harlequins, 21, 23, 75, 78, 79, 80 ; approached by Blackheath, 21 ; in Major Stanley's team against Oxford, 24 ; marriage, 24 ; plays for Lancs. against Yorks., 24 ; crooked at Blackheath, 25 ; first cap against Wales, 25 ; Irish match, 26 ; first try in International football, 26 ; International matches, 25 *et seq.* ; wins open events in running, 27 ; over-training, 27 ; enters A.A.A. championships, 27 ; International three-quarter play, 28 ; Cambridge special service course, 29 ; resigns Air Force commission, 52 ; joins Leicester, 53 ; England captaincy, 55 ; Middlesex captaincy, 66 ; service on Rugby Union committee, 66 ; plays in County Rugby, 66 ; injury to his knee, 79, 102 ; appreciation of Rugby by, 105-7 ; "interviewed" by proxy, 99-100 ; and see under *Subject Headings*
 Wakefield, Mrs W. W., 24
 Wakelam, H. B. T., 21, 335
 Waldock, F. A., 226
 Wales, see International matches
 wins against All Blacks, 379
 Walker, R., 345
 Walkington, D. B., 348
 Walkington, R. B., 348
 Wallace, A. C., 93
 Wallace, W. H., 322
 Wallbank, W. E., 364
 Wallens, J. K. S., 367
 Waller, P. D., 346
 Walsh, E. J., 338
 Walsh, S. F., 350
 Ward, H., 323
 Ward, R. O. C., 334

INDEX

- Ward, W. P., 21, 335
 Warren, R. G., 338
 Warrington-Morris, A. D., 365
 Wasps Football Club, 342, 366-7
 Wass, J., 369
 Waterloo Club, 367
 Waters, M. F., 353
 Watkins, Elwyn, 363
 Watson, F. Burgess, 365
 Watson, J. R., 339
 Watson, R. H. Lindsay, 336
 Watsonians, 336, 367-8
 Webb, E. J., 346
 Webb, R., 77
 Wells, C. M., 334
 Welsh Rugby, 15, 80
 Welsh Rugby Union, 299, 343, 344, 377
 Westbury Park Club, 324
 West Hartlepool Club, 368-9
 West Hartlepool West End Wanderers, 368
 Westminster Bank Club, 369
 West of Scotland Club, 330
 Wetter, H., 346
 Wetter, J., 25, 53, 346
 Wheeler, J. R., 356
 Wheeling, 60, 72, 76, 188-92
 causes of failure in, 191
 largely determined by loose head, 162, 163, 188
 stopping a wheel, 191-2
 illegal method, 192, 281
 Whistle (Referee's), 377
 Whitfield, J., 346
 Whittaker, J., 360
 Wigg, Rev. S. W., 346
 Wilkinson, E., 323
 Wilkinson, H. G. H., 352
 Will, J. G., 353
 William-Powlett, P. B., 365
 Williams, C. S., 345
 Williams, J. E., 320
 Williams, J. L., 326
 Williams, T., 325
 Williams, T. P., 360
 Willmott, W. M., 357
 Wilson, A. J., 349
 Wilson, H. F., 373
 Wilson, J. S., 365
 Windermere, 6, 9
 Winfield, H. B., 326
 Winger, 114; *and see* "in-forward"
 Wing forward:
 appreciation of, 113
 functions, 113
 meaning of the term, 113, 114,
 and see "out-forward"
 Wing three-quarters, 233 *et seq.*:
 attributes, 238
 combination, in, 236, 240
 cross-kicking, 233-7
 first duty of, 237
 hand-off, 238
 kicking, value of various forms to, 236
 outflanking: swerving, 204-5, 238
 position, 239-41
 problems of, 237-8
 avoidance of touch-line, 237
 scissors movement, 237
 throwing-in from touch, 194, 197, 241
 Wodehouse, N. A., 365
 Wood, A. E., 332
 Woods, S. M. J., 320, 322
 Worton, J. R. B., 352
 Wrentmore, E., 12
 Wrentmore, G. M., 16
 Wright, C. G. G., 36
 on coaching *quoted*, 311
 Wright, F. T., 345
 Wright, J. F., 323
 Wright, W. H., 355
 Wyley, Col. W. F., 326
 Wynne, C. H. L., 66, 334
 YARD Soccer at Sedbergh, 6
 Yorkshire Challenge Cup, 322, 337
 Yorkshire Rugby Union Committee, 378
 Young, Arthur T., 35, 40, 56, 73, 78, 79, 204, 322
 characteristics in play, 88

